THE MARTIAL-FIELD OF EUROPE:

BEING A

Geographical and *Historical* Description of those Parts of EUROPE, which are most Famous in this Present War, *Viz.*

I. Flanders,
II. The Rhine,
III. Savoy,
IV. Catalonia,
V. Hungary,
VI. Greece.

With an Account of the several Revolutions of those Places, either by Conquest or Treaties of Peace, particularly from the Treaty of *Munster* in 1648. to this present time.

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Hugh Peters
E Coll. Jesus Oxon
1781

THE MARTIAL-FIELD OF EUROPE

SECT. I.

THE Places of *Europe* which are now most famous for Great Actions and Warlike Exploits may be reduced to six, *viz.* 1. *Flanders.* 2. The Course of the *Rhine.* 3. *Savoy* and *Piedmont.* 4. *Catalonia.* 5. *Hungary.* 6. And *Greece.* I shall begin with *Flanders* because it is the most remarkable of them all, as being the Field where our Glorious Monarch has so often signaliz'd his Conduct and Bravery at the Head of our Gallant *Englishmen.*

CHAP. I.

Of the XVII. Provinces or Netherlands in general.

THese Provinces were known to the Romans under the Name of *Belgium*, at present they are called, sometimes, *Low-Countries*, sometimes *Netherlands*, and sometimes, *Lower Germany*, from their Situation on the lower part of the *Rhine.* They are bounded on the South with *France*, on the East with *Germany*, on the North and West with the *Ocean*. *Name.* *Bounds.*

Extent. Their extent is from the 49th d. 10. m. to the 53. d. 37. m. of Latitude; and from the 21. to the 26. d. 28. m. of Longitude; in form somewhat Triangular; being in length from the Northest parts of *Groningen*, to the South parts of *Luxemburg* 264 miles; and in breadth from the West parts of *Artois* to the East parts of *Luxemburg* 192 miles.

They are divided into XVII Provinces, which are,

Division.

IV. Dukedoms, *viz.* *Brabant.* *Limburg.* *Luxemburg.* *Gelderland.*

VII. Counties, *viz.* *Holland.* *Zealand.* *Zutphen.* *Flanders.* *Artois.* *Hainault.* *Namur.*

I. Marquisate of the *Holy Empire.*

V. Lordships or Baronies, *viz.* *Mechlin* or *Malines.* *Utrecht.* *Over-Issel.* *Friesland.* *Groningen.*

To which we may add the Archbishoprik of *Cambray*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, which are inclosed in them.

History. These Provinces were first Conquered by the *Romans*, afterwards by the *French*, and then divided into several Governments depending on the Crown of *France*, till the year 1305. reduced to one by *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy* (of which house is the King of *Spain*) Then they passed to the Crown of *Spain* by *Mary Henrietta* Heiress of the House of *Burgundy*. The Emperor *Charles* the Vth (having gotten from *Francis* I. King of *France*, his Prisoner at *Madrid* a renunciation of the Old right the *French* had to *Flanders*) was sole Master of these Provinces; But in the year 1581. some of them openly revolted from *Philip* II. his Son

King

King of *Spain*, having two years before made their *Union* at *Utrecht* to secure themselves from the Cruelties and Barbarous usage of the Duke of *Alva* their Governour. Since that, there are in the *Netherlands* two very different *States*; the one is a Republick called the *United Provinces* or *Holland*, (from the chief of them) The other belongs to the King of *Spain*, under the name of *Catholick-Provinces* or *Flanders* (the principal of them) but is possessed partly by the *Spaniards*, partly by the *Hollanders*, and partly by the *French*, as you shall see in its proper place.

The *United Provinces* are eight in number, *viz.*

1. The County of *Holland.*
2. The County of *Zealand.*
3. The Barony of *Utrecht.*
4. The Dukedom of *Gelderland* in part.
5. The County of *Zutphen.*
6. The Barony of *Over-Issel.*
7. The Barony of *Groningen.*
8. The Barony of *West-Friesland.*

These Provinces being not, as yet, the Seat of War, 'twould be beyond my purpose to say any thing more of them, and therefore I pass to the *Catholick-Provinces.*

CHAP. II.

Of the Catholick-Provinces *or* Flanders *in general.*

THE *Spanish Netherlands*, or the nine *Catholick Provinces*, commonly called by the general name of *Flanders*, (the principal of these Provinces,) including the two Fees of the Empire, *viz.* the Archbishoprick of *Cambray*, and the Bishoprick of *Liege*, are bounded on the North with the *Ocean* and the *United Provinces*; On the West or, North-West, with the *Ocean*: On the South and South-West with *France*: and on the East with *Germany*. Their Extent South and North is about 140 miles, from *Thionville* in *Luxemburg* to *Boisleduc* in *Brabant*, and about

Name.

Bounds.

Extent.

about 150 West and East, from *Gravelins* in *Flanders* to *Aix la Chapelle* on the confines of the Dukedom of *Juliers*.

Quality. *Flanders* is generally one of the best and most plentiful Countries in the World; extremely Populous and full of excellent Towns and Villages; its Air is good; its Soil most Fertile; the People good natured, hardy and laborious. This Countrey was *Riches.* once so very rich, that the King of *Spain's* Revenues from thence, when he had all, was greater than any Prince in Christendom, the King of *France* excepted; but at present the charge of keeping is much greater than the Revenues. The strength of these parts is ve- *Strength.* ry great; but its best and strongest places are in the possession of the *French*; and for a long time the *Spaniards* have not been able to keep those they have still, without the help either of the *English*, *Dutch* or *Brandenburghers*.

Traffick. The Traffick in *Flanders* has been always very great, but now nothing so much as formerly, by reason of the prodigious increase of the *United Provinces* in these late years. It chiefly consists of several sorts of Manufactures, as rich Tapestries, fine Camlets, Serges, coloured Says, Mock Velvets, great quantities of fine Linnen, Damasks, Cambricks, Taffaties, Points, Laces, and striped Stuffs for Beds, which are transported into many Countries; all sorts of Ribbons, Bastard Sattins, and many other things of this Nature, made at the Cities of *Mons*, *Ghent*, *Brussels*, *Ypres*, *Lille*, *Bruges*, *Mechlin*, *Valenciennes*, &c.

Inhabitants. The Inhabitants of these Provinces consist of Flemmings, Walloons, Spaniards, with some intermixture of French, Dutch, and English, *Religion.* especially at present. The Religion among them is various, according to their several Nations. In those places which are in the Possession of the *Spaniards* and *French*, that of the Roman Church is only publickly allowed, and the Protestants tolerated out of Policy by the *Spaniards* only. On the contrary in those places that belong to the *Hollanders*, the Protestant is only publickly exercis'd, and the Popish suffered in private. The Archbishopricks and Bishopricks are all Roman Catholick.

Language. The Languages most generally used in these Parts are the *Wallon* and *Flemmish*; The Wal-

loon

loon is a corrupt French, ſpoken in *Artois*, *Hainault*, *Namur*, *Luxemburg*, *French-Flanders*, part of *Brabant*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. The Flemmiſh or *Low-Dutch*, is a Dialect of the German, ſpoken in the *Marquiſate*, *Mechlin*, part of *Brabant*, *Flanders*, and part of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. The Spaniſh is alſo much in uſe among the King of *Spain's* Subjects, and the French among the better ſort; The German has been lately introduced there by the *Duke* of *Bavaria*, Governour of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*.

Rivers.

The Principal Rivers in theſe Parts are the *Maes* or *Meuſe*, and the *Scheld* or *Eſcaut*.

1. The *Maes* Lat. *Moſa* has its ſource in *France* near *Mount de Vauge* in the Biſhoprick of *Langres* in *Champagne*, paſſes through *Charlemont*, *Bouvines*, *Dinant*, *Namur*, (where it receives the River *Sambre*) *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, *Venlo*, *Grave* and *Dort*, and falls into the *Wahal* (a branch of the *Rhine*) near *Herwoerden*, where it takes the name of *Merwe*, and having form'd an Iſland called *Yſſelmonde* near *Dordrecht*, runs into the *Ocean*.

2. The *Scheld* has its ſource in *Picardy* a Province of *France*, and having waſh'd the Towns of *Cambray*, *Valenciennes*, *Tournay*, *Ghent*, and *Antwerp*; and embraced the Iſland of *Zealand*, it falls into the Ocean big with the Waters of the Rivers, *Lys*, *Lieve*, *Dendre* and *Rupel*.

Archbiſhopricks. 2.
Biſhopricks. 11.
Towns 155.
Villages 6867.
Chief City.

In theſe Provinces are two Archbiſhopricks, *viz.* *Cambray* and *Mechlin*; and eleven Biſhopricks, *viz.* *Antwerp*, *Boiſleduc*, *Bruges*, *Ghent*, *Ruremond* and *Ypres*, under *Mechlin*; *Namur*, *Arras*, St. *Omers*, and *Tourney* under *Cambray*; and *Leige* under *Cologne* in *Germany*. Here are alſo 155 Cities or Walled Towns, beſides thoſe in *Cambray* and part of *Gelderland*, (and 6867 Villages, beſides the Caſtles, Forts and Noble Mens Houſes which are almoſt innumerable. The Chief City of the whole is *Antwerp*, but *Bruſſel* is now adays the moſt remarkable, being the ſeat of the Spaniſh Governour. The Chief City of the French is *Mons*; of the Hollanders, *Boiſledue* or *Maeſtricht*; and of the Biſhop of *Liege*, *Liege*.

Government. Spaniſh.

The Government of this Country belongs by right to the *Spaniards*, but at preſent they have only the *Marquiſate*, *Mechlin*, about 3 quarters of *Brabant*, high half of *Limburg* and *Flanders*, a quarter of *Hainault*, with ſome of *Gelderland*. The *French* have

French. have *Artois*, *Cambray*, *Luxemburg*, *Namur*, three quarters of *Hainault*, nigh half of *Flanders*, and a quarter of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. The *Hollanders* have above half of *Limburg*, above a quarter of *Brabant*, a ſixth part of *Flanders*, and a ſmall part of the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. The Biſhop of *Liege* has above half of that Province.

Diviſion. *Flanders* comprehending the *Cambreſis* the Country of *Liege*, and part of *Gelderland* is divided into twelve parts, *viz.*

1. The County of *Flanders*——*Ghent* Biſh.
2. The Dukedom of *Brabant*——*Bruſſel* Capital.
3. The Marquiſat of the *Holy Empire*——*Antwerp* Biſh.
4. The Lordſhip of *Mechlin*——*Mechlin* Archbp.
5. Part of the Dukedom of *Gelderland*——*Gelders.*
6. The Dukedom of *Limburg*——*Limburg*
7. The Country of *Liege*——*Liege* Biſh.
8. The County of *Namur*——*Namur* Biſh.
9. The Dukedom of *Luxemburg*——*Luxemburg.*
10. The County of *Hainault*——*Mons*
11. The *Cambreſis*——*Cambray* Archbp.
12. The County of *Artois*——*Arras* Biſh.

Article I.

Of the County of Flanders *properly ſo called* Comitatus Flandriæ.

Name. FLanders is the firſt County of the *Low Countries*, and the moſt conſiderable and noble in all Chriſtendom; ſome derive its Name from *Flandrina*, Wife to *Lideric* II. Prince of *Buc* and great Foreſter of *Flanders*, who governed it under *Charlemaigne*, and *Lewis* the *Debonair*. Others fetch it from *Flambert* Nephew to *Clodion* King of *France*, who having married *Bleſinda* Daughter to *Goldueriu* King of the *Ruthinians*, drove the *Romans* out of the *Belgick Gaul*.

Bounds. This Province borders on the North, the Ocean and the Mouth of the *Scheld*, (called the *Hont*) that

that divides it from *Zealand*. On the West, the Ocean and part of *Artois*. On the South, *Artois* and *Hainault*. And on the East, part of *Hainault* and *Brabant*.

Extent. It is extended South and North about 66 miles, and near as much West and East.

Quality. It is a very fine and rich Country; most plentiful in Corn and Pastures; it has Fish in abundance affords Kine and Warlike Horses. There are in it 28 or 30 Walled Towns, and some others of no small consideration; 1154 Villages; 48 Abbeys, and a great number of Priories, Colledges and Monasteries. It is in most places so populous that the Spaniards who followed *Philip* II. in *Flanders* were used to say that the whole was but one City. It has five Viscounties, *viz.* *Ghent*, *Ypres*, *Furnes*, *Wynoxberg* and *Haerlbeck*; 3. Principalities, *viz.* *Steenhuyse*, *Gavre* and *Epinoy*. 4. Famous Sea-ports, *viz.* *Dunkirk*, *Newport*, *Ostend*, and *Sluys*. And 31 *Chattelenies* or Castelanships.

Towns. *Villages.* *Abbeys.* *Priories.* *Colledges.* *Monasterys.* *Viscounts.* *Principalities.* *Ports.*

History. This Province was heretofore governed by Earls, which did Homage to the King of *France*, as did also *Philip* Duke of *Burgundy*, after that *Flanders* was fallen to him by marrying *Margaret* Daughter of *Lewis Malatin*, Earl of *Flanders* in 1369. passing afterwards into the House of *Austria*, by the Marriage of *Mary* Daughter and Heiress of *Charle les hardy* Duke of *Burgundy*, to *Maximilian* Emperor of *Germany*. *Charles* V. (as we have already hinted) when he took *Francis* I. Prisoner, in the Battel of *Pavia* in *Italy*, enfranchis'd it from that servitude. But afterwards in King *Philip* II's time, it was extreamly curtail'd and harrass'd, which made many of the inhabitants retire into *England*, and this did not only depopulate it, but impoverish'd it considerably, by carrying away a great part of its Trade. The *Hollanders* revolting at the same time, added to its Calamities by a War of 40 years continuance, and the *French* have of late made great Devastations in it.

A Chronological Succession of the Earls of *Flanders*.

		Years of our Lord.	*Gov.*
1.	*Baldwin* I. Ironside.	860	17 years.
2.	*Baldwin* II. the Bald.	878	40
3.	*Arnold* I. the Great.	918	45
	(*Baldwin* III. the young)		
4.	*Arnold* II. the young	963	26
5.	*Baldwin* IV.	989	45
6.	*Baldwin* V. of *Lile*.	1034	33
7.	*Baldwin* VI. of *Mons*.	1067	3
8.	*Arnold* III. the Unfortunate.	1070	1
9.	*Robert* I. the Frieslander	1071	22
10.	*Robert* II. of *Jerusalem*	1093	18
11.	*Baldwin* VII. *Hapeule*	1111	7
12.	*Charles* the *Good* of *Denmark*	1118	9
13.	*William*, the Norman or the Cliton.	1127	1 4 M.
14.	*Thierry* of *Alsatia*	1128	40
15.	*Philip* of *Alsatia*	1168	23
16.	*Baldwin* VIII. the Brave	1197	4
17.	*Baldwin* IX. Emperor of *Constantinople*.	1195	11
18.	*Joan*	1206	38
19.	*Margaret* I.	1244	31
	William of *Bourbon Dampiere*.		
20.	*Gay Dampierre*	1275	30
21.	*Robert* III. of *Bethune*	1305	17
	Lewis.		
22.	*Lewis* II. of *Crecy*	1322	24
23.	*Lewis* III. *Malatin*	1346	38
24.	*Margaret* II.	1384	20
	Philip of *France*.		
25.	*John* the Undaunted, or *Sans Peur*	1404	15
26.	*Philip* the Good	1419	48
27.	*Charles le Hardi*	1467	10
28.	*Mary* of *Burgundy*	1477	5
	Maximilian Emperor.		
29.	*Philip* of *Austria*	1482	24
30.	*Charles* V. Emperor	1505	49

	Year of our Lord	Gov.
31. *Philip* II. King of *Spain*	1555	43 Years.
32. *Elizabeth-Clara-Eugenia*	1598	38
33. *Philip* IV. King of *Spain*	1636	29
34. *Charles* II. King of *Spain*	1665	

The Chief Rivers are

1. *Scheld* which here waſhes *Tournay*, *Oudenard*, *Rivers*, *Ghent* and *Antwerp*, and ſoon after falls into the Sea.

2. *Lys*, which here waſhes *Armentiers* and *Courtray* and falls into the *Scheld* at *Ghent*.

3. *Dender*, which waſhes *Geersberg*, *Nienove*, and *Aelſt*, and caſts its Waters into the *Scheld* at *Dendermond*.

4. *Scharp* which waſhes *Doway* and St. *Amand*, and then diſcharges it ſelf into the *Scheld*.

Flanders is commonly divided in three, *viz*. *Diviſion*.

1. *Flemiſh-Flanders*, or *Flammingant*, where the Country Language is ſpoken; it is extended from the North Sea to the River *Lys*.

2. *French-Flanders* or *Gallican*, where *French* is moſt in uſe; it lies on the South of *Flamingant*, and on the North of *Cambreſis*, and borders the *Scheld* on the Eaſt and *Lys* on the Weſt.

3. *Imperial-Flanders* which lies between the *Scheld* and the *Dender*, and comprehends the County of *Aloſt*, and the four *Offices* which formerly belong'd to the Emperor.

Flanders is alſo divided into, *Teutonick*, *Walloon*, *Imperial* and *Dutch*. The firſt lies between the Sea and the *Lys*. The ſecond between the *Lys* and the *Scheld*. The third between the two others. And the fourth on the North of them all.

But now adays it is uſually divided into three parts, according to its Maſters, *viz*. the *Spaniards*, the *French*, and the *Dutch*, as you may ſee in the following Table.

1. *Spaniſh-Flanders* in which the moſt remarkable places are,
- *Ghent*. Biſh. Cap.
- *Bruges*. Biſh.
- *Oſtend*.
- *Newport*.
- *Oudenard*.
- *Aloſt* or *Aelſt*.
- *Ninove*.

2. *French-*

2. *French-Flanders*, in which are
- *Lille* or *Rissel*. Cap.
- *Ypres*. Bish.
- *Tournay*. Bish.
- *Dunkirk*.
- *Graveling*.
- *Wynoxberg*.
- *Courtray*.
- *Douay*.
- *Furnes*.
- *Dixmude*.
- *Cassel*.
- *Orchies*.
- St. *Amand*.
- *Armentiers*.

3. *Dutch-Flanders*, in which are
- *Sluys*.
- *Sas van Ghent*.
- *Ardenburg*.

Description of the Chief Towns in Flanders.

Chief Towns belonging to the *Spaniards*.

I. *Ghent*.

Gand.

GHent or *Gaunt*, in Latin, *Gandæ aut Gandavum aut Gandavium*, is one of the largest Cities in Europe, being seven Miles in compass within the Walls. They give out, that it was founded by *Julius Cæsar* in a very Commodious place for Trading, *viz.* on the Confluent of four considerable Rivers, (the *Scheld*, the *Lys*, the *Moer*, and the *Leye*) which run through it, and divide it into 26 Islands which are joined together with as many great Bridges, and 72 little ones. It is well Walled and Trenched about, and the private Buildings for the most part fair and stately. There are a great many Water and Wind-Mills; Seven Churches, and 55 Monasteries or Hospitals. Several Market-places, of which that of *Fryday*'s has no equal in Europe. The Castle, which is the Princes Palace, contains

tains as many Rooms as there are Days in the Year, there the Wooden Cradle of *Charles* V. is ſtill to be ſeen. The Cathedral is a moſt Magnificent Building, and the Tower *Bell-fort* is above 400 ſteps high. The Town-houſe is alſo worth taking notice of. The Cittadel conſiſts of four regular Baſtions, but it lies not ſo very convenient as many others in theſe parts. This City is the ſeat of the Parliament or Provincial Court of *Flanders*; yet one may appeal from it to that of *Mechlin*, which judges without further appeal. The Trade of this City conſiſts chiefly in Cloths, Stuffs and Silks of which there are ſo great quantity made, that among the 50 Companies of Tradeſmen, thoſe relating to Commodities of this Nature make one third. It ſtands about twelve Miles from the Sea; 27 miles South Weſt of *Antwerp*; 30 North Weſt of *Bruſſels*; 94 South of *Amſterdam*; 154 North Eaſt of *Paris*, and 160 Eaſt of *London*; Long. 22 d. 58 m. Lat. 51. d. 6. m.

Fifty thouſand Inhabitants of this City, under the Standard of *Gaunt*, have formerly been formidable to the neighbouring States, and their Princes themſelves, in the Reigns of *Philip* of *Valois* and *Charles* VI. Kings of *France*. In 1539. they revolted from the Emperor *Charles* V. and would have put themſelves under the protection of *Francis* I. King of *France*, who not only refuſed their offer, but gave the Emperor free paſſage thro' his Dominions into the *Low-Countries*. The Emperor having reduced them to obedience, put to Death 30 of the principal Burgeſſes, and baniſh'd a great number; took from them their Artillery, Arms, and Privilledges, and built a Cittadel to curb them for the future.

This City was inveſted by the *French* King's orders the firſt of *March* 1678. On the fourth the King in Perſon came before it. The beſieged to no purpoſe cut their Dikes, and drowned part of the Country, for the King lodged his Forces, and preſſed ſo vigorouſly the Siege, that on the 9th of the ſame month the Town and Cittadel were both carried. It was reſtored to the Spaniards about four Months after by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*.

II. *Bruges*.

Bruges or *Bruggen* Lat. *Bruga* and *Brugæ*, is ſcituated in a great Plain within eight or nine miles of the Sea, upon the Canal called *Reye*, which being divided into ſeveral Navigable

ble Torrents runs in divers places of the City, and afterwards theſe join in the ſame Canal which goes to the *Sluce*. But this laſt belonging to the Hollanders the Inhabitants of *Bruges* about 40 years ago made a new Canal which goes to *Oſtend*, that is but about three Leagues from it, and the Tide mounting above half way, it bears Ships of 400 Tuns to *Bruges*, which maintains a ſtanding Trade there. Yet it flouriſhed more in former days, before Merchants had bethought of retiring to *Antwerp*. Pope *Paul* IV. erected *Bruges* into a Biſhopriek ſuffragant of *Malines* in 1559, and *Peter Curtius* was the firſt Prelate of it. This is one of the greateſt and beautifulleſt Cities of *Flanders*, fortified with good Ditches, great Ramparts, and ſtrong Walls. The publick Buildings are very ſumptuous, the Streets large and ſtrait, with ſeveral fine Places, and chiefly that of the Market, whereat ſix great Streets begin that lead in a ſtrait line to the ſix principal Gates of the City. There are ſeven Pariſh Churches. The Cathedral is that of St. *Donat* or *Donatian*. The Provoſt of this Collegial Church was born Preſident in the Court called St. *Donat* and hereditary Chancellor of *Flanders*, but this dignity has been united to the Epiſcopal Title, and the Biſhop enjoys the priviledge now. Beſides St. *Donat* there are the Collegial Churches of St. *Salvator* and *Our Lady* the Abbies of St. *Andrew* and *Audemburg*, and about 60 Religious Houſes. At the ſide of the Cathedral is the Biſhops Palace, and over againſt it is a great Market-place, where the Town-houſe is, an ancient Building enriched with Figures, and divers curious pieces of Sculpture. The Caſtle alſo deſerves to be ſeen. Juſtice is rendred here by ſix Magiſtrates, who all have a particular Juriſdiction, *viz.* The City, the Frank, the Provoſt-ſhip at preſent, the Biſhoprick, the Court for Feodal Tenures, *Zizleele* and *Mandaſche*. There is alſo the Water-houſe with an admirable Machin to convey Water into all the quarters of the City. The *Spaniards* have a great Trade here in Woöll, Silk, Cotton, *&c.* There are a great many Tradeſmen who make Fuſtians, Tapeſtries, Cloths, and Stuffs, of Silk. They are divided into 68 Profeſſions. This City had a ſhare in the troubles of the *Low-Countries* during the Civil Wars. The *Engliſh* looſing *Calais* in 1558 removed the Staple for Woöll to *Bruges*, and that for ſome time preſerved it from decaying. *Philip* I. King of *Spain* was born here in 1478. *Bruges* ſtands 24 miles N. W. of *Ghent* 11. E. of *Oſtend*. 34. N. E. of *Dunkirk*, 40 W. of *Antwerp* Long. 22 d. 24. m. Lat. 51. d. 17 m.

III. *Oſtend.*

III. *Oſtend.*

Oſtend Lat. *Oſtenda* is a Sea-port Town ſeated in a Marſh, at the Mouth of the River *Guele*, and among divers Channels; but is chiefly environ'd almoſt on all ſides by two of the greateſt of them, into which Ships of the greateſt bulk may enter with the Tyde: it is very well fortified, having a ſtrong Rampart, a deep Ditch, and eight regular Baſtions, its contrived ſo, that the Sea may be let in round the Town for a great ſpace, which makes it much more ſtrong and defenſible than before, and as it were impregnable. The Spaniards poſſeſs no other Port in *Flanders* but this and *Newport*, and this being the moſt conſiderable, they are making the Haven large, and have made a great Work in order to the carrying of their Ships over into that Cut which goes from *Oſtend* to *Bruges*, out of their Harbour by the means of a very great Lock or receptacle of Water which communicates with both. The Town ſtands low, but the ſtreets are ſtreight, large and uniform; The Haven ſuch, that it can never be block'd up. This Town was beſieged from *July* 5. 1601. to *September* 22. 1604. by the *Spaniards*, being then in the hands of the *Hollanders*; and at laſt was furrender'd upon good Articles, after a Siege of three years, three months, three weeks, three days, and three hours. Its ſtout defence againſt the Arch-duke *Albert* of *Auſtria*, and Marqueſs *Ambroſius Spinola* may be well aſcribed to the ſupplies from *England*, and conduct of Sir *Francis Vere*. The *Spaniard* loſt 78124 men before this Place; Tho' when the Arch-duke inveſted it, they did not expect it ſhould hold out a Fortnight, which made the Dutcheſs promiſe ſhe would never ſhift her Smock until it were taken; the number of thoſe that were kill'd, or died in the Town during the Siege amounts to 150000. *Oſtend* ſtands about nine miles N. E. of *Newport*, 11 W. of *Bruges*, 20 S. W. of *Sluys*, and almoſt 35 W. of *Ghent*, Long. 22 d. 8 m. Lat. 51 d. 18. m.

IV. *Newport.*

Newport is a ſtrong Sea-port Town. The little River *Yperle* runs on one ſide of it, which tho' but a mean Channel, yet where it falls into the Sea makes a conſiderable long and ſecure Haven, eſpecially at high Tydes. This Town is of good ſtrength, has broad and ſtreight ſtreets, but the Houſes are generally low, and moſt part of Timber. The Inhabitants

ſupport

ſupport themſelves chiefly by the Fiſhing-Trade. It ſtands nine miles S. W. of *Oſtend*, 16 N. E. of *Dunkirk*, 19 almoſt W. of *Bruges*, and 40 W. of *Ghent*, Long. 21 d. 55 m. Lat. 51 d. 14. m. Prince *Maurice* of *Naſſaw* gave the *Spaniards* a great defeat near this place in 1600.

V. *Oudenard.*

Oudenard Lat. *Aldenardum* is divided by the *Scheld* in two parts, and ſecured by a Caſtle called *Pamele*, which is joined to the Town by a Bridge over that River. This is a rich place and drives a great Trade by the Manufacture of Tapeſtry which flouriſheth here. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1658. reſtored by the *Pyrenean Treaty*, and retaken by them again in 1667. beſieged without ſucceſs by the *Spaniards* in 1674. but by the Peace at *Nimeguen* reſtored to them in 1679. It ſtands 14 Miles S. of *Ghent*, and 36 W. of *Bruſſels*, Long. 22 d. 48 m. Lat. 51 d. 15 m.

VI. *Aloſt.*

Aloſt, by the Natives *Aelſt*, is the Capital City of the *Imperial Flanders*, on the River *Dender*; it had formerly Counts of its own, and ſuffered very much in the laſt Age: The *Spaniards* ſurpriz'd it in 1576. and committed a thouſand diſorders. In 1582 the Duke of *Anjou* made himſelf maſter of it; After which the Engliſh who had it in keeping, ſold it to the Prince of *Parma*. In 1667. the *French* took it, but now it is again in the hands of the *Spaniard* unfortified. The Territory of *Aloſt* comprehends about 170 Villages, the County of *Waes*, and four Cities which are called Offices, *viz. Halſt*, *Axtle*, *Bouchout* and *Aſſenede*. This City ſtands five miles from *Bruſſels*, and 15 from *Ghent*, Long. 23. d. 18. m. Lat. 51. d.

VII. *Ninove.*

Ninove or *Nienove* is a ſmall inconſiderable Town in the Territory of *Aloſt*, on the River *Dender*, ſix miles of *Aloſt*, 13 W. of *Bruſſels*, and 17 S. E. of *Ghent*. Long. 23 d. 14 m. Lat. 50. d. 56 m.

Chief

Chief Towns in Flanders *belonging to the* French.

I. *Lille* or *L'iſle.*

L'*iſle* Lat. *Inſula*, ſeated on the River *Deulle*, took its Name, becauſe in former Times it was wholly ſurrounded with Water and Marſhes, which now by the Induſtry of Men are drained. It was Built by *Baldwin* IV. the *Hairy* Count of *Flanders* in 1007. And his Son *Baldwin* V. *the Pious*, (or, of *Lille*) who was Born here, Walled it in 1066. and adorned it with a Magnificent Church, and a fine Monaſtery. It is now the Capital City of *French-Flanders*. *Lewis* XIV. took it from the *Spaniards* in 1667. and it was afterwards yielded to him by the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* in 1668. ſince which he has Built a Cittadel to ſecure it, flanked with Five great Baſtions, , whoſe double Ditches are filled with the River *Deulle*. All theſe new Fortifications encloſe a Suburb, which has greatly enlarged the City. Neither does the Induſtry of the Inhabitants leſs contribute to its Greatneſs and Riches, by the many Silk Manufactures made here, ſo that it is raiſed to be the third City in the *Low Countries*, next to *Amſterdam* and *Antwerp*; and for the convenience of Tranſporting its Wares, is accommodated with a Channel derived from the River *Lys*, which runs not far from this City. It ſtands 15 Miles W. of *Tournay*, 36 S. of *Ghent*, 37 S. E. of *Dunkirk*, and 38 almoſt W. of *Mons*. Long. 22 d. 10 m. Lat. 50 d. 43 m.

II. *Ipres.*

Ipres or *Ypres* Lat. *Ipra*, *Ipræ*, *Ipretum*, takes its Name from the Brook *Yperle* that runs through it. It is ſuppoſed to have been Built by *Baldwin* III. Son of Count *Arnulphus* I. about 960. and that it was not Walled till 1288. by the Conſent of *Philip the Fair* King of *France*. It is now a very Rich City, and has many fair Churches, whereof that of St. *Martin* is the Cathedral. The Biſhoprick eſtabliſh'd here by *Paul* IV. in 1559. is under the Archbiſhop of *Mechlin*.

This

This City is the third in *Flanders*, and has Seven *Chattelenys* or Jurisdictions, of which *Cassel* has 24 smaller Jurisdictions under it. The Country about is extreamly fruitful, and its Situation contributes much to its strength. It is very well Built, and besides the Churches it has many Sumptuous Buildings and Palaces: That of the Lordship is great and stately, as also the *Draper's* Hall. The City is Famous for its Manufactures, and has several Fairs, whereof that in *Lent* is the principal. This City was taken by the *French* 26 *March* 1678. and was yielded to them by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It lyes 16 Miles almost N. of *Lille*, 18 S. of *Neuport*, 23 almost E. of *Dunkirk*, and 35 S. W. of *Ghent*. Long. 22 d. 3 m. Lat. 50 d. 57 m.

III. *Tournay.*

Tournay Lat. *Tornacum*, is upon the *Scheld* with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Cambray*, whose first Prelate was St. *Piat* in 623. It is very Ancient, being mentioned in *Antonin's* Itinerary, and in the 11th Epistle of St. *Jerom*. The Town is very strong, and defended by a Castle said to have been Built by the *English*. The *French* made themselves Masters of it in 1518. but *Charles* V. retook it from them in 1521. *Lewis* XIV. took it upon the *Spaniards* in 1667. and kept it by the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle*; and has rendered it much stronger than it was formerly by new Fortifications. The Cathedral of our Lady is very fine; besides which there are Ten Parish Churches, Two Abbeys, and several Religious Houses, for the Place is Big, Rich, and of good Trafick, having 72 different sorts of Trades in it. It is the Capital of a little Country called *Tournaisis*, and the Seat of a Soveraign Council, or High Jurisdiction since 1669. It stands 15 Miles E. of *Lille*, 32 almost W. of *Mons*, and 30 nigh S. of *Ghent*, Long. 22 d. 36 m. Lat. 50 d. 43 m.

IV. *Dunkirk.*

Dunkirk, *Gall. Dunkerque*, Lat. *Dunquerca*, is a Sea-port Town, Built by the Earl *Baldwin* III. call'd the *Young*. It derives its Name from the Flemish Word *Kerk*, that is *Church*, because the Church Steeple is the first thing seen by Seamen above the *Downs*. It was taken in 1558 by the *French*, who claim'd it as *Francis de Bourbon* Earl of *Vendome's* Inheritance,

Inheritance, but retaken in 1583 by the Duke of *Parma*. The *French* took it again in 1646. under the Conduct of the Duke of *Enghien*; and the *Spaniards* retook it in 1652. It was taken afterwards by the Mareschal of *Turenne* in 1658. and yielded to the *English*, of whom *Lewis* XIV. King of *France* bought it in 1662. for 900000 Pounds Sterling. He has Built there a strong Citadel, and other Fortifications. There is a new Trench cut for a Mile together through the Splinter Sands, which will upon the Head of the Tide receive 130 Vessels of 70 Guns apiece; and on the West side of this Harbour is rais'd a vast pil'd and plank'd Work, to intercept and lodge the Sands. It is well Built and populous, and particularly commended for the neatness and regularity of the Streets. Its Inhabitants are Famous upon the Sea, and have enrich'd themselves in these Wars by Piracy. Here is an *English* Nunnery, and *Franciscans* have a Cloyster for Persons of both Sexes. At the Mouth of the Haven stands a Wooden Fort, on which are planted 100 Pieces of Cannon. This Town lyes 54 Miles W. of *Ghent*, 168. W. of *Newport*, 19 almost of *Calais*, and 24 S. W. of *Ostend*. Long. 21 d. 20 m. Lat. 51 d. 7 m.

V. *Graveling.*

Graveling or *Graveline* Lat. *Gravelinga* and *Gravelind*, is seated near the Sea upon the Mouth of the River *Aa*, which parts *France* from *Flanders*. The *Normans* ruin'd it, but it was afterwards repair'd by *Thierry of Alsatia*, Count of *Flanders*, who died there in 1168. And in the Year 1528. there was a strong Castle added to it by *Charles* V. so that it is now one of the most regular and strongest Places of *Europe*. It was taken by the *French* in 1658. and yielded to them by the *Pyrenaan* Treaty. As for the Town it self tho' of great importance, it is neither large, nor well Built, and is besides but thinly Inhabited. It lyes 9 Miles E. of *Calais*, 10 almost W. of *Dunkirk*, and 63 W. of *Ghent*. Long. 21 d. 18 m. Lat. 51 d. 4 m.

VI. *Wynexberg.*

Berg St. Winock or *Winexberg*, Lat. *Berga S. Winoci*, or *Winoci Montium* and *Vinoberga*; and in Times past *Gruenberga* and *Mons Viridis*, has the Title of a Viscounty and *Castelanship*,

and has many Villages under its Juriſdictions. It's ſituated in a moſt fertile Country. It was taken by the *French* in 1658. and it remained to them by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. They have Built there a Royal Fort. This Town ſtands on the River *Colme*, 6 Miles almoſt S. of *Dunkirk*, and 12 E. of *Graveling*. Long. 21 d. 37 m. Lat. 51 d. 2 m.

VII. *Courtray.*

Courtray or *Cortrick*, Lat. *Corteriacum* and *Cortracum* is ſeated on the River *Lys*; it is thought that in *Cæſar's* time it was under the Juriſdiction of the *Nervians* and *Tourniſians*, *Philip the Bald* Built a Caſtle in it, and others have added other Fortifications at different times. The *French* by their too great precipitation loſt a Battel here in 1302. and becauſe they of *Courtray* kept an Anniverſary to Celebrate the Memory of that happy Day, it was Plunder'd and Burnt in 1382. Some time after it was Rebuilt again, and is now pretty conſiderable for its Commerce, good Citadel, and great Territories. The River *Lys* divides it in two. The *French* took it in 1646. and the *Spaniards* retook it in the Year after. *Lewis* XIV. made himſelf maſter of it in 1667. and kept it by the Treaty of *Aix La Chapelle* in 1668. and Fortified it regularly; but being afterwards given to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. and retaken again by the *French*, they Diſmantled it before they reſtor'd it to the *Spaniards* by the Truce of 1684. The *French* took it again in It ſtands 12 Miles N. E. of *Lille*, 14 N. W. of *Tournay*, and 180 W. of *Paris*. Long. 16. d. 45 m. Lat. 49 d. 9 m.

VIII. *Douay.*

Douay Lat. *Duacum* on the River *Scharpe*, was the Chief Town of the Country of the *Catagues* mention'd in *Cæſar's Commentaries*, as 'tis thought. *Philip* II. King of *Spain* founded its Univerſity in 1563. which is a Seminary for the *Engliſh* Roman Catholicks. It is of conſiderable ſtrength, and has a Magazine very well furniſhed. It is likewiſe conſiderable for its extent, ancient Buildings, and *September's* Fair. The Fort ſtands about a Cannon ſhot below the Town upon the *Scharpe*, and judged by its Situation among Marſhes, by means of its Sluces whereby it can drown all the Country about,

bout, to be impregnable. The Chief Trade of this Town consists in fine Woolen Camlets, sent into many Parts. The *French* are Masters of it since 1667. It stands 13 Miles almost N. of *Cambray*, and 34 W. of *Mons*. Long. 22 d. 12 m. Lat. 50 d. 24 m.

IX. *Furnes.*

Furnes which the *Flemings* call *Wernen*, is a well Built and pleasant Town, tho' but small. The *Canals* support the Trade of the Town, which consists in Linnen and other Manufactures. The City is dignified with the Title of a Viscountship, and the Jurisdiction of a Lord *Castellain*. It was three times taken, and now Fortified by the *French*, and at length resign'd to that Crown by the Peace of *Aix La Chapelle* in 1668. It was taken by the *English* in 1692. and retaken by the *French* in 1693. It stands not far off Sea Five Miles S. W. of *Newport*, and 12 nigh E. of *Dunkirk*. Long. 21 d. 50 m. Lat. 51 d. 8 m.

X. *Dixmude.*

Dixmude or *Dixmuyde* is situated on the Confluent of the River *Ypre*, and another small Stream. It is not very large, but is reckoned a Place of importance, and Famous for a great *Fair* in *July*. It has often changed its Masters. The *English* took it and new Fortified it in 1692. The *French* retook it the Year after. It stands Nine Miles N. of *Ypres*, and 20 E. of *Dunkirk*. Long. 22 d. 8 m. Lat. 51 d. 6 m.

XI. *Cassel.*

Cassel or *Mont-Cassel*, Lat. *Castellum* and *Castellum Morinorum*, is an ancient Town situated on a Mountain. It is well Fortified, and has a considerable Jurisdiction, and two Famous Fairs, one in *January*, the other in *August*. King *Philip Augustus* took it in 1213. and it was taken and retaken since upon several occasions. The *French* are Masters of it since 1677. It stands by the River *Fene* 15 Miles S. of *Dunkirk*. Long. 21 d. 39 m. Lat. 50 d. 57 m.

XII. Orchies.

Orchies is an ancient and considerable Town called by *Ptolomy* the Capital of the *Atrebatii*. It stands between *Tournay* and *Douay* 10 Miles off each. Long. 22 d. 26 m. Lat. 50 d. 34 m.

XIII. St. *Amand*.

St. Amand Lat. *Elno*, is seated on the River *Scharpe*, and is famous for the Abbey of *St. Amand*, where died the Saint of that Name, *Abbas in Sancti Amandi Elnonensis*. The *French* have been in Possession of it ever since 1667. The Forest of *St. Amand* beginning on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, and extending it self in the County of *Hainault* near to *Valenciennes*, was cut down by Order of *Lewis* XIV. in 1676. after his taking of *Ghent* and *Bouchain*. *St. Amand* before the *French* dismantled it, was a Place of great strength, the River *Scharpe* on which it stands, falls a little lower into the *Schelde*; the Lands that lye between the two Rivers are called the Isles of *St. Amand*. This Town lyes 16 Miles N. E. of *Douay*, and 40 S. of *Ghent*. Long. 22 d. 42 m. Lat. 50 d. 27 m.

XIV. *Armentiers*.

Armentiers Lat. *Armentaria*, stands on the *Lys*, and is considerable for its strength, and Linnen Manufactory, and Trade. It has been often taken and retaken in this last Age. The Archduke Governour of the *Low-Countries* in 1647. took it from the *French*, who not long after became Masters of it again, and still are in Possession of it, by the Treaty of *Aix La Chapelle*. It lyes Seven Miles almost W. of *Lille*, 32 S. E. of *Dunkirk*, and 40 S. W. of *Ghent*. Long. 22 d. 8 m. Lat. 50 d. 45 m.

Sect.

Chief Towns in Flanders *belonging to the* Hollanders.

I. *Sluys.*

SLuÿs Lat. *Sluſa* or *Cluſa* is a Sea-port Town over againſt the little Iſland *Cadſant* or *Guiſant*. It formerly belonged to the Counts of *Nemours* deſcended from the Counts of *Flanders*, and then fell into the Poſſeſſion of the *French*. *Philip the Bold* King of *France* kept a ſtrong Gariſon here to curb thoſe of *Bruges*, and *Charles* VI. Built a Fleet here againſt *England*. The Emperor *Maximilian* I. took it afterward, in whoſe Family it remain'd ſome time. During the Wars of the *Netherlands*, the Prince of *Parma* took it for the King of *Spain*, and the *Dutch* retook it in 1604. under the Conduct of Prince *Maurice*, which they look'd upon as a ſufficient Compenſation for the loſs of *Oſtend*, and thereupon Coin'd a Medal with this Motto.

Jehova plus dedit quam amiſimus.

God gave us more than we loſt.

The Defence of the Beſieged was very memorable, for they held it out for three Months, till ſuch time that they were out of all hopes of relief, and had eat up all the Leather, Mice, Rats, *&c.* which they could find. The *Dutch* Fortified the Haven and Town, which they repeopled with the Inhabitants of *Oſtend*, who came thither after the Surrender of that Place: But on a Treaty of Peace it was afterwards diſmantled: It is now very ſtrong, but thinly Inhabited, and nothing near ſo Rich as formerly, its Trade being removed firſt to *Bruges*, and from thence to *Antwerp*. It has ſtill the largeſt Haven in all *Flanders*, being capable of 500 good Ships. This Town ſtands 22 Miles N. W. of *Ghent*, 10 N. E. of *Bruges*, and 14 S. W. of *Middleburg*. Long. 22 d. 34 m. Lat. 51 d. 24 m.

II. *Sas-Van-Ghent.*

Sas-Van-Ghent is a ſmall place, but ſo ſtrong by reaſon of its ſituation and fortifications that it is accounted impregnable. Yet the *Hollanders* took it in 1644. It ſtands 11 miles N. of *Ghent*, Long. 23 d. Lat. 51 d. 20 m.

III. *Ardenburgh.*

Ardenburgh, is alſo a ſmall place, but very ſtrong in *Flanders*, ſubject to the Hollanders. It ſtands 20 miles N. W. of *Ghent*. Long. 22 d. 36 m. Lat. 51 d. 22 m.

Article II.

Of the Dukedom of Brabant *Lat.* Brabantia.

THE Dutchy is in a manner an Iſland encompaſſed with Rivers having the *Meuſe* on the Eaſt and the North; the *Demer* on the South; which runs through part of this Province; and the *Schelde* on the Weſt, with the Ocean on the ſide of *Breda* and *Bergin-Op-Zoom*: So that it borders part of the Country of *Gelderland*, and the Biſhoprick of *Liege* on the Eaſt; The Country of *Hainault* and the Country of *Namur* on the South, *Flanders* and part of *Zealand* on the Weſt; and *Holland* and another part of *Gelderland* on the North. Its Extent South and North is about 70 miles; and about 60 Weſt and Eaſt.

Bounds.

Extent.

Quality. The Air is generally good and wholeſom, the Soil is very Fertile, except ſome of the Northern parts which are ſomewhat ſandy and barren; The Cities are very fine, whereof there are 26 Walled and Strong, not mentioning others of leſs importance, and about 100 Villages.

Towns.

Villages.

Hiſtory. The *Brabanders* are deſcended from a Colony of *Saxons* brought from beyond the *Elbe* by *Charlemaign*

Charlemaign and planted in this Country in 806. Divers Authors ſay that *Anchiſes* or *Anchiſices* Father to *Pepin* of *Hariſtol* was Lord of *Brabant*, *Charlemaign* and his Children were Maſters of this Country until ſuch time as *Otho* Son to Prince *Charles* of *France*, Duke of *Lower Lorraine* being dead in 1004. without being Married, *Brabant* became the Portion of *Gerbege*, ſecond Daughter to the ſame *Charles* of *France*, and his firſt Wife *Bonne* of *Ardenne*, Married to *Lambert* II. Earl of *Monts* and *Louvain*, the Founder of the Branch of the Duke of *Brabant* and *Lothier*; at firſt they took only the Title of Earls, but 1235 *Henry* I. took the Title of Duke of *Brabant* and *Lorrain*. *Philip* III. called the *Good*, recollected the ſucceſſion of the Duke of *Brabant*, which he left to *Charles* the *Raſh* his Son, Father to *Mary* of *Burgundy*, who carried it into the Houſe of *Auſtria* by her Marriage to *Maximilian*, afterwards Emperor. This Country has been fruitful in illuſtrious Men and Learned Writers.

The Rivers here, beſides the *Meuſe* and the *Scheld*, are, *Demer*, *Dommel*, *Senne*, *Aa*, *Dyle*, *Gian*, *Jeckes*, *Nephte* both great and ſmall, and *Mert*: there is alſo a great number of ſmall Lakes and Ponds. *Rivers.*

Brabant comprehends the Marquiſate of the Holy Empire, whoſe Capital is *Antwerp*; the Lordſhip of *Mechlin*; the Dutchy of *Arſchot*, the Marquiſate of *Bergues*, the County of *Hooghſtraet*, the ſtate of *Maeſtricht*, formerly that of *Liege*; and 19 Baronies. *Louvain* was in time paſt Capital of this Province but now *Bruſſels*. *Brabant* is divided into four parts.

1. *Dutch-r Brabant* in which the moſt remarkable Places are,
   - *Boiſleduc.* Biſh. Cap.
   - *Breda.*
   - *Bergen-Op-Zoom.*
   - *Grave.*
   - *Raveſtein.*
   - *Helmont.*
   - *Eyndenhove.*
   - *Maeſtricht.*
   - *Lillo.*

2. *Spaniſh-Brabant* properly ſo called which comprehends.
- *Bruſſels.* Cap.
- *Louvain.*
- *Leuwe.*
- *Arſchot.* Duke
- *Nivelle.*
- *Tillemont*, or *Tienen.*
- *Judoigne.*
- *Gembloux.*
- *Lire.*
- *Dieſt.*
- *Vilvoerde.*
- *Herentals.*
- *Hannuye.*

3. The *Marquiſate* of the Holy Empire. } *Antwerp.* Biſh.

4. The Lordſhip of *Malines*, which has } *Malines* or *Mechlin.* Arch.

To keep to my General diviſion I ſhall give you here the Deſcription of the *Dutch* and *Spaniſh Brabant*, and reſerve that of the *Marquiſate*, and Lordſhip of *Malines* for the two following Articles.

Chiefs Towns belonging to the Hollanders in Brabant.

I. *Boiſleduc.*

Boiſleduc, *Bolduc*, or *Boſleduc*, Lat. *Boſcum-Ducis*, *Sylva-Ducis*, *Bolducum*, and in Dutch, Hertogenboſch, the Capital of the *Dutch-Brabant*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Malines*, is ſituated upon the River *Domel*, which there receives the *Aade*, and afterward the *Dieſe*, and diſcharges it ſelf about two Leagues from thence into the *Meuſe*, at the place where it formeth the Iſle of *Bommel*. *Boiſleduc* is built in a plain, where there was a Hunting Forreſt belonging to the Dukes of *Brabant*. But Duke *Henry* going to oppoſe the incurſions

curſions which thoſe of *Guelder-land* made into his Country cauſed this Wood to be cut down in 1172. where the Foundations of this City were laid, which Duke *Jeffery* finiſhed in 1184. Pope *Paul IV.* erected it into a Biſhoprick in 1559. and *Francis Sonnius* was its firſt Prelate; The Biſhops now are but Titular and make their reſidence at *Goldurp* ſince *Boiſleduc* is fallen into the hands of the Hollanders. This City is naturally ſtrong as well by its ſituation as by its fortifications; It is environ'd with Rivers and Meadows covered with Water ſo that the Avenues to the Town are upon artificial Cauſeys, made turning and winding, and commanded by one or other of the ſix Forts, built at ſome diſtance without the Town. Its Ditches are filled with the Waters of the ſaid Rivers, which enter into the City by divers Channels very commodious to the Inhabitants. They are almoſt all Soldiers, tho' they do not neglect Trade, which occaſioneth this ſaying, *That the Inhabitants of Boiſleduc are Warlike Merchants.* The City is large, fair, well built and very populous. The Cathedral Church of St. *John* is one of the moſt ſumptuous of the *Netherlands*, with a very fine Clock. The Market-place is environed with fine Buildings where 10 of the greateſt Streets do end. The *Hollanders* became at laſt Maſters of it in 1629. by the Valour and Conduct of *Frederick Henry* Prince of *Orange*. This City ſtands 43 miles N. E. of *Antwerp*, and 50 almoſt S. of *Amſterdam*. Long. 24 d. 30 m. Lat. 51 d. 42 m.

II. *Breda.*

Breda is ſeated on the River *Mereck*, with the Title of Barony, which comprehends now about Seventeen Villages, but it had more formerly, and *Berg-Op-Zoom* did then depend upon it. *Breda* had anciently particular Lords of its own, and was ſometimes in Poſſeſſion of the Dukes of *Brabant*; but *John* III. Duke of *Brabant* ſold it again in 1350. to *John Polan* Lord of *Lieck*, who left an only Daughter *Johanna*, Married in 1404. to *Engelbert* of *Naſſau*. *Henry* of *Naſſau* begun the Caſtle of *Breda*, where the Tomb of *Renatus* of *Naſſau* is to be ſeen in the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter* founded about 1303. This City ſuffered very much during the War between the States and the *Spaniards*. The Prince of *Parma* took it from the *United Provinces July* 28. 1581. *Maurice* of *Naſſau* became Maſter of it againſt in 1590. by a Bridge laden with Turf,

under

under which he hid 60 Souldiers, who rendered themſelves Maſters of the Caſtle, and he afterwards took the City by Capitulation. They tell a very remarkable thing of one of theſe Soldiers, that was hidden under the Turf, *viz.* That not being able to abſtain from Coughing, he deſired one of his Companions to kill him, for fear his Cough ſhould diſcover the Enterprize. Ever ſince this ſurprize, it is the Cuſtom here to ſearch all laden Boats by ſtabbing them with a Spit. The *Hollanders* kept *Breda* until 1625. That the Marqueſs of *Spinola* General of the Troops of *Spain* beſieged it, *Aug.* 27. 1625. and took it the 5th of *June*, 1625. This Loſs afflicted the *Hollanders* extreamly, but they retook it in 1637. and have kept it ever ſince. *Breda* is of a Triangular Figure, at each Angle there is a Gate Built with Brick, and the Curtins are flanked with Thirteen Baſtions, beſides ſeveral Cavaleers all mounted with Cannon. *Breda* however is not very well Built, yet there is a pretty fair Street in it, the Town-houſe and ſome other Places indifferent. It is in a Marſhy Ground, and often overflown. Its Fields are plentiful in Paſtures, watered by the Rivers of *Aade* and *Mereck*, which being joined enter into the City, and form divers Channels. The Palace of the Caſtle was lately imbelliſh'd, and the Fortifications repaired, and new ones made, by the Prince of *Orange*, now King *William* III. of *Great Brittain*, (to whom the City and Barony belongs) ſo that now it is a large Regular City, and is both by Nature and Art thought impregnable: Beſides the Ramparts which are all ſupported by very ſtrong Brick Arches, and raiſed above the Houſes of the Place, there are a great many Outworks, ſurrounded with double broad Ditches full of Water. *Breda* is 27 Miles N. E. of *Antwerp*, 20 W. of *Boiſleduc*, and 52 S. of *Amſterdam*. Long. 25 d. 57 m. Lat. 51 d. 38 m.

III. *Bergen-Op-Zoom.*

Bergen-Op-Zoom, (that is, Mountain upon the *Zoom*) Lat. *Berga ad Zomam*, *Berga*, or *Mons ſupra Zomam*, and *Berci Zoma*, with the Title of Marquiſate, is a ſmall but ſtrong Town partly ſituated upon the River *Zoom*, and partly upon a little Mountain. The Church of St. *Gertruda* was Converted there into a Collegial Church about 1442. *Bergen-Op-Zoom* has had particular Lords ever ſince 1212. The Emperor *Charles* V. being at *Tournay* in 1528. (or according to others in

in 1533.) erected it into a Marquisate; since that time the *Hollanders* got it after the Death of the Marquis *De Bergues*, whom the Dutchess of *Parma* had sent into *Spain*, where he was Arrested, and Died 1567. They have Fortified this Place well and regularly, with a Channel that goes to the Sea, defended by divers Forts. The Buildings of the Town are fair and handsom, and its three Market-places large and capacious. Amongst the Edifices, the Church of St. *Lambert*, and the Marquesses Palace deserve Observation. The Commandant of *Requesens* was defeated in 1574. near this City, which the Prince of *Parma* Besieged in vain, *An.* 1588. and Marquess *Spinola* in 1622. It stands 18 Miles N. of *Antwerp*, and 18 W. of *Breda*. Long. 23 d. 32 m. Lat. 51 d. 32 m.

IV. *Grave.*

Grave Lat. *Gravia*, is a strong Town, and of great Importance, seated upon the left side of the *Meuse*, whose Waters fill the large Moats, which Environ Seven large Bulwarks with their Half-Moons. *John* III. Duke of *Brabant* in 1323. gave it to *Otho* Prince of *Cuick* and *Heverle* who restored it in 1328. Afterwards it was the occasion of great Wars between the Dukes of *Brabant* and *Holland*, who both pretended a Right to it. It is the Capital City of the Country of *Cuickland*, remarkable for its Fertility, and has been a long time in the Hands of the *Hollanders*. Only about the Year 1672. the Torrent of *French* Victory swept it away into the Power of *Lewis* XIV. But in the Year 1677. Monsieur *Chamilli* Governour for the King of *France*, surrender'd it to the Prince of *Orange*, now our King, after it had been for some time Besieged by Mr. *Rabenhaust*. It lyes in a Marshy Ground 18 Miles almost W. of *Boisleduc*, 72 N. E. of *Brussels*, and 8 S. W. of *Nimeguen*. Long. 24 d. 56 m. Lat. 51 d. 48 m.

V. *Ravestein.*

Ravestein stands upon the *Meuse* a little below *Grave*. The Dukes of *Cleve* have been Lords of *Ravestein*, where they had a good Cittadel; but *William* Duke of *Cleve* and *Juliers* was obliged to demolish it, by one of the Articles made with the

Emperor

Emperor *Charles* V. The Duke of *Newburg* is Sovereign of *Raveſtein*, but the *Hollanders* are in Poſſeſſion of it. It ſtands 10 Miles almoſt W. of *Nimeguen*. Long. 24 d. 53 m. Lat. 51 d. 48 m.

VI. *Helmont.*

Helmont is a little Town and Caſtle on the River *Aade*, and the Capital of *Kemperland*. It lies 18 Miles S. of *Grave*, and 60 N. E. of *Bruſſels*. Long. 24 d. 42 m. Lat. 51 d. 32 m.

VII. *Eyndenhove.*

Eyndenhove or *Eyndoven* is a fine little Town in the Territory of *Kemperland*, ſubject to the *Hollanders* ever ſince 1629. It ſtands on the River *Dommel*, 10 Miles W. of *Helmont*. Long. 24 d. 38 m. Lat. 51 d. 30 m.

VIII. *Maeſtricht.*

Maeſtricht Lat. *Obtricum*, *Trajectum ad Moſam*, or *Trajectum Superius*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Utrecht*, called *Trajectum ad Rhenum*, or, *Trajectum Inferius*. It ſtands upon the Weſtern Bank of the *Meuſe*, which has here a Beautiful Stone Bridge over it, conſiſting of Nine Arches, from whence the Town hath its Name, ſignifying the paſſage over the *Maes*. On the Eaſtern Bank lyes the *Wick*, which is a Suburb to the City. The Biſhops of *Liege*, and the Dukes of *Brabant*, heretofore divided the Juriſdiction of this City betwixt them, but it was in the hands of the latter, and with that Dutchy paſſed to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, who enjoyed it till 1632. when it was taken by the *Hollanders*, who kept it by the Treaty of *Munſter*. The *French* took it, after a ſharp Siege, in 1673. The *Hollanders* endeavoured the Reduction of it in 1676. but without ſucceſs; they recovered it by the Eighth Article of the Treaty of *Nimeguen* in 1678. The Private Houſes here are generally covered with a black Slate, or Ardoiſe, otherwiſe not very Beautiful. The Town-houſe is a very fair ſtructure, ſeated in one of the *Piazza's*,

Built

Built of white Stone, and very well Painted in the inside. In another *Piazza*, is a Fountain, a row of Trees and a great Church. This Town is very ſtrong, tho' its Wall be old, the Out-works being very conſiderable. Towards the S. E. lyes a Hill, which ariſes gently, and overlooks the Town; under this Hill is one of the Nobleſt Quarries of Stone in the World. To ſecure the Town from the diſadvantage it might receive from this Hill, there was formerly a Fort Built upon it, but it has been long ſince ſlighted, and they have cut an Horn-work within Musket-ſhot of it, and the Baſtion anſwering to it is made very high to cover the Town: On the other ſide of the River ſtands *Wick*, very well Fortified alſo, and rather ſtronger than *Maeſtricht*, into which they may retire, if the Town ſhould be taken by Storm. All about the *Wick* the Country is flat; there are here many Inhabitants, about 20 Monaſteries, Three *Dutch* Churches, One common to the *Engliſh* and *French*, and a handſom Glaſs-houſe. *Maeſtricht* ſtands 30 Miles E. of *Bruſſels*, and 14 N. of *Liege*. Long. 25 d. Lat. 50 d. 54 m.

IX. *Lillo.*

Lillo, Lat. *Lillus*, is a ſtrong Fort Built by the *Hollanders* upon the *Scheld*, Seven Miles beneath *Antwerp* to the North, where all the Ships that paſs up the River to *Antwerp* are, by the Treaty of *Munſter*, to ſtop, and to pay Toll to the States of the *United Provinces*, to whom the Place belongs.

Places in Brabant *belonging to the* Spaniards.

I. *Bruſſels.*

Bruſſels or *Bruxelles*, Lat. *Bruxella*, one of the greateſt, beautifulleſt, and beſt peopled City of the *Spaniſh Netherlands*, is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Brabant*; the Seat of the Chancelery and Court of *Brabant*, of the Counſels of State, of the Revenues, and the Ordinary Reſidence of the Prince or Governour, whom the King of *Spain* keeps in the *Low-Countries*; which draws all the Nobility and Gentry to it. It is ſituated upon the ſmall River of *Sinne* or *Senne*, which diſcharges it ſelf in the *Schelde* by a Channel of the length of Five Leagues, which was made in 1561. Its Avenues are fine, its Circumference about Seven Miles. It is Built part in the Plain, and part upon a Hill, extreamly pleaſant, environed with a double Brick Wall pretty far diſtant from each other, and ſmall Ditches. The Town is divided into upper and lower, the latter is much more agreeable and beautiful than the other, having ſeveral Fountains, and the the two Branches of the great *Canal*, bordered with great Keys, filled with a prodigious number of Boats, that come thither from the Sea by the *Scheld*. The King's Palace is in the upper Town. it has many Rich Apartments big enough to Lodge ſeveral Kings at once, to which belongs a very fine Mail, a Park full of Deer, and very curious Gardens near it, with fine Water-works, Grotto's, and a ſquare Wilderneſs. The Town-houſe, the Tower of St. *Nicholas*, which has the Town-Clock; the Church of the Jeſuits, the Prince of *Orange*'s Houſe, deſerve to be ſeen by Strangers. Among the Churches the Collegial Dedicated to St. *Gudule* is the Chief and the moſt Ancient, where they pretend to have an Hoſt ſtabb'd by a Jew, which ſhed Blood out of the Wound, whereupon, they ſay, the Jew was immediately ſtruck with Death. Here you find ſome Footſteps of the Ancients Fancy for the Number Seven, for there are Seven

ven Pariſh Churches, Seven Principal Streets, about which are Seven ſtately Houſes Rented by the Publick, Seven Gates of Dorick Work, Seven Conſiderable Families, Seven Sheriffs who have the Care of Affairs, and Seven Licenſed Midwives, *&c.* *Bruxelles* is a Trading Town, and has ſeveral Manufactures. There are 52 Trades divided into Nine Guilds or Companies, called the *Nine Nations*, among which the Cutlers and Armour-makers are Chief. *Bruſſels* ſtands 30 Miles S. E. of *Ghent*, 24 S. of *Antwerp*, 96 S. of *Amſterdam*, 150 N. E. of *Paris*, and 190 almoſt E. of *London*. Long. 23 d. 36 m. Lat. 50 d. 54 m.

II. *Louvain.*

Louvain, Lat. *Lovanium*, and by the Inhabitants *Loeven*, is a great City ſituated upon the River *Dele*, which runs into the *Scheld* at *Rupelmondel*. This Town is about Four Miles in compaſs, and is ſo very Ancient that it is ſuppoſed to have been Built by one *Lupus*, before the time of *Julius Cæſar*: It was at firſt but a Village that was Walled in 1156. and has been much enlarged ſince: It is ſeated in a very fruitful Soil, and has ſo gentle and pleaſant Air, that Wine is made both within the Walls and without. There are within the Walls of this City large Meadows, beautiful Vineyards, and pleaſant Gardens and Orchards, which ſhews that it is not over-ſtocked with Inhabitants. It is well Fortified, and has many fair Churches, the Chief whereof is the Collegiate Church of St. *Peter*, beſides a great number of Monaſteries. The Univerſity of *Louvain* is very Famous, it was founded in 1426. by *John* IV. Duke of *Brabant*, and endowed with great Priviledges by Pope *Martin* V. and *Eugenius* IV. and has 20 Colleges, founded by ſeveral Perſons, for the promoting of Learning. This Town is encompaſſed with large deep Ditches, cut in many places through a flinty Rock, or very hard Gravel. The Walls are ſtrongly Built, being raiſed from the very bottom of the Ditch; in the Circuit of theſe Walls are 53 Towers, and no leſs than 16 Draw-bridges, placed conveniently for the better ſecuring of the Gates, which are in number 11, Built all of curious white Stone. The Buildings of the City in general are neither well Built, nor well kept, but the Town-houſe is a ſtately Structure. *Louvain* ſtands

ſtands 15 Miles N. E. of *Bruſſels*. Long. 23 d. 58 m. Lat. 50 d. 57 m.

III. *Leeuwe.*

Leeuwe is a little ſtrong Town and Caſtle on the River *Gete*, 16 Miles E. of *Louvain*, and 21 W. of *Maeſtricht*. Long. 24 d. 26 m. Lat. 50 d. 53 m.

IV. *Arſchot.*

Arſchot, Lat. *Arſcotium*, is a ſmall City upon the River *Deme*, and a Dukedom belonging to the Dukes *de Croy*. It lyes 8 Miles N. E. of *Louvain*. Long. 24 d. 10 m. Lat. 51 d. 4 m.

V. *Nivelle.*

Nivelle is a ſmall, and heretofore a ſtrong Town, but now diſmantled. It ſtands 12 Miles S. of *Bruſſels*. Long. 23 d. 38 m. Lat. 50 d. 39 m.

VI. *Tillemont.*

Tillemont, Lat. *Tena*, or *Tenace*, or *Tillemontium*, in Flemiſh *Toienen*, is a conſiderable Town on the River *Gete*. It was one of the Four principal Towns of *Brabant*, until it was almoſt ruined, during the Civil Wars between the *French* and thoſe of *Liege*. The Duke of *Guelderland* plunder'd it in 1507. but the Inhabitants of *Namur* purſued him, and having ſurpriz'd his Camp in the Night near St. *Hubert* in *Ardenne*, recovered the Booty, and took many Priſoners. This Town was ſurrendred to *Don John* of *Auſtria* in 1578. and has a very fine Church Dedicated to St. *Germain* Biſhop of *Paris*. It ſtands 11 Miles almoſt S. E. of *Louvain*, and 23 E. of *Bruſſels*. Long. 24 d. 18 m. Lat. 50 d. 52 m.

VII. *Ju-*

VII. *Judoigne.*

Judoigne is a ſmall Town on the River *Gieta*, 12 Miles S. E. of *Louvain*, and 22 E. of *Bruſſels*. Long. 24 d. 16 m. Lat. 50 d. 46 m.

About Four Miles N. E. of this Place, are the Villages of *Elixem* or *Heyleſem*, *Neerwinden*, *Dormal*, *Neerlanden*, and the Rivulet *Landen*, Famous for the Battel that was Fought there in 1693. which happened in this manner, The Duke of *Luxemberg* who Commanded the *French* Army in Chief, having got Intelligence that King *William* of *Great Brittain* his Army was much leſſened by the Detachments his Majeſty had ſent to the *Lines* twixt *Ipres* and *Courtray*, and to *Liege*, attack'd him in his Camp between *Neerwinden* and *Landen*, *July* 29. with double the Number of Men, but was receiv'd with ſo much Gallantry, and repulſed ſo often, that tho' the Fight continued from Five in the Morning till near Five in the Afternoon, the *French* had perpetually the Diſadvantage, till at laſt having gained a Paſs into his Majeſties Camp, they over-powered him by their Numbers, and ſome of our Horſe not acting their part, the King perceiving things in diſorder, did Valiantly attempt to renew the Battel, and ſeeing that it could not be perform'd, commanded a Retreat, which was obeyed in very good Order, but the Body being in a Confuſion, ſuſtained a conſiderable Loſs, eſpecially at paſſing the River *Geete*. His Majeſty continued ſo long in the Field that he had much ado to repaſs that River, but accompliſht it at length, having behaved himſelf during the whole Action, with admirable Courage and Conduct, and Expos'd himſelf to a Thouſand Dangers, yet by a particular Providence, he came off without any other hurt than a ſmall Contuſion on the ſide by a Muſket Bullet, and having a piece of his Scarf ſhot away. The Elector of *Bavaria* perform'd alſo Wonders during the Fight: But the Gallantry of moſt of the *Engliſh* and *Scotch* is ſcarce to be parallel'd. The Loſs of the *French* was computed to 18000 Men, and that of the Confederates about 7000. The Chief of thoſe who fell on our ſide was Count *Solms*, Lieutenant-General; and his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* was Wounded and Taken, with many other Officers of Note, but ſince redeem'd. *Battel of Landen.*

VIII. *Gemblours.*

Gemblours, Lat. *Gemblacum*, is upon the River *Orne*, with the fine Abbey of St. *Benedict*, whose Abbot is Spiritual and Temporal Lord of the Town. It is Famous for a Fight in 1578. and stands by the Borders of *Namur*, 19 Miles S. of *Namur*, and 20 S. E. of *Brussels*. Long. 24 d. Lat. 50 d. 37 m.

IX. *Lire.*

Lire or *Lier*, Lat. *Lira*, is in the District of *Antwerp*, between that City and *Mechlin*, seated upon the River *Nethe*, which falls Two Miles farther into the *Ruypel*. It is naturally strong by its Situation, and made much more so by Art; and besides a very fine and pleasant Town, Famous for its Manufactures, and its Fairs for Cattel. It stands Seven Miles N. of *Mechlin*, 10 S. E. of *Antwerp*, and 20 N. of *Brussels*. Long. 23 d. 50 m. Lat. 51 d. 9 m.

X. *Diest.*

Diest is a little Town upon the River *Demer*, with the Title of *Barony*, and the Head of a Territory Subject to our King as Prince of *Orange*. It is considerable for its divers Manufactures of Woollen and Linnen Cloth; and for its Two Collegiate Churches. It stands 14 Miles almost E. of *Louvain*. Long. 24 d. 24 m. Lat. 51 d. 3 m.

There are some other small inconsiderable Towns in the *Spanish Brabant*, such as *Vilvoerde*, *Herentals*, *Hannuye*, &c.

Article

Article III.

Of the Marquisate of the Holy Empire.

THE *Marquisate* of the Holy Empire, is a very small Province, not being above Seven Miles W. and E. and Four S. and N. yet it is accounted one of the Four Quarters or Tetrarchies of *Brabant*, bounded on the West by *Flanders*, from which it is separated by the River *Scheld*, and on all other sides by *Brabant*. *Bounds.*

The Chief Rivers there are, the *Scheld*, which washes *Antwerp*, and the *Schynt*, which also runs by *Antwerp*, and there falls into the *Scheld*. *Rivers.*

This *Marquisate* belong'd formerly to the Emperor, but now to the King of *Spain*.

The Chief and only Place of Note in the Province is *Antwerp*.

Antwerp.

Antwerp, Lat. *Antuerpia* or *Andoverpum*, and *Antwerpen* by the Natives, is the Capital of the Marquisate of the Holy Empire, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Malines*. The derivation some give of its Name is Fabulous. This City was formerly one of the Richest and most Beautiful of the whole World, seated in a spacious Plain upon the Right side of the *Scheld*, where the River divides the Dutchy of *Brabant* from the County of *Flanders*. It was enlarged by *John* I. *John* III. and *Charles* V. It contains 212 Streets, and 22 publick *Piazza*'s. The Houses are all neat and fashionable, and many of them Magnificent. In a word, all the Structures, both Sacred and Prophane, admirable. Our Lady's Church, the Cathedral, is a piece of of incomparable Workmanship: it's above 500 Foot long, 240 broad, and 340 high, contains 66 Chappels, embellish'd with Marble Pillars, all different in shape, and adorned with curious Pictures, as well as the Body of the Church. The Tower is

one of the higheſt and faireſt of *Europe*, Built of white Stone, where are 33 large Bells: The Three Chief Doors are cas'd with Marble, and gilt with Gold. This fine Church was almoſt burnt to the Ground in the Year 1533. and after that pillag'd during the Civil Wars for Religion. It was erected into a Cathedral by *Paul* IV. in the Year 1559. There are Four other Parish Churches, *viz.* St. *George*, St. *James*, St. *Andrew*, and St. *Malburge*, beſides 25 Colleges, Nunneries and Religious Houſes, amongſt which the *Jeſuits*-Church is very Magnificent; it's paved with Marble on the two lower ſides one above another, which are ſupported by 56 Marble Columns: The Four Roofs are hung with 38 large Pictures of *Rubens* in Gold Frames, and the Wall pierced with 40 croſs Windows lin'd with Marble. The chief Altar is all of Marble, Jaſper, Porphyre, and Gold. The Jeſuits Treaſure is valued Two Millions. The Town-houſe conſiſts of Four Apartments, and the Eaſterlings Houſe, the Exchange, and the Galleries that ſurround it, deſerve to be ſeen. The Cittadel, one of the ſtrongeſt and moſt regular is of a Pentagon Figure. It encloſes two little Hills that give a Proſpect all over the Countrey. This Cittadel was built in 1567. by the Duke of *Alva*. The City lyes 18 Leagues from the Sea, between *Malines*, *Louvain*, *Bruſſels* and *Bruges*. The Harbour is very lovely, and moſt convenient, there being no leſs than Eight Channels for Ships to come up by to the City, in the chiefeſt of which 100 may ride together. There are 74 Bridges upon theſe Canals, all which Conveniences brought a great Trade to the Town, but the Neighbourhood of *Amſterdam* has deprived it of the greateſt part. This City ſuffered much in the Revolt of the *Low Countries* from the *Spaniards*, who plundered it Three days together, burnt above 800 Houſes, and Kill'd and Drowned 10000 of the Inhabitants. The Confederates repair'd it, but it was after that retaken by the Prince of *Parma*, after a Years Siege, memorable for the many Machines and Devices us'd in it. *Antwerp* ſtands 24 Miles N. of *Bruſſels*. Long. 23 d. 36 m. Lat. 51 d. 16 m.

Article

Article IV.

Of the Lordſhip of Malines.

Malines or *Mechlin* is another very ſmall Province, bounded on every ſide with *Brabant*, and is nigh the middle of it, and not far off the Borders of *Flanders*. Its extent is about Eight Miles Weſt and Eaſt, and Five South and North. *Bounds.* *Extent.*

It is a diſtinct Province from the reſt, and the Reſidence of the Parliament or great Council for theſe Countries, but has not thoſe Priviledges that *Brabant* has. And for that reaſon moſt Women here when they are ready to Lie-In, go into *Brabant* to be brought to Bed, that their Children may enjoy their Priviledges.

In the compaſs of the Province lyes but one City, or Walled Town, and Nine Villages. *City.* *Villages.*

The chief Rivers are, 1. The *Dele* which runs through the middle, and waſhes *Mechlin*, and then into *Brabant*, and falls into the *Scheld*. 2. *Senne*, which here falls into the *Dele*. *Rivers.*

Malines.

Malines or *Mechlin*, Lat. *Mechlinia*, and by thoſe of the Country *Mackelen* or *Meckelen*, upon the *Dele*, is the Capital of the Lordſhip of that Name. Its Bigneſs and Magnificence cauſe it to be called *Malines* the Beautiful; as *Antwerp* the Rich, *Bruſſels* the Noble, *Louvain* the Wiſe, *Ghent* the Great, and *Bruges* the Ancient. The ſituation is very pleaſant, and becauſe of the Tide, the Trade is very good. There is an Archbiſhoprick's See founded by *Paul* IV. in 1559. with the Title of Primate of the *Low-Countries*, Cardinal *Granville* was the firſt Archbiſhop. The Cathedral Church is Conſecrated to St. *Rombaut*. *Malines* is the place of the great Royal Council, inſtituted by *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy* in 1473. There is alſo the Parliament of the

Knights of the *Fleece*; and the Prince's Arſenal. Speaking of this Arſenal, I cannot but mention, that the Thunder having ſet on Fire ſeveral Barrels of Powder in 1546. it broke out with ſuch fury, that it overturned a Tower, and above 300 Houſes, dryed up the Ditch about the Town, and cauſed extraordinary Damage. In the Suburb is St. *Alexis*'s Nunnery, where there are 15 or 1600 Nuns, who are allowed to walk abroad, to pay and receive Viſits, and to Marry when they pleaſe. The Lordſhip of *Malines* had its own Lords, until 1336. that it became a free Town. After that time it belonged to the Houſe of *Burgundy*, till it entred into that of *Auſtria* in 1477. Its Inhabitants are free from all Taxes, for the good Service perform'd to *Charles* the *Bold*, Earl of *Flanders*, at the Siege of *Nuis* upon the *Rhine*. Here have been Two Provincial Councils, the firſt in 1570. and the ſecond in 1607. The chief Trade of this place conſiſts in Tanning, making of Linnen Cloth, Point and Lace, (which bear the Name of the City) and caſting great Artillery and Guns. It ſtands 11 Miles N. W. of *Louvain*, 13 almoſt N. of *Bruſſels*, 14 S. E. of *Antwerp*, and 30 E. of *Ghent*. Long. 23 p. 44 m. Lat. 51 d. 6 m.

Article V.

Part of the Dukedom of Gelderland *belonging to the* Spaniards.

Bounds. THat part of *Gelderland* which is Subject to the *Spaniards*, has on the East and North, *Cleves* in *Germany*; on the Weſt *Brabant*, and on the South *Juliers* in *Germany*. Its extent is about 36 Miles North and South, and about 28 East and Weſt.

Extent.

Quality. The Soil is fertile, and yields all ſorts of Grains, abounding moreover with rich Paſture-grounds, which fatten great Droves of Cattel, which are ſent from many far Places.

Rivers. The chief Rivers here are,

1. The *Meuſe* which runs through the midſt of this part, waſhing *Ruremonde* and *Venlo*, and ſo paſſes

passes on, dividing *Brabant* from the rest of *Guelderland*.
2. *Niers*, which washes *Gelders*, and runs into *Cleves*.

The Chief Towns are { *Gelders* Cap. / *Venlo*. / *Ruremond* Bish.

I. *Gelders*.

The City of *Guelders*, Lat. *Gueldria*, which they of the Country call *Gelre*, is seated on a Marshy Ground upon the little River of *Niers*, which environs it instead of a Moat. The Castle is extreamly strong, and said to be impregnable by reason of its situation. In 1627. the *Spaniards* laboured to have brought the *Rhine* to the City of *Guelders*, and into the *Meuse*, on purpose to have cut off the Commerce between *Germany* and *Holland*, but fail'd in their Enterprize. It stands 26 Miles nigh S. E. of *Nimeguen*, the Chief of the Province, and 11 Miles almost N. of *Venlo*. Long. 25 d. 37 m. Lat. 51 d. 31 m.

II. *Venlo*.

Venlo is a very strong Town on the River *Meuse*, by the Borders of *Juliers*. It is a *Hance*-Town, but Subject to the *Spaniards*, and stands 11 Miles S. W. of *Gelders*, and 11 N. of *Ruremond*. Long. 25 d. 24 m. Lat. 51 d. 27 m.

III. *Ruremond*.

Ruremond Lat. *Ruremonde*, is the second City of *Gelderland*, with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Malines*, on the River *Meuse*, at the Mouth of the *Roer* or *Rura*, from which it takes its Name. Its Collegiate Church was Erected in 1559. into a Cathedral by Pope *Paul* IV. *William Lindall* was the first Prelate of it. The City is large, fair, and rich, having many stately Monasteries in it, whereof that of the *Carthusians* is the most considerable. It stands 11 Miles S. of *Venlo*, and 21 S. of *Gelders*. Long. 25 d. 22 m. Lat. 51 d. 16 m.

Article VI.

Of the Dukedom of Limburg, Limburgensis, Ducatus.

Bounds. *Limburg* has the Dutchy of *Juliers* to the East and North, the Bishoprick of *Liege* to the West, and part of *Luxemburg* to the South.

Extent. *History.* Its Extent South and North is about 35 Miles, and West and East about 26. It had heretofore Dukes of its own, but upon the Death of *Walrame* III. (whom others call *Henry*) in 1285. *Adolph* sold it to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, who pretended a Right to it, as descended from *Margaret* Daughter of *Henry* Duke of *Limburg*, Married in 1172. to *Godfrey* Duke of *Brabant*. In 1293. *Rainold* I. Duke of *Guelderland*, laid claim to it, in the Right of *Ermengarde* his Wife, Daughter of *Herman* late Duke of *Limburg*; but he losing the Battel of *Woring* near *Collen*, *June* 5. 1298. and being taken Prisoner, was forced to resign his Right to *John* Duke of *Brabant*, to regain his Liberty, and from that time the Dukes of *Brabant* have enjoyed it.

Quality. It has excellent Mines of Iron, and one of Copper. The Earth is very fruitful in Wheat, Fruits, and Fewel, but above all in Grass and Water. The Famous *Spaw-Waters* are not above Three Leagues S. W. from *Limburg*.

Rivers. The Chief Rivers here are,

1. The *Meuse* which runs but thorough a little part of this Country.
2. *Geul*, which washes *Valkenburg*, and falls into the *Meuse*.
3. *Weser*, which watereth *Limburg*, and runs into *Liege*.
4. *Bervine*, which washes *Dalem*. and falls into the *Meuse*.

This Province hath but Five Walled Towns, and about 120 Villages.

The

The Towns are { *Limburg.* Cap. to the *Spaniards.* / *Dalem*, / *Valkenburg*, / *Rolduck*, / *Remborg.* } to the *Hollanders.*

I. *Limburg.*

Limburg Lat. *Limburgum*, is pleaſantly ſeated upon a ſteep Rock which overlooks all the Country round about; at the bottom thereof runs the River *Weſer* almoſt round it among ſeveral ſhady Woods. It is but a ſmall City, for it chiefly conſiſts of one broad ſhort Street; neither is it conſiderable for its beauty, the Buildings for the moſt part being of Wood. But it is of no ſmall conſideration for its ſtrength, for it is encompaſſed with a ſtrong Wall and a Trench, and the acceſs to it, which is on the North ſide, is extreamly difficult, lying all along upon the edge of the Rock: From one ſide thereof to the other, the Gate of the Town, (over which are the Governours Lodgings) ſpreads it ſelf, and quite locks up and commands the whole paſſage. Here was before a very ſtrong Caſtle. The *Hollanders* took this City in 1632. but the *Spaniards* recovered it again. In 1675. the *French* ſurprized it, and being forc'd to leave it in 1677. they deſtroyed the Caſtle which now lyes in Rubbiſh. *Limburg* ſtands 19 Miles almoſt E. of *Liege*. Long. 25 d. 30 m. Lat. 50 d. 28 m.

II. *Dalem.*

Dalem is a ſmall but ſtrong Town and Caſtle on the River *Berwin*, with a large Territory depending upon it. *Henry* II. Duke of *Brabant* took this Town, and United it to his Dominions; it is now ſubject to the *Hollanders*, and ſtands Seven Miles N. E. of *Liege*, and 15 N. W. of *Limburg*. Long. 25 d. 5 m. Lat. 50 d. 45 m.

III.

III. *Valkenburg.*

Valkenburg or *Vauguemont* is a ſtrong Town in *Limburg*, on the River *Geul*, and ſubject to the *Hollanders*, tho' ſaid to belong to the Biſhop of *Liege*. It is large and indifferent neatly built, as well as tollerably fortified: The Caſtle ſtands on a ſteep Rock, and is inacceſſible and impregnable to an Enemy that brings not Canon along with him. Yet in the year 1672. upon the news of the *French* coming, it was immediately quitted. The *French* took it in 1676. and reſtored it in 1679. by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It ſtands 11 Miles E. of *Maeſtricht*, 17 N. E. of *Liege*, and 21 N. of *Limburg*, Long. 25 d. 18 m. Lat. 50 d. 53 m.

IV. *Rolduck.*

Rolduck is an old little Town and Caſtle, with the Title of County, ſubject to the *Hollanders*: it ſtands 13 Miles E. of *Valkenburg*, Long. 25 d. 34 m. Lrt. 50 d. 52 m.

V. *Remborg.*

Remborg, is alſo a little Town, on the borders of *Juliers* and Territory of *Rolduck*, ſubject to the *Hollandes*. It ſtands 12 Miles E. of *Valkenburg*. Long. 25. d. Lat. 50 d. 57 m.

Article VII.

Of the Biſhoprick of Liege. Leodienſis Ditio.

THIS Country has part of the Dutchy of *Gelderland* and *Brabant* on the North. Part of *Brabant* and the County of *Namur* on the Weſt. The County of *Luxemburg* on the South; And the Dutchies of *Limburg* and *Juliers* on the Eaſt. It is extended about 70 Miles South-Weſt and North-Eaſt, and about 35 Weſt and Eaſt. It *Bounds.* *Extent.*

is

is a part of the Circle of *Weſtphalia* in *Germany* tho' annexed to theſe Provinces.

The Air is here very temperate; The Valleys produce plenty of Graſs; The Plains abound with Corn, the Hills are thick ſet with Vines, the Mountains have their Quarries of Marble, and Mines of Lead, Iron and Brimſtone, beſide Pit-coal in abundance. The Forreſts afford great ſtore of Veniſon. *Quality.*

The Biſhop is Lord of the Country and Prince of the Empire, tho' as Biſhop he be under the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*; he has alſo the Title of Duke of *Bouillon*, Marquis of *Franchimont*, and Count of *Loots* and *Hasbain*, which are all Lordſhips in this Biſhoprick. Beſides that, it contains 52 Baronies, a great number of Abbeys, 24 Walled Towns, and above 1500 Villages. *Government.* *Cities.* *Villages.*

The Chief Rivers are,

1. The *Meuſe* which here waſhes *Dinant*, *Huy*, *Liege*, *Maeſtricht*, *Stochem*, and *Maeſeyck*, and runs into *Gelderland*. *Rivers.*

2. The *Demer*, which here waſhing *Bilſen* and *Haffelt*, runs into *Brabant*.

3. The *Jecker* which waſhes *Tongres* and falls into the *Maes* at *Maeſtricht*.

4. *Weſdres*, which waſhes *Viviers* and falls into the *Maes* at *Maeſtricht*.

Beſides theſe there are eleven ſmall Rivers.

The Chief Cities are,

Liege. Biſh. Cap.	*Horn*.
Huy.	*Hamont*.
Chiney.	*Brey*.
Thuin.	*Maſeick*.
Bouillon.	*Herk*.
Dinant.	St. *Truyen*.
Walcourt.	*Tongres*.
Florennes.	

I. Liege.

Liege or *Luick* Lat. *Laodium*, *Laodicum* and ſometimes *Legia*, is ſituated on the left ſide of the *Meuſe*, a little below the place where *Ourt* runs into it, with a Biſhops See Suffragant of the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*. It is a free Imperial City, built in a pleaſant Valley, ſurrounded with Woods and Hills, amongſt ſweet ſprings which fall down from them, and the little Rivers of *Ute*, *Veſe* and *Ambluat*, which fall into the *Maes* before it enters this City. The publick buildings, as, the Biſhops Palace, the Churches, and Bridges are very ſumptuous and magnificent. There are a great number of Abbeys and Religious Houſes, and eight Collegiate Churches. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Lambert*, is famous for its Chapter; to which no Canon can be admitted except he be noble by Birth, or by learning; that is except he be a Gentleman or a Doctor. The Biſhops See was firſt at *Tongres* from thence removed to *Maeſtricht*, and by St. *Hubert* ſucceſſor of St. *Lambert* the Martyr, ſetled at *Liege*. A vaſt part of the Town within the Walls is not built, but employed in Vineyards and Orchards, which are very fruitful. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been built by *Amborix* a German Prince, mention'd by *Julius Cæſar*. It ſuffered much from the *Normans*, and from one of the Dukes of *Brabant*, who took it and plundered it in 1212. In the XVth Century *John* D. of *Burgundy*, taking advantage of their diſagreement in the Election of a Biſhop, grievouſly afflicted it in 1409. killing 36000 of them in a Battel, and entring into the City, cauſed the Chief of thoſe that had oppoſed him to be caſt into the *Meuſe*. After this in 1468. *Charles* Duke of *Burgundy*, again took the City, his Souldiers committing intollerable outrages againſt the Inhabitants. In this laſt Age it has been ill treated by its Biſhops, and the *French* taking it by ſurpriſe in 1675. the next year after ruined the Caſtle. In 1688. the Baron of *Elderen*, Great Dean of the Cathedral was choſen Biſhop and Prince of *Liege* by Plurality of Votes, in oppoſition to the Cardinal of *Furſtemberg*, and has repaired the old Fortifications; and added new ones. *Liege* ſtands 30 Miles almoſt N. E. of *Namur*, and 54 Eaſt of *Bruſſels*, Long. 25 d. Lat. 50 d. 42 m.

II. *Huy*.

II. *Huy.*

Huy Lat. *Hugum* and *Hugonum*, is a Town and Caſtle on the River *Meuſe*, near the Place where the River *Huy* runs into it, which gives the name to the Town. 'Tis divided by the *Meuſe* into two parts, and is reputed very ancient. It had particular Earls, who gave it to the Biſhops of *Liege*. It has ſuffered much in the late Wars. In 1692. the *French* ſat before it, but ſoon left the Enterpriſe, the next year they beſieg'd and carried it in a few days. It ſtands 14 Miles almoſt S. W. of *Liege*, and 17 almoſt N. E. of *Namur*, Long. 24 d. 35 m. Lat. 50 d. 36 m.

III. *Chiney.*

Chiney is a ſmall Town on the Borders of *Namur*, ſubject to the *French* ever ſince 1681. It ſtands 14 Miles S. E. of *Namur*, Long. 24 d. 26 m. Lat. 50 d. 23 m.

IV. *Thuin.*

Thuin is a little Town on the River *Sambre* and in *le pays entre Sambre & Meuſe*, it is ſubject to the *French* who have lately fortified it. It ſtands by the borders of *Hainault* 10 Miles S. W. of *Charleroy*, and 14 S. E. of *Mons*, Long. 23 d. 31 m. Lat. 50 d. 22 m.

V. *Bouillon.*

Bouillon or *Buillon* Lat. *Bullonium* is a fair and beautiful Burrough and Caſtle, with the Title of a Dutchy; This Caſtle is very ſtrong, ſituated upon a craggy Mountain. It gave its name to the illuſtrious *Godfrey* of *Bouillon* King of *Jeruſalem* who undertaking the famous expedition of the Holy Land, engaged *Bouillon* to *Obert* Biſhop of *Liege*, upon condition that if he came back he ſhould have the Liberty of Redeeming it. In the XVth Century it paſſed into the Houſe of *la Marck*. It is now Subject to the *French*, and ſtands on the River

ver *Semoy*, 38 Miles almoſt W. of *Luxemburg* Long. 24 d. 34 m. Lat. 49 d. 50 m.

VI. *Dinant.*

Dinant Lat. *Dinantium* a rich Town on the River *Meuſe* had formerly a ſtrong Cittadel on a ſteep Rock, that was ruined by the *French* in 1554. and has been reſtored ſince. The *French* are in poſſeſſion of this Place ever ſince 1675. it lies 14 Miles S. of *Namur*, and 40 almoſt E. of *Liege*, Long. 24 d. 10 m. Lat. 50 d. 12 m.

VI. *Walcourt.*

Walcourt or *Valencourt* is a ſmall inconſiderable Town in the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, tho' often reckon'd in *Namur*. It is the Capital of *le pays entre Meuſe & Sambre*, and famous for an obſtinate skirmiſh betwixt the *Dutch* and *French*, in which the latter ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs in 1689. but made themſelves Maſters of the Town. It ſtands on a Rivulet nine Miles S. of *Charleroy*, and 17 W. of *Dinant*, Long. 23 d. 42 m. Lat. 50 d. 18. m.

VIII. *Florennes.*

Florennes is another ſmall Town in *Le Pays entre Sambre & Meuſe*, ſubject to the French. It ſtands five Miles E. of *Walcourt*, and 11 W. of *Dinant*, Long. 24 d. Lat. 50 d. 10 m.

IX. *Horne.*

Horne is a little Town in *Brabant* with the Title of Earldom, and a great Domain. It is ſituated on the River *Meuſe*, with a good Caſtle. It is an Imperial Mannor tho' ſubordinate to the ancient Earldom of *Looz* in the Dominion of *Liege*. It ſtands ſix Miles almoſt W. of *Ruremond*.

X. *Hamont.*

X. *Hamont.*

Hamont is a little Town in the County of *Lootz*, and ſubject to this Prince. In ſtands on the Borders of *Brabant* 17 Miles N. W. of *Maeſick*, Long. 24 d. 50 m. Lat. 51 d. 18 m.

XI. *Brey.*

Brey is another ſmall Town in the County of *Lootz*, ſubject to that Prince, 11 Miles W. of *Maeſick*, and 15 North of *Maeſtricht*, Long. 24 d. 55 m. Lat. 51 d. 10 m.

XII. *Maeſick.*

Maeſick is a pretty conſiderable Town in the County of *Lootz*, ſubject to this Prince. It ſtands on the River *Maes*, by the Borders of *Brabant* and *Gelderland*, 13 Miles almoſt N. E. of *Maeſtricht* and 27 from *Liege*, Long. 25 d. 13. m. Lat. 51 d. 7 m.

XIII. *Herk.*

Herk is a ſmall Town in the ſame County on the borders of *Brabant*, and on the River *Demer*, 18 Miles E. of *Maeſtricht* and 25 N. W. of *Liege*, Long. 24 d. 28 m. Lat. 50 d. 58 m.

XIV. St. *Truyen.*

St. *Truyen*, or St. *Tron*, Lat. *Fanum Sancti Trudonis*, is the Capital of the County of *Hasbain* or *Haspengo*, ſubject to this Prince. It ſtands nigh the Borders of *Brabant*, 18 Miles W. of *Maſtricht* and 20 almoſt N. W. of *Liege*, Long. 24 d. 21 m. Lat. 50 d. 52 m.

XV. *Tongres.*

XV. *Tongres.*

Tongres or *Tongeron*, Lat. *Tungri* or *Aduacata Tungrorum*, is a very ancient Town upon *Jecker*, it was first ruined by *Attila*, and afterwards by the *Normans*. Some pretend that St. *Materne* sent by St. *Peter* preached the Gospel and was first Bishop of this Place, where he had eight successors, until St. *Gervais* removed the seat to *Mastricht*, whence it was afterwards changed to *Liege*. This Town has nothing considerable at present but its name, and the Glory of its ancient splendor. It lies about 15 Miles N. W. of *Liege*. Long. 24 d. 34 m. Lat. 50 d. 53 m.

Article. VIII.

Of the County of Namur.

Bounds. THIS County borders *Brabant* on the North; part of *Brabant* and *Hainault* on the West; part of *Hainault* and *Luxemburg* on the South; and *Extent.* part of *Luxemburg* and the Country of *Liege*, on the East. Its extent North-east and South-West is about 34 Miles, and West and East about 30.

Quality. It is plentifully stored with all Commodities, the Hills cloathed with Woods full of Fowl and Venison, and the Valleys fertile in Corn and Pastures. It has also several Mines of Lead and Iron, Quarries of divers sorts of fine Marble, and Pits of Stone-Coal, which they call *Houles*.

Cities. There are here four considerable Towns, and *Villages.* about 184 Villages.

Rivers. The Chief Rivers are, 1. The *Meuse*, which runs through the midst of this Province into the Bishoprick of *Liege*, washing *Charlemont*, *Dinant*, *Bovines*, and *Namur*. 2. The *Sambre* which here washes *Charleroy*, and falls into the *Meuse* at *Namur*.

This

This County was formerly under the *Spaniards* but the *French* have in this late War conquered its beſt places. *Government.*

The moſt remarkable places in the County of *Namur*, are, *Namur.* Biſh. Cap. *Charleroy. Charlemont. Bouvines. Fleurus.*

I. *Namur.*

Namur Lat. *Namurcum*, ſituated upon the *Sambre* and near the *Maes*, lies between two Mountains and has a very ſtrong Caſtle. Some derive its name from *Novo Muro*, a new Wall built here by the Romans. The Cathedral dedicated to St. *Aubin* was built in 1569. and the Biſhoprick lies under the Archbiſhop of *Cambray*; beſides the Cathedral there is alſo the Collegiate Church of our Lady, and ſeveral other Churches and Monaſteries. This City has a large and handſom Market-place, a ſtately Town-houſe and abundance of good Stone-Buildings. It is no leſs rich than pleaſant and ſtrong. The Council Royal of the Province reſided here, from which they did appeal to that of *Maline*. In 1692. The ſtrength of the Place being diſcovered to the *French* by the Treacherous Baron *de Breſſe*, who under pretence of being taken did actually deſert the Spaniſh ſervice, *Lewis* XIV. with 80000 ſat down before it, *Luxemburg* covering the Siege with another great Army; The Town was taken after a few days Reſiſtance, a Party being beaten by a Drummer, who never diſcovered who commanded him. While the *French* continued to Beſiege the Caſtle King *William* III. of great *Brittain*, march'd with 90000 Men to its Relief; but the *French* being advantageouſly poſted, they declined Battle; His Majeſty did notwithſtanding drive them from ſome of their Poſts, and laid Bridges over the River to paſs it, but in the mean time a great Rain happening, ſwell'd the River, carried down the Bridges, prevented his attacquing them, and gave them the opportunity to take the Caſtle alſo, *July* 2. 1692. *Namur* has been ſince very well Fortified by the *French*. It lies 32 Miles S. E. of *Bruſſels*, and 50 almoſt S. of *Antwerp*, Long. 24 d. 12 m. Lat. 50 d. 32

II. *Charleroy.*

Charleroy, Lat. *Carolo-Regium*, is a Town and Fortress built upon a Mountain near the *Sambre* and *Pieton*; it was but a Borrough called *Charnoy* until the Spaniards fortified it in 1666. and called it *Charleroy* from *Charles* their King. The French took it the year after, and kept it by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*. The *Dutch* and *Spaniards* attempted this Town twice in vain, the first time in 1672. and the second in 1677. But in the year 1678. it was yielded to the *Spaniards* by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. In 1692. the *French* Bombarded this Place. In 1693 they sat down before it with a numerous Army, the Marquis *de Villeroy*, carrying on the Siege, and *Luxemburg* covering him, so that King *William* of *Great Britain*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* not being strong enough to attack them, they carried the Town by surrender, after a gallant defence by the Marquis *de Castillo* the Governour, who held out against them 27 days open Trenches, and capitulated on honourable Terms, *October* 1. 1693. *Charleroy* stands 14 Miles W. of *Namur*, and 26 S. of *Brussels*, Long. 23 d. 42 m. Lat. 50 d. 28 m.

III. *Charlemont.*

Charlemont Lat. *Carolo-Montium*, is a small Town with a good Fortress built by *Charles* V. in 1555. upon the Top of a Mountain, with strong Bulwarks and other regular Fortifications. The *Meuse* runs at the bottom of this Mountain below *Givet*, and affords the Town a great Trade. This Town has been in the Hands of the *French* ever since 1680. It lies 20 Miles S. of *Namur*, Long. 24 d. 10 m. Lat. 50 d. 12 m.

IV. *Bouvines.*

Bouvines or *Bouvignes*, Lat. *Bovina* and *Bouinicum*, was environ'd with Walls in 1193. by *Henry* the *Blind* Earl of *Namur*, after which, the Countess *Yolande* granted it the Rights and Priviledges of a City. In 1554. it was taken by the *French*. It was afterwards retaken by the *Spaniards*. But the *French*

are

are Masters of it again. It is but a small Town, and of no great strength, and is only considerable for its being a Pass between *Namur* and *Luxemburg*. It stands on the *Meuse* about two Miles off *Dinant*; and 12 S. of *Namur*, Long. 24 d. 12 m. Lat. 50 d. 18 m.

V. *Fleurus.*

Fleurus, is but a Village, yet very remarkable for the famous Battel that was fought here in 1690. in which the *French* got the better of the Confederates. It stands almost six Miles N. E. of *Charleroy*, and 10 W. of *Namur*, Long. 23 d. 55 m. Lat. 50 d. 32 m.

Article IX.

Of the Dukedom of Luxemburg.

THE Dukedom of *Luxemburg* is one of the XVII. Provinces, belonging of old to the *Treviri*; it has on the East the Bishoprick of *Triers*, from which it is separated by the *Mosel*. On the North the Dukedom of *Limburg* and *Liege*. On the West the *Meuse*, which separates it from *Champagne* and *Namur*. And on the South *Lorrain*. Its Extent South and North is about 52 Miles, and West and East about 60. *Bounds.* *Extent.*

The West part of it is barren, but abounds with Game; that towards the East, abounds in Corn, Minerals, Quarries of Stone, and yields Wine in some places. *Quality.*

The Chief Rivers here are, *Rivers.*

1. *Mosel*, which here washes *Mazieres*, *Thionville*, *Remich*, and *Warserbillick*, and runs into *Germany*.

2. *Ourt* which washes *Hosalize*, *La Rocke*, *Durbuy*, and runs into *Liege*.

3. *Sour* which washes *Dierkirk* and *Esternack*, and falls into the *Mosel*.

History. *Luxemburg* at first had the Title of Earldom only, but was made a Dukedom by an Emperor of the House of *Luxemburg*. It has about 20 Walled Towns,

Towns. and 1200 Villages, which are all under the *French* since 1684. that they took the Capital. The House of *Luxemburg* is one of the most Noble Families of *Europe*, for it has produced Five Emperors, whereof Three were Kings of *Bohemia*, and has been possessed of great Estates in *Germany* and *France*. It has also yielded Six Queens and many Princesses. The most ancient of this House that we have knowledge of, was *Sigefredus*, youngest Brother of *Godfrey* Earl of *Verdun*, who by Exchange got the Castle of *Luxemburg* of *Wiker* Abbot of St. *Maximinus* of *Trier*, *April* 17. 963. whence he took his Sirname, and the Title of Earl, which he left to his Posterity. This Family afterwards became very considerable about the XIIIth. and XIVth. Centuries, and was divided into Three Branches, *viz.* That of 1. *Luxemburg Ligni*, of, 2. *Luxemburg Brienne S. Paul*, and *Pinci*, (the Heiress of which Branch the present Mareschal of *Luxemburg* Married; but he himself is descended of the Earls of *Bouteville*, tho' he calls himself *Francis Henry* of *Montmorency*, and has taken the Arms of that House.) The third Branch is that of *Luxemburg Fiennes* and *Martigues*, which is also extinct.

The most remarkable Places here are,

Luxemburg, Cap.
Thionville.
Esche.
Virton.
Ivoix.
Montmedy.
Stenay or *Altenay.*
Damvillier.
Maisieux.
Durhuy.
Bastoigne.
Vianden.
Arlon.

I. *Luxemburg.*

Luxemburg, Lat. *Luxemburgum*, or *Augusta Romanduorum*, or *Luciburgum*, is situated upon the River *Else*, one part of it on a Hill, and the rest in a Plain: There is a very strong Castle, and several regular Fortifications. It has a Convent of the Order of St. *Francis*, in which lyes Buried *John* King of *Bohemia*, Father of *Charles* IVth. Emperor of *Germany*, slain

ſlain by the *Engliſh* at the Battel of *Creſſy*, in 1346. This City has ſuffered much by the Wars between the *French* and the *Netherlands*. In 1529. *Charles* V. took it from *Francis* I. of *France*. In 1542. it was taken and ſacked by the Duke of *Orleans*, and retaken, and treated in the ſame manner the Year following. It is now under the *French*, who took it in 1684. and have ſo much added ſince to its Fortifications, as to render it almoſt impregnable. It ſtands 18 Miles S. W. of *Trier*, 31 N. of *Metz*, 52 S. of *Limburg*, and 100 S. E. of *Bruſſels*. Long. 25 d. 34 m. Lat. 49 d. 41 m.

II. *Thionville.*

Thionville, Lat. *Theodonis Villa*, upon the *Moſelle*, is ſo advantagiouſly ſituated, and ſo well fortified, that it has paſſed a long time for impregnable. The Duke of *Guiſe* took it in 1558. but it was afterwards delivered to the *Spaniards*. The *French* were beat before it in 1639. but they made themſelves Maſters of it in 1643. and kept it by the *Pyrenean* Peace. It was in this Town that *Charlemagne* generally aſſembled the Prelates and Barons of his Kingdoms as in 806. when he divided his Poſſeſſions between his three Sons. This Town ſtands 13 Miles S. of *Luxemburg*. Long. 25 d. 32 m. Lat. 49 d. 29 m.

III. *Eſche.*

Eſche is but a ſmall inconſiderable Town, 10 Miles S. W. of *Luxemburg*.

IV. *Virton.*

Virton is another ſmall Town, about 22 Miles W. of *Luxemburg*.

V. *Yvoix.*

Yvoix is a ſmall but pretty ſtrong Town on the River *Chier*, 33 Miles W. of *Luxemburg*.

VI. *Montmedy.*

Montmedy is a Place of no great bigneſs, yet it is reckon'd a Place of conſiderable ſtrength. It is very conveniently ſituated upon the top of a high Hill, the foot whereof is watered by the River *Chier*. It ſtands 32 Miles almoſt W. of *Luxemburg*.

VII. *Stenay.*

Stenay, Lat. *Stenæum* or *Stenacum*, is a ſtrong City upon the *Meuſe*, on the Borders of *Champagne* and *Lorrain*. The *French* took it in 1654. and annexed it to the Dukedom of *Bar* in *Lorrain*. It ſtands Eight Miles W. of *Montmedy*.

VIII. *Damvilliers.*

Damvilliers is a ſtrong little Town in the Dukedom of *Luxemburg*, but annexed to the Dukedom of *Lorrain*. It was taken by the *French* in 1659, given them ſince by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, and diſmantled by the ſame in 1673. It ſtands 31 Miles W. of *Thionville*.

IX. *Maiſiers*

Maiſiers is a little Town on the *Moſelle*, about 25 Miles S. of *Luxemburg*.

X. *Dur-*

X. *Durbuy.*

Durbuy is another ſmall Town, with the Title of a County, on the River *Ourt*, nigh the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, ſubject to the *French* ever ſince 1681. It ſtands 20 Miles almoſt S. of *Liege*, and 26 almoſt E. of *Namur* and *Dinant*.

XI. *Baſtoigne.*

Baſtoigne or *Baſtonach*, Lat. *Baſtonia* and *Baſtonacum*, near the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, is ſo well Built, and of ſo great Trading, that the People of the Country call it *Paris* in *Ardenne*. It ſtands 25 Miles N. W. of *Luxemburg*.

XII. *Vianden.*

Vianden is a conſiderable Town, with the Title of a County on the little River *Ura*, and about 21 Miles N. of *Luxemburg*.

XIII. *Arlon.*

Arlon, Lat. *Arlunum*, is a ſtrong little Town on the Borders of *Lorain*, dignified with the Title of a Marquiſate in 1103. and ſeated upon a Hill where the Ancient Inhabitants were wont to adore the Moon, about 14 Miles W. of *Luxemburg*.

Article X.

Of the County of Hainault, *Lat. Hannonia.*

THIS Province is bounded on the North with *Brabant* and *Flanders*, on the Weſt with the *Scheld*, which parts it from *Artois*, and part of the *Bounds.*

French Flanders; on the South with *Cambresis*, *Champagne* and *Picardy*, and on the East with part of *Brabant*, and the County of *Namur*. Its Extent North and South is about 60 Miles, and about 70 West and East. It bears the Title of Earldom, anciently called *Saltus Carbonarius*, from the abundance of Char-coal made in the Woods and Forests of it, and now *Hainault*, from the River *Haine*, that runs through it.

Extent. *Name.*

The Air is here temperate, and the Soil very fruitful, the Country being well watered by Rivers, Lakes, *&c.* which do much enrich it; so that the Country abounds, in most places, with fresh Meadows, and sweet Pastures, good Fruit, and profitable Trees, but especially with great plenty of Corn. There are also Lead and Iron Mines, and Quarries of excellent Marble.

Quality.

The Principal Rivers here are,

1. *Sambre*, which here washes *Landrecy*, *Armiers*, *Maubeuge*, and runs into *Namur*.

Rivers.

2. *Scheld*, which washes *Bouchain* and *Valenciennes*, and runs into *Flanders*.

3. *Haine*, which washes *Binch* and *Mons*, and falls into the *Scheld* near *Conde*.

4. *Dender*, which here washes *Leuse*, *Aeth*, and *Lessines*, and runs into *Flanders*.

This Province is said to contain 24 Walled Towns, and 950 Villages, among which there are reckoned, One Principality, 10 Counties, 12 Peerages, 22 Baronies, 26 Abbies; with One Earl-Marshal, a Seneschal, a Great Huntsman, a Chamberlain, and divers other Officers, whose Places are Hereditary. *Rainier* I. Sirnamed *Long-neck*, is accounted the first Earl of *Hainault*, he had 21 Successors to *Charles* V. King of *Spain*, and *Emperor* of *Germany*; in the Possession of whose Successors, to the Crown of *Spain*, *Hainault* continued, till the *French* got the greatest part of it by force of Arms.

Towns, &c. *History.*

The

The most Remarkable Places in *Hainault* are,

Mons. Cap.
Binch.
Conde.
Valenciennes.
Bouchain.
Soignes.
Roccles.
Quesnoy.
Bavay.
Maubeuge.
Beaumont.
Landrecy.
Avesnes.
Chimay.
Marienburg.
Philippeville.
} To the *French.*

Lessines.
Aeth.
Enghien
Halle.
Braine-le.Comte.
Fountain, or *l'Evesque.*
} To the *Spaniards.*

Places of Hainault *Subject to the* French.

I. *Mons.*

MONS, named *Berghen* by the Natives, Lat. *Montes*, or *Montes Hannoiæ*, is situated on a Hill near the River *Trulle*. It is large and well fortified with good Bulwarks, and three Ditches, with Sluces that may drown all the Country round about, except the Eastern side where the Ground is somewhat higher, and where they have raised good Bastions. This Town has fine Buildings, and an old Castle; and is famous for its Trade, good Workmen, and the Abbey of Canonesses of St. *Waltrude*. They are Virgins of Quality, who

are

are present at the Morning Service in Canonical Habit, but wear Secular Cloaths the rest of the day, and are permitted to Marry. The Ancient Earls of *Hainault* took the Title of Earls of *Mons*. This Town is in the Possession of the *French* who carried it after a vigorous Siege, and Gallant Defence of the Town in 1691. It stands 27 Miles S. W. of *Brussels*, 37 W. of *Namur*, 39 S. of *Ghent*, and 48 almost E. of *Arras*. Long. 23 d. 12 m. Lat. 50 d. 28 m.

II. *Binch.*

Binch or *Bins*, Lat. *Binchium*, is situated upon a Branch of the River *Haine*, within 10 Miles E. of *Mons*. It is an ancient and pleasant City, in a fertile Country, abounding in all manner of Game, and the Air is very good; for which reason *Mary* Queen of *Hungary*, Sister to the Emperor *Charles* V. Built in it a very fine House, which the *French* ruined in 1554. after the taking of *Marienburg* and *Dinant*. It has been since rebuilt, and called *Marimont*. The *French* are Master of it since 1668. it being yielded unto them by the second Article of the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, since which they have repaired it, and added some Fortifications to it.

III. *Conde.*

Conde, Lat. *Condatum* or *Condate*, is situated on the Banks of the *Scheld*, with the Title of Principality. The *French* took it in 1676. and rendred it a very Important Place. It has given its Name to many of the Royal House of *Bourbon*, since *Francis* of *Bourbon* Count of *Vendome*, Married *Mary* of *Luxemburg*, Eldest Daughter, and Chief Heiress of *Peter* of *Luxemburg*, second of the Name, Count of St. *Paul*, *Conversion*, *Soissons*, Viscount of *Meaux*, Lord of *Enghien*, *Conde*, &c. This Town stands 13 Miles W. of *Mons*.

IV. *Valenciennes.*

Valenciennes, Lat. *Valentiana*, or *Valentinicana*, is a very ancient, pleasant, and strong Town upon the *Scheld*. It's thought our Ladies Church there was Built by King *Pepin*.

There

There are ſeveral other conſiderable Churches and Colleges, a fine Town-houſe. The Inhabitants are noted for Commerce and Riches. This Place was Beſieg'd in 1656. by the Mareſchals of *Turenne* and *La Ferte Senneterre*, but *Don John* of *Auſtria*, back'd by the Valour of the Prince of *Conde*, raiſed the Siege, and took Mareſchal *La Ferte* Priſoner. *Lewis* XIV. having laid Siege to it in 1677. carried it by Aſſault, by the favour of one of the Gates, which was half open; and to ſave it from Plunder, forc'd the Inhabitants to be at the Charge of Building a Cittadel. It ſtands 17 Miles almoſt W. of *Mons*, 41 S. W. of *Bruſſels*, and 43 S. of *Ghent*. Long. 22 d. 44 m. Lat. 50 d. 24 m.

V. *Bouchain.*

Bouchain, Lat. *Bochonium* and *Buccinium*, is ſituated upon the left Bank of the *Scheld*, betwixt *Valenciennes* and *Cambray*. It is a ſmall Town, but well Fortified, and has a very good Caſtle. It is the Capital of the County of *Oſtervand*, which in Times paſt belong'd immediately to the Eldeſt Sons of the Earls of *Hainault*; it belongs to the *French* ever ſince 1676. and ſtands 10 Miles S. W. of *Valenciennes*, and 28 W. of *Mons*.

VI. *Soignes.*

Soignes is a ſmall inconſiderable Town, on the River *Senne*, Eight Miles N. E. of *Mons*.

VII. *Roccles.*

Roccles is alſo a ſmall open Town, Eight Miles almoſt N. E. of *Mons*.

VIII. *Queſnoy.*

Queſnoy is a ſmall Town, but pretty conſiderable for its ſtrength, Subject to the *French* ſince 1654. It ſtands Seven Miles S. E. of *Valenciennes*, and 18 S. W. of *Mons*.

IX. *Bavay*

IX. *Bavay.*

Bavay is a little Town, about Six Miles S. W. of *Mons*.

X. *Maubeuge.*

Maubeuge is a ſtrong, rich little Town on the River *Sambre*, 10 Miles S. of *Mons*.

XI. *Beaumont.*

Beaumont is a little Town Nine Miles E. of *Maubeuge*, and 15 S. E. of *Mons*, Subject to the *French*, and demoliſh'd by them in 1691.

XII. *Landrecy.*

Landrecy, Lat. *Landrecium*, ſeated on the Fountain of the River *Sambre*, is ſmall, but ſtrongly Fortified, and Famous for the Sieges it has endured. The Emperor *Charles* V. Beſieged it in 1542. for Six Months, with 150000 Men, and retired from it at laſt without ſucceſs. By the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. it was left to the *French*. It ſtands 15 Miles S. W. of *Maubeuge*, and 23 S. of *Mons*.

XIII. *Aveſnes.*

Aveſnes is a pleaſant and well Fortified Town, upon the River *Hepre*, in *le pays entre Sambre & Meuſe*; it was granted to the *French* by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, and ſtands 10 Miles S. of *Maubeuge*, and 30 W. of *Cambray*.

XIV. *Chimay.*

Chimay, ſeated on the River *la Blanche*, or the White, is at the entrance of the Foreſts, Six Leagues from *Aveſnes*; not-

notwithstanding what it has suffered by the almost continual Wars, it is now very well re-established, and has a fine Castle. It stands 21 Miles S. E. of *Maubeuge*.

XV. *Marienburg.*

Marienburg stands on the River *Blanche*; it derives its Name from *Mary* of *Austria* Queen of *Hungary*, and Governess of the *Low Countries*, who Built it in 1542. Its situation is so advantageous, that it was look'd upon as impregnable. Yet the *French* took it, and kept it by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, and have since dismantled it. It lyes 29 Miles S. E. of *Mons*.

XVI. *Philippeville.*

Philippeville, was Built by the same Queen *Mary* of *Hungary* in 1555. and called by the Name of King *Philip*. Besides its Situation that is naturally strong, it was excellently well fortified to oppose the *French*, who are Masters of it now according to the *Pyrenæan* Treaty, in 1659. It stands 11 Miles W. of *Chimay*, 15 S. of *Charleroy*, 20 S. W. of *Namur*, and 24 S. E. of *Mons*.

Places of Hainault *belonging to the* Spaniards.

I. *Lessines.*

Lessines, or *Lessin*, Lat. *Lessina*, is a small City on the River *Dender*, famous for the Manufactory of Linnen; it stands 18 Miles N. of *Mons*, 20 almost W. of *Brussels*, and 22 S. of *Ghent*. Long. 23 d. 8 m. Lat. 50 d. 50 m.

II. *Aeth.*

Ath, or *Aeth*, is not very large, but Beautiful, Rich, and well Fortified, seated upon the River *Dender*. It was taken

by

by the *French* in 1667. and confirmed to them by the Peace of *Aix la Chapelle*, but reſtored to the *Spaniards* in 1678. by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*. It ſtands on the Borders of *Flanders*, 14 Miles almoſt N. W. of *Mons*.

III. *Enghien.*

Enghien, or *Anguien*, is a ſmall place on the Borders of *Brabant* and *Flanders*, noted for its Manufactories of all ſorts of Tapeſtries, and for being the firſt Barony of the Provinces, which gives the Title of Baron, to the Princes of the Houſe of *Bourbon*. It ſtands 16 Miles N. of *Mons*.

Two or three Miles S. of *Enghien* is the Village *Steenkirk* by the River *Senne*, and Famous for the Battel that was fought there betwixt the Confederates Army and the *French* in 1692. The loſs of Men was almoſt equal, but the *French* carried the Day.

IV. *Halle.*

Halle is a ſmall diſmantled Town on the River *Sennes*, plundered by the *French* in 1691. It ſtands 21 Miles almoſt N. E. of *Mons*.

V. *Braine-le-Comte.*

Braine-le-Comte, is another ſmall inconſiderable Town, high the Borders of *Brabant*, between *Bruſſels* and *Mons*, 13 Miles off the former, and 14 off the latter.

VI. *Fontain*, or *l'Eveſque.*

Fontain, or *l'Eveſque*, is alſo an inconſiderable Town of *Hainault* on the Borders of *Namur*; 16 Miles E. of *Mons*.

Article XI.

Of Cambresis, Lat. Cameracensis Ager.

Cambresis, is bounded on the North and East with *Hainault*, on the West with *Artois*, and on the South with *Picardy*. Its Extent South-East and North-West is about 30 Miles, and West about 16. *Bounds.* *Extent.*

This Country is very fruitful in all things except Wine, and has a Castle called *Castle Cambresis*, where in 1559. there was concluded a Peace between *Spain* and *France*, which last gave 98 considerable Places for St. *Quentin*, *Ham* and *Catelet*. *Quality.*

The Chief Rivers here are, *Rivers.*

1. *Scheld*, which washes *Crevecoeur* and *Cambray*, and runs into *Hainault*.
2. *Selle*, which washes *Castle* or *Chateau Cambresis*, and runs into *Hainault*.
3. *Sambre*, which goes through a little part of this Country, and runs into *Hainault*.

The Cities or Walled Towns are but Three in number, *viz.*

Cambray. Archb. Cap.
Crevecoeur.
Chateau Cambresis.

Which are all under the *French*.

I. *Cambray.*

Cambray, Lat. *Cameracum*, seated upon the *Scheld*, is great, fair, well Built, and one of the strongest Towns of *Europe*, with Two Cittadels in it. Some Authors write that *Cumber* King of the *Sicambrians* was the Founder of it. *Clodion* King of *France* Conquered it in 445. and afterwards it fell to *Charles* the *Bald* in 849. and 870. after the Death of *Lothaire*

Lothaire II. and ſometimes after, it became the Subject of War between the Kings of *France*, the Emperors of *Germany*, and the Counts of *Flanders*. *Baldwin* I. Count of *Flanders* took it, and gave it to his Son *Raoul*. The Emperors declared it a free Town, but for all that the *French* never quitted their Claim to it. In 1542. *Francis* I. of *France* conſented it ſhould be *Neuter*; but the Emperor *Charles* V. took it the Year after, and kept the Inhabitants in awe by a Cittadel Built at their own Expences. It changed Maſters ſome time after, when the Duke of *Alencon* Brother to King *Henry* III. was made Count of *Flanders* in 1582. He was alſo Maſter of *Cambray*, and left it to *John Montiu* Sieur of *Belagny*, who ſoon after join'd himſelf to the League, and afterwards made Peace with *Henry* IV. who made him Prince of *Cambray*, and Mareſchal of *France* in 1594. but the *Spaniards* ſurpriſed this Town, and forced him to deliver them the Cittadel, the 9th of *October* 1595. The Inhabitants acknowledged *Philip* II. of *Spain*, but the Archbiſhop made ſuch Complaints, and ſhewed ſuch Reaſons, that the King was ſatisfied with being Maſter of the Cittadel, and Protector of the Country, and left all other Juriſdiction to that Prelate. The *Spaniards* Fortified this Town very well, and kept ſuch a ſtrong Gariſon in it, that it was look'd upon to be impregnable. Yet the King of *France* took it in 1677. The great Cittadel is upon a heighth which commands all the Town; the Ditch is wrought in a Rock. The Ramparts of the Town are alſo Environed with deep Ditches chiefly to the Eaſt, defended with many good Baſtions. It reaches to the River, and has another good Fort to defend it of that ſide, which lying low, may be ſoon drowned by drawing the Sluces. The Chapter of this City is one of the moſt conſiderable of the *Low Countries*, conſiſting of 48 Canons, and 95 Eccleſiaſticks, which Officiate in our Lady's Church. It's affirmed, that *Diogenes*, a Grecian by Nation, was the firſt Prelate of *Cambray*, ſent into *France* by Pope *Siricius* about 408. Pope *Paul* IV. made it an Archbiſhoprick in 1559. upon the Requeſt of King *Philip* of *Spain*; and the Biſhopricks of *Arras*, *Tournay*, St. *Omer* and *Namur*, were given for Suffragants. The Archbiſhops take the Title of Dukes of *Cambray*, Counts of *Cambreſis*, and Princes of the Empire. The Streets of this Town are wide and very neat, and the chiefeſt and richeſt end in a great Place, where the Town-houſe is Built, and has a very curious Clock. There are alſo very good Manufactures, as *Cambray*,

and

and especially of many sorts of Linnen, that bear the Name of the City. It stands 34 Miles S. W. of *Mons*, 40 N. E. of *Amiens*, and 94 almost N. of *Paris*. Long. 22 d. 24 m. Lat. 50 d. 51 m.

II. *Crevecoeur.*

Crevecoeur, is a place of no great Moment, on the River *Scheld*, nigh Four Miles S. of *Cambray*.

III. *Chateau-Cambresis.*

Chateau-Cambresis is another inconsiderable Town of *Cambresis*, on the River *Selle* 15 Miles S. E. of *Cambray*.

Article II.

Of the County of Artois *Lat.* Artesia.

Bounds. ARtois borders, *Picardy* on the South; The *Boulonnois* on the West; The County of *Flanders* on the North; and the *Cambresis* on the East.

Extent. Its *Extent* South and North West is about 55 miles, and about 40 West and East.

Quality. It is exceeding fertile in all sorts of Corn, but more particularly of Wheat, which it produces in such a measure, that this Province serves as a Granary to a great part of *Flanders* and *Brabant*.

Cities. It has in it twelve Cities or Walled Towns,

Villages &c. 830 Villages, nine Chatelenies or Castlewards, and several Abbeys and Monasteries.

Rivers, The Chief Rivers in this Province are,

1. *Scharpe* which here washes *Arras* and runs into *Flanders* nigh *Douay*.

2. *Lys*, which here washes *Aire* and St. *Venant* and runs into *Flanders*.

3. *Aa* which here washes *Reutly* and St. *Omers*, and runs into *Flanders*,

4. *Canche* which washes *Hesdin* and runs into *France*.

History and *Government*.

Artois was subject to the *Romans*, and afterwards to the Kings of *Austrasia*; since whose times it has often changed Masters. *Lewis* the XIth King of *France* made himself Master of *Arras* in 1477. after *Charles* the *Bold* or *Rash* Duke of *Burgundy*; but *Mary* of *Burgundy*, this *Charles*'s Daughter brought it into the House of *Austria* marrying *Maximilian* the Ist of *Austria*, Father of *Philip* I. and Grandfather of *Charles* V. and *Ferdinand* I. *Francis* the I. of *France*, was forced by the Peace of *Madrid* in 1529. to quit *Artois* to the *Spaniards*, which was afterwards possessed by *Philip* II, and III. But the *French* re-conquered it under *Philip* IV. Son of the last, who yielded it 'em by the 35 Article of the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. reserving to himself, the Towns of *Aire* and St. *Omer* since taken by the *French*, so that they are now Masters of all this Province.

The most remarkable places in *Artois* are,

Arras. Bish. Ch. Cit.	*Aire*. Priory.
St. *Omer*. Bish.	*Therouane*.
Bapaume.	*Lens*.
Hesdin.	*Avesne le Comte*.
Bethune.	*Liques*.
St. *Venant*.	*Pernes*.

I. *Arras*.

Arras Lat. *Rigiacum* or *Origiacum* is seated on the *Scharps* with a Bishoprick Suffragant of *Cambray*. This is a very ancient City, St. *Vast* who died in 540. was its first Bishop. *Lewis* XI. of *France* made himself Master of it in 1493. but restored it afterward to the Emperor *Maximilian*. The *Spaniards* fortified it so as to think they had rendred it impregnable; whereupon they caused the Emblem of some *Rats* running after *Cats* to be carved on the Frontispiece of one of the Gates of this City with these two boasting verses.

Quand ces Rats *prendront ces* Chats
Les Francois prendront Arras.

That

That is,

When these *Rats* shall catch these *Cats*
Then the French shall take *Arras*.

This Prophecy proved false, for the Mareschals of *Chaune*, *Chatillon*, and *La Meilleraye*, laid Siege to, and carried it in 1640 after they had defeated the Cardinal Infanta that came to relieve the Place. And the *French* leaving the said Emblem upon the Gate, did but take away the P, in the word *Prendront*, of the second verse, which quite alters the signification of the Motto, as

Quandcets Rats *prendront ces* Chats
Les François rendront Arras.

That is,

When these *Rats* shall catch these *Cats*
Then the French shall yield *Arras*.

The *Spaniards* sate before it in 1654. but were beat off with great loss, so that it still belongs to the *French*, who have made its Fortifications very strong and regular. It is a place of large circumference, well Peopled, Rich and Trading. The Streets are broad and fair, adorned with a spacious Market-place. Here is also a beautiful Cathedral a very wealthy Abbey and a strong Castle. This City stands 20 miles almost of *Cambray*, 30 N. E. of *Amiens*, and 92 N. of *Paris*, Long. 21 d. 55 m. Lat. 50 d. 20 m.

II. St. *Omer*.

St. *Omer* in Latin *Fanum Sancti Audomari* and *Urbs Audomarensis* lieson the River *Aa* in the Country of the Ancient *Morins*, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Cambray*. St. *Omer* or *Audomarus*, Bishop of *Theroüan* built this City in 660. And *Rudgues* Abbot of St. *Bertin* began to encompass it with Walls in 880. which was afterward finished by *Baldwin* II. Sirnamed the *Bald* Earl of *Flanders* in 902. who also joined the Abbey of *Sithieu* to the City. Afterwards *Theroüan* be-

ing demoliſhed in the XVI. Century there were inſtead of it, founded two Biſhopricks in 1559. *viz.* that of *Bologne* and of St. *Omer*. Near to this City is a Lake, containing ſeveral ſmall floating Iſlands, Inhabited by certain Families that never marry but among themſelves without going out of theſe Iſlands, which they make to go too and fro at pleaſure either with Cords or Poles. St. *Omer* is a great and fair City, well fortified, having on the one ſide the River and Marſhes, and on the other ſide is defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, with good Baſtions and deep and broad Ditches. In 1639. the *French* beſieged it but in vain. About 1596. *Philip* II. of *Spain* founded here a College for *Engliſh* Jeſuits, endowing it largely: they have ſince purchaſed *Watton* Cloyſter, which is within 2 Miles of St. *Omer*; a very pleaſant place and worth 500 pound *per annum*. The Duke of *Orleans* the *French* Kings Brother, took this Town in *April* 1677. after the Battel of *Caſſel*, and by the Peace of *Nimeguen* it was yielded to the *French*. It is a Rich Trading City; and remarkable for the Abbey of St. *Bertin*, in which it is not lawful for Women to enter during life nor to be buried after. St. *Omer* ſtands 17 miles S. of *Dunkirk*, 21 E. of *Boulogne* and 36 N. W. of *Arras*, Long. 21 d. 22 m. Lat. 50. d. 52 m.

III. *Bapaume.*

Bapaume is a very ſtrong little Town, the French took it in 1641. and it was left to them by the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. It ſtands on the borders of *Picardy* 14 miles almoſt E. of *Arras* and 15 S. W. of *Cambray*, Long. 22 d. 5 m. Lat. 50 d. 9 m.

IV. *Heſdin.*

Heſdin or *Heſdinfert* Lat. *Heſdina* or *Heſdinum* is a fortified Town on the River *Canche* and Frontiers of *Picardy*, formerly ſituated a League from the Place where it ſtands now, for it was ruin'd during the Wars between *Francis* I. and *Charles* V. and rebuilt by *Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, the Emperors General in 1554. in a place called *Meſuil*. Therefore called *Heſdinfert*, alluding to the old Motto of the Houſe of *Savoy*. F. E. R. T. It enjoys a very good ſituation, and is a very regular Exagon, ſo

ſo well contrived and fortified that it is accounted one of the ſtrongeſt Holds of *Flanders*; yet it was taken by the *French* and yielded to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*. It ſtands 25 miles South of St. *Omer*. Long. 21 d. 20. m. Lat. 50 d. 27 m.

V. *Bethune.*

Bethune is the chief Town of the County of that Name it ſtands on the ſmall River *Biette*. It is a very good place pretty well fortified, here are two Fairs which bring it a conſiderable Trade. The *French* took it 1645. and it was yielded to them by the 35th Article of the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, *Anno* 1659. It has produced ſeveral great Men who have been Dukes, Peers and Mareſchals of *France*, and done their Kings great ſervice in the Wars. It lies 18 miles N.W. of *Arras*, Long. 21 d. 46 m. Lat. 50 d. 38. m.

VI. St. *Venant.*

St. *Venant* Lat. *Fanum Sancti Venantii*, is a ſmall Town on the River *Lis*. It was taken by the *French* in 1669. and formerly a place of ſtrength, but now much neglected. It ſtands 26 miles S. of *Dunkirk*, and as many N. of *Arras*, Long. 21 d. 39 m. Lat. 50 d. 44 m.

VII. *Aire*, or *Arien.*

Aire is a very ſtrong Town, with a good Caſtle on the Frontiers of *Flanders*, within three Leagues of St. *Omer*. The River *Lys* runs through it: It has fine Churches, eſpecially the ancient Collegiate Church called St. *Peters*, to which *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders* added 14 Prebendaries in 1604. The *French* took this place in 1641. after a memorable Siege, but it was quickly after retaken by the *Spaniard*. It was again taken by the *French* in 1676. under the command of Mareſchal *D'Humieres*. It ſtands 24 miles S. of *Dunkirk*, 28 N.W. of *Arras* and 26 E. of *Boulogne*, Long. 21 d. 30 m. Lat. 50 d. 41. m.

VIII. *Therouan* or *Terouane.*

Therouane, Lat. *Teruana* or *Civitas Morinorum* was the Capital of the Ancient *Morins*. It had formerly a Bishops See Suffragant of *Rheims*. It was lookt upon as an impregnable place; But *Pontus de Laillan* Lord of *Bugnicourt* took it in 1553. for *Charles* V. who ordered it should be demolished; so that now there are but few Inhabitants, who are subject to the King of *France*. It stands on the River *Lys* five miles W. of *Aire* and nine S. of St. *Omers*. Long. 21 d. 23 m. Lat. 50 d. 41 m.

IX. *Lens.*

Lens Lat. *Lentium Nemetacum* is a small Town upon the River *Souchets* formerly pretty well fortified but some years since slighted and dismantled. The Prince of *Conde* gave the *Spaniards* a great overthrow here in 1648. and afterwards took the Town, which was left to *France* by the 35th Article of the *Pyrenean* Treaty in 1659. It stands nine Miles N. of *Arras*, and 15 W. of *Douay*. Long. 21 d. 57 m. Lat. 50 d. 28 m.

X. *Avesnes le Comte.*

Avesnes le Comte, is but a small Town on the Frontiers of *Picardy*, very much ruined by the Wars. It stands eight Miles S. W. of *Arras*, Long. 21 d. 40 m. Lat. 50 d. 14 m.

XI. *Liques.*

Liques is a small Town on the Borders of *Picardy*, seven miles W. of St. *Omer*, and 12 almost S. of *Calais*. Long. 21 d. 12 m. Lat. 50 d. 53 m.

XII. *Pernes.*

Pernes is alſo a ſmall Town, ſeven miles W. of *Bethune*, 9 S. of *Aire* and 20 N. W. of *Arras*, Long. 21 d. 33 m. Lat. 50 d. 34 m.

There are ſome other ſmall inconſiderable Towns in *Artois*, ſuch as, St. *Paul*, Mont St. *Eloy*, *Renty*, *Dire* or *Drien*, &c.

XII. Ferwer.

THE MARTIAL-FIELD OF EUROPE

SECT. II.

The Course of the *Rhine.*

CHAP. I.

Description of the River Rhine *in general.*

THE *Rhine*, Lat. *Rhenus*, has its Sources in the *Alps* in Mount *Adula* or St. *Gothar*, in the Country of *Grisons*, or *Rhetia*, two or three Leagues from the Fountain of the *Rhine*. It springs from two Fountains, the one called *Vedet Rhyn*, or *first Rhine*, and the other *Hindes Rhyn*, or the *second Rhine*, which join both together. *Source.*

This River begins to be Navigable, near *Chur*, in *Switzerland*, and entring into the great *Lake of Constance*, it passes to *Schaffouse*, and *Basil*, from thence it runs into *Alsatia*, and increasing by the Waters of many great Rivers, it Waters the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, The Archbishoptricks and Electorates of *Mayence* or *Mentz*, *Treves* or *Triers*, and *Cologne* or *Ceulen*, then the succession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*; And finally it enters *Course.*

ters

ters the *Low-Countries* at the Fort *Schenk*, where it divides into two Branches, whereof the one called *Vahal* runs through *Nimeguen*, *Tiel* and *Bommel*, and joining with the *Meuse* it looſes its name. The other branch takes its courſe towards the North, almoſt as far as *Arnheim*, where it ſeparates into two parts, whereof the one called the *Iſſel* paſſeth to *Doesburg* and *Zutphen* and diſcharges it ſelf into the *Zuyder-zee*; The other Arm, which ſince the year 860 has formmed a new Courſe by the over-flowing of the Sea, is called *Lech*; and runs not by *Utrecht* and *Leyden* as it did then, but to *Wyck*, *Cullemburg*, and *Newport*, and finally, diſchargeth it ſelf into the *Merwe*, and from thence into the *Ocean*.

Hiſtory. This River, fam'd by the Greek and Latin Writers, is without doubt the greateſt in *Europe*, next the *Danube*, and noted for the excellent Wine, which grows on its Banks called *Rheniſh-Wine*. The Etymology of its name is variouſly diſcourſed of by Authors; ſome deriving it from the German word *Reyn*, which ſignifies Flowing hitherward; or *Rein*, which ſignifies clearneſs and purity, becauſe it was formerly made a Teſt of Conjugal Chaſtity; for as, *Huffman* relates, the Ancient Inhabitants about the *Rhine*, did uſe to try the Legitimacy of Children, by throwing them into it, reckoning ſuch as ſunk to be *Baſtards*, but thoſe who ſwam, were look'd upon as lawfully begot; Hence *Claudian*,

Et quos Naſcentes explorat gurgite Rhenus.

It was alſo called, *Aurifer* by ſome becauſe of the Gold found mix'd with its Sand.

The *Rhine* was the Ancient Boundary betwixt *France* and *Germany*. *Conſtantine* the Great, begun a Bridge over this River at *Cologne*, to ſtrike terror into the *French*. *Charlemaign* built a wonderful one of Wood over it at *Mentz* of 300 paces long, which was burnt by a caſual Fire about a year before his Death.

In the Deſcription I deſign to make of the *Courſe of the Rhine*, I ſhall confine my ſelf to that which is moſt remarkable both in the Treaties of Peace, and in the preſent and former Wars between *Germany* and *France*. That is from its entrance into *Alſatia* down to the Fort *Schenk* in the *Low-Countries*; which comprehends ſix different Territories, viz.

1. *Alſatia*

1. *Alsatia*	*Strasburg*, Bish.
2. *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*	*Heidelberg*.
3. Electorate of *Mayence*	*Mayence* or *Mentz*, Arch.
4. Electorate of *Treves*	*Treves* or *Triers*, Arch.
5. Electorate of *Cologne*	*Cologne* or *Ceulen*, Arch.
6. The Succession of *Cleves* and *Juliers*.	*Cleves*, *Juliers*.

Article I.

Of Alsatia *Lat.* Alsatia, *Germ.* Elsaltz.

THIS Province has the Rhine on the East; The *Palatinate* on the North; *Lorrain* on the West. And *Suntgaw* or County or *Ferrete*, with some part of *Franche Comte*, and *Switzerland*, on the South. *Bounds.*

Its extent South and North is about 100 Miles including *Suntgaw*, and East and West about 50 including *Brisgaw*. *Extent.*

It is reputed to have been the seat of the Ancient *Tribocchi*, or *Triboces*, who retained their name till the time of *Charlemaign*. The *Romans* were Masters of it near 500 years, then it was under the Kings of the *France* till *Otho* I. By *Otho* II. it was erected into a Landgraviat, and the House of *Austria* enjoyed it till the Usurpations of the *French* in the late Wars, made it a Wilderness by their unheard of Devastations. And afterwards it was sold to *Lewis* XIV. of *France*, with *Suntgaw*, and *Brisac* by *Ferdinand Charles* Archduke of *Inspruck* in 1648. for the sum of three Millions *French Livers*; and so the Emperor was forced to resign it to the *French* Crown by the Treaty of *Munster* in the same year, 1648. The *Spaniard* resigning his Right also by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees* in 1659.

This is one of the best watered Parts of all *Germany*, and most fertile in Wines, Corn, Fruits, Pastures. Its Mountains have several Silver, Brass, and Lead-Mines. Yet it is ill peopled because a Frontier and the Seat of War. It is in many places over- *Quality.*

grown

grown with Wood, and has abundance of Iron-works which brings Money into the Country; the Woods being upon the Bank of the Rhine do secure the Country against the Rapidity of that River.

Cities, &c. Villages.

This Province has 45 Walled Towns; 50 Castles, and a great number of Villages. It is divided into *Upper* and *Lower Alsatia*, and into five Parts, including, *Suntgaw*, *Brisgaw* and *Ortnaw*, of which these three, *Suntgaw*, *Upper-Alsatia* and *Lower-Alsatia*, are on the left side of the *Rhine*; and *Brisgaw* and *Ortnaw*, on the Right.

Alsatia *with its dependancies, is divided into five Parts.*

1. Lower *Alsatia* where are,
   - *Strasburg*, Bish. Cap.
   - *Scheleſtad.*
   - *Weiſſenburg.*
   - *Landau.*
   - *Molsheim.*
   - *Saverne.*
   - *Haguenau.*
   - *Seltz.*
   - *Ober Ruheim.*
   - *Benthem.*
   - *Andlaw.*
   - *Lauterburg.*
   - *Inguiller.*
   - *Hohſtein*, County.

   To the *French.*

2. Upper-*Alsatia* where are,
   - *Colmar*, Cap.
   - *Enſisheim.*
   - *Rufach.*
   - *Munſter in Gregorienthal.*
   - *Marbach.*
   - *Keiſersperg.*

   To the *French.*

3. *Suntgaw*,

3. *Suntgaw*, Lat. *Suntgovia* has Upper *Alſatia* on the N. the *Rhine* on the E. the Biſhoprick of *Baſil* on the S. and *Franche Comte* on the W. the principal places in it are,

- *Ferrete*. County, Cap.
- *Altkirk*.
- *Befort*.
- *Hunningen*.

} To the *French*.

- *Mulhauſem* Imp. and Free.

4. *Briſgaw* or *Briſgau*, Lat. *Briſgovia* or *Briſgoia*, lies between the *Rhine* on the W. and the black Forest on the E. The principal Towns in it are,

- *Briſac*.
- *Fribourg*. Cap.

} To the *French*.

- *Newburg*, to the Emp.

5. *Ortnaw* Lat. *Ortnavia* lies between the *Rhine* on the W. *Briſgaw* on the S. the Duchy of *Wurſtenberg* on the East, and the *Palatinate* on the South, the most remarkable places there are,

- *Ofenburg*. Cap. Imper.
- *Gengenbach*. Imper.
- *Baden*. Marq.
- *Durlach*. Marq.
- *Pfortzheim*, to the French.

Remarkable Towns of Lower Alſatia.

1. *Strasburg.*

Strasburg Lat. *Argentoratum*, or *Argentina*, or *Tribocorum*, and *Tribocum*; and by ſome Moderns *Strasburgum* is the Capital City of *Alſatia*, and one of the faireſt of *Germany*. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Mentz*, and was for many Ages a Free and Imperial City, ſeated in the midſt of a great Plain, upon the little River *Ill*, where it falls into the *Breuſche* about one Mile from the *Rhine*, over which it

has

has a Timber Bridge of great length: This is a place of very great ſtrength and Wealth, and ſo ancient, that it is ſaid to have been built *Ann. M.* 1955. The *Arſenal* and *Town-houſe* do well deſerve the view of Strangers, and the Cathedral dedicated to the Bleſſed Virgin their Admiration, not only for the Magnificence and vaſtneſs of the Structure, and its Gates of Braſs, but more particularly for its Steeple called Tower of *Mynſter*, which is Pyramidal and of a *Structure*, that lies all open and pervious to the light, being the moſt eſteemed for its Workmanſhip of any other ſteeple in Chriſtendom. It is 574 Foot high, and has 700 ſteps; but that which is moſt of all admired is the Clock Work, which beſides the Hours of the Day, repreſents the motions of the Planets. In the year 1440 or thereabouts the Art of Printing was firſt invented by one *John Guttenburg* a Citizen of *Straſburg*, who removed about the ſame time to *Mentz*, and there moſtly uſed and improved this noble Art; ſo that a mighty conteſt has been managed between *Harlem*, *Straſburg* and *Mentz*, which of them ſhall have the honour of this Invention. In 1529. This City embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and the year following entred a League with the Reformed Cantons for her Defence; ſince that time its Government was Republican, till *September* 1681. that the *French* King having before poſſeſs'd himſelf of all *Alſatia*, ſuddenly ſurprized this important Place in a time of Peace when no body ſuſpected it: which may be aſcribed to the Pride and Folly of the Town, and their over-great Love of Liberty, by refuſing 500 men the Emperor offered them for their ſecurity. The old Fortifications of this Town were but a double Wall, and a *Fauſſe-braye* ſo that it was not capable of making a long reſiſtance, but the French have fortified it very ſtrongly, There is a Cittadel built on that ſide that goeth to the *Rhine*; and towards the Bridge there is a Horn-Work that runs a great way. There are alſo two ſmall Forts at the two chief Gates, which lead toward *Alſatia*, ſo that in caſe of a Revolt, they can cut off all Communication with the Country. There are alſo Forts in ſome Iſlands of the *Rhine*, and ſome *Redoubts*; ſo that all round this place there is one of the greateſt Fortifications in *Europe*. The Capitulations made with the *French* have not been hitherto well obſerved; yet there is not above 200 *Romiſh* Converts. This City is already ſunk in its Trade; and will ſink more when the Fortifications are finiſh'd. There is an Univerſity founded by the Senate in 1538. *Straſburg* ſtands 55 miles N. of *Baſil*

140 W. of *Amburg*, 64 S. E. of *Heidelberg*, and 70 E. of *Nancy*. Long. 27 d. 26 m. Lat. 48 d. 28 m.

II. *Seleſtad.*

Seleſtad or *Schleſtad*, ſituated on the River *Ill*, was formerly free and imperial, and of the Government of *Haguenaw*, but now belongs to the Crown of *France*, left to it by the Peace of *Weſtphalia*. Its Fortifications were demoliſhed in 1673. but new built in 1675. ſo that it is now a place of conſiderable ſtrength. It ſtands 21 Miles S. of *Straſburg*.

III. *Weiſſemburg.*

Weiſſemburg, (or *Cron Weiſſemburg*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Weiſſemburg* in *Bavaria*) is ſituate upon the River *Luter*, in the Territory of *Waſgow*, towards the Borders of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*. *Dagobert* King of *France* built here a celebrated Monaſtery in 623. which in 1496. was chang'd into a College. By the Peace of *Munſter* this Place was granted to *France* In 1673. it ſuffered much by the *Germans*, but is now rebuilding. It ſtands 24 Miles N. of *Straſburg*.

IV. *Landaw.*

Landaw Lat. *Landavia*, is ſituate npon the River *Queick*, in the Confines of the *Palatinate*, and Territory of *Waſgow*. It was yielded to *France* by the Peace of *Munſter*. The *French* having plunder'd moſt Towns of the *Palatinate*, and a great part of *Schwaben*. In 1688. laid the booty up here, where all was burnt by an accidental Fire, *May* 1689. This place ſtands 13 Miles W. of *Philipsburg*, and 16 S. of *Spire*, Long. 27 d. 50 m. Lat. 49 d. 3 m.

V. *Molſheim.*

Molſheim, is a little Town on the River *Brenche*, eight Miles W. of *Straſburg*; the reſidence of the Prebendary of *Straſburg*.

VI. *Saverne.*

VI. *Saverne.*

Saverne, Lat. *Taberna Alsatia*, is seated at the foot of some Mountains near the Frontiers of *Lorrain*, upon the River *Lor*, in the Road that goes to *Strasburg*. It is the usual residence of the Bishop of *Strasburg*, who is Lord of it. Near this place *Anthony* Duke of *Lorrain*, defeated the *Lutherans* in 1525. It stands 16 Miles nigh W. of *Strasburg*.

VII. *Haguenaw.*

Haguenaw Lat. *Hagenoa*, is seated on the River *Mater*, scarce two Leagues from the Rhine, and about three N. from *Strasburg*: it was an Imperial City and the Chief of the lower *Alsace* before it fell to the *French*. The Emperor *Barbarossa* first Walled it about in 1164. and built a Palace therein. Being seated in a Sandy unfruitful Soil, the old *Landgraves of Alsace*, did chiefly resort thither for the Conveniency of Hunting.

The other places of lower *Alsace*, such as *Selts*, *Ober Ruheim*, &c. are not of great consideration.

Remarkable Towns of Upper Alsatia.

I. *Colmar.*

Colmar, Lat. *Colmaria*, and *Columbaria*, or according to others *Argentuaria*; is an Imperial Town under the *French*, and the Capital of Upper *Alsace*, upon the River *Ill*. The Duke of *Weymar* assisted by the Troops of *France*, made himself Master of this Town in 1633. but this Duke dying, *Colmar* was yielded to the King of *France* by the Negotiation of the Mareschal of *Guebriant*, and confirm'd upon him by the 47 Article of the Treaty of *Westphalia*, where it is named amongst the Imperial Towns of *Alsace*. Yet afterwards during the Wars of 1674. it was demolish'd and abandoned. It

It

It ſtands 13 Miles W. of *Briſac* 28 N. of *Baſil*, and 33 almoſt S. of *Stranburg*, Long. 27 d. three m. Lat. 48 d.

V. *Enſiſheim.*

Enſiſheim is a ſmall Town once Imperial, but now ſubject to the *French*, 13 Miles S. of *Colmar*.

III. *Ruffach.*

Ruffach Lat. *Rubeacum* is a ſmall Town upon the River *Roltback*, in the Territory of *Mundal*, once an Imperial and Free City, but taken by the Mareſchal of *Turenne* in 1675. after a great defeat of the Imperialiſts. It's one of the ancienteſt Towns in *Alſatia*, and was for the fertility of its Soil, for five hundred years, the Seat of ſome of the *Roman* Nobility. It ſtands 10 Miles S. of *Colmar*.

Munſter, *Marbach*, *Keiberſperg*, &c. are ſmall Towns of little moment.

Remarkable Towns in Suntgaw.

I. *Ferrete.*

Ferrete Lat. *Ferreta*, which the *Germans* now call *Pfirt*, ſtands 22 Miles W. of *Baſil*, with the Title of a County, It was reſigned to the *French* by the Pacifications of *Munſter*, and the *Pyrenees*.

II. *Hunningen.*

Hunningen is a Village, a quarter of a League below *Baſil*, ſituated on the *Rhine* which the *French* have render'd very remarkable for the ſtrong Caſtle they have lately erected there, and which gives no little Umbrage and Jealouſie to the *Swiſſers*. This Fort is a regular Pentagon with Lodgings for 3 or 4000 Men; Good Ramparts, a large Ditch, Horn-

works, Half-Moons, and other Outworks. Here is alſo a Bridge over the Rhine, lodged partly on an Iſland, which is fortified with an Horn-Work; ſo that it is now one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*, being ſeated in a great Plain, and commanded by no riſing ground.

III. *Mulhauſen.*

Mulhauſen, on the River *Ill* was once an Imperial and Free City, but in 1515. Leagued with the *Swiſſers*, and united to *Suntgow*. It ſtands 13 Miles N. W. of *Baſil*, and 17 S. of *Colmar*, but heretofore belonged to *Alſatia*.

Remarkable Towns in Briſgaw.

I. *Briſac.*

Briſac Lat. *Briſacum*, or *Briſacus Mons*, ſtands on a riſing ground, on the right Bank of the *Rhine*, which has there a fine Stone Bridge. This place is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt places of *Europe*, whether its Situation be conſidered, or what Art has contributed to render it regular; ſo that ſome Authors call it the Cittadel of *Alſatia*. *Guſtavus Horne* a *Suede* made an attempt on this City in 1633. after his great advantages over the Imperialiſts; but the Duke of *Feria*, broke his Meaſures, and threw ſuccours into the Place. The Duke of *Weymar* being ſick at *Newemburg* near *Briſac* in 1639. the Marquiſs of *Guebriant* poſſeſſed himſelf of this and the other Places, which were left to the *French* King by a Treaty the year following; and which have been yielded by the 47th Article of the Peace of *Weſtphalia*, in 1648. and confirmed again by the 60th Article of the Pyrenæan Treaty. *Briſac* has given its name to *Briſgaw*, and has been in former times its Capital, but ſince *Fribourg* has carried it. *Briſgaw* belonged formerly to the Dukes of *Leringuen*; and afterwards to the Earls of *Furſtemburg*. *Hugh* or *Hegon* ſold it in 1367. to the Dukes of *Auſtria*, to whom the Emperor *Lewis* of *Bavaria*, had already Mortgaged *Briſac* about the year 1326. Since that time the Country of *Briſgaw* has always belong'd

ong'd to the Houſe of *Auſtria*, till the *French* made themſelves Maſters of the moſt Part. *Briſac*, tho' a Notable Fortification is but a Miſerable Town. It ſtands 26 Miles N. of *Baſil*, and 30 S. of *Strasburg*. Long. 27 d. 22 m. Lat. 48 d.

II. *Fribourg.*

Fribourg, Lat. *Friburgum*, is the Capital City of *Briſgaw*, ſeated upon the little River of *Threſeim*, at the end of a Fertile Plain, and upon a riſing Ground where the black Mountain begins. *Albert* VI. Duke of *Auſtria* Founded in it a Univerſity, and a Sovereign Chamber; the Juriſdiction of which reach'd once a great way, but now not above Four Miles. The *Swedes* took it three times in 1632. 1634. and 1638. This Town is Renowned for its Riches and other Advantages, and for a Famous Battel that the Duke of *Anguien*, ſince *Lewis* Prince of *Conde*, won there in 1644. in which General *Merci* was Killed. Mareſchal *Crequi* took it in 1677. for *Lewis* XIV. after a Siege of Seven or Eight Days. It is a large and well peopled City, regularly Fortified with ſeveral Churches and Religious Houſes in it. This is alſo the Reſidence of the Chapter of *Baſil*, from which place it ſtands 26 Miles almoſt N. and 10 Miles E. of *Briſac*. Long. 27 d. 31 m. Lat. 47 d. 58 m.

III. *Newenburg.*

Newenburg, is a decaying Place, on the *Rhine*, 14 Miles S. of *Briſac*, once Imperial, but now Subject to the Emperor.

Remarkable Places in Ortnaw.

I. *Ofemburg.*

Ofemburg, Lat. *Offemburgum*, is an Imperial free City, in *Schwaben*, and the Capital of *Ortnaw*, ſeated upon the River *Kintzig*, about one League from the *Rhine*, and Eight Miles S. E. of *Strasburg*. Long. 27 d. 37 m. Lat. 48 d.

d. 23 m. It is under the protection of the House of *Austria.*

II. *Gengenbach.*

Gengenbach, is a little Imperial free City on the River *Kintzig*, 14 Miles S. E. of *Strasburg*. It is also protected by the House of *Austria.*

III. *Baden.*

Baden, or *Bade*, Lat. *Bada*, and *Thermæ Inferiores*, with the Title of *Marquisate*, is a small, neat City, Famous for its Baths. This Marquisate is upon the *Rhine*, between *Brisgaw* and the Dutchy of *Wirsemberg*. Its Marquesses are Princes of the Empire, and are of a very Noble and Ancient Family; of which there are two Branches, the first is *Baden Hocberg*, and the other *Baden Durlach*; the first is Roman Catholick, and the second Lutheran. These two Branches act by turns in the Diet of the Empire, and in the Circle of *Suabia*; but the *Baden Durlach* Branch has two Voices, one for *Durlach*, and the other for *Hocberg*. The present Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, who has been General for the Emperor in *Hungary*, and has rendered his Name Immortal by the great Victories he has obtained against the *Turks*, and who came over into *England* to Visit Their Majesties in 1694. is of the Branch of *Hocberg*, and the young Prince his Nephew, that came with him of that of *Durlach*. This Town is subject to the Branch of *Durlach*, and stands 22 Miles N. E. of *Strasburg*, 34 almost S. of *Spire*, and 40 N. W. of *Tubingen*. Long. 27 d. 52 m. Lat. 48 d. 38 m.

IV. *Durlach.*

Durlach, is a Town and very good Castle of the Marquisate of *Baden*, having also the Title of Marquisate; it give its Name to a Branch of the Family of *Baden*, and is named *Durlacum* in Latin. It is Subject to its own Prince, and stands 16 Miles N. E. of *Baden.*

Pfortz-

V. *Pfortzheim.*

Pfortzheim, is a ſmall Town in the Marquiſate of *Baden* on the Rivers *Entz* and *Nagold*, 17 Miles nigh S. of *Philipsburg*, and 27 N. E. of *Baden*. It was taken by the *French* in 1691. left, and taken again in 1692.

Article II.

The Palatinate *of the* Rhine, *Lat.* Palatinatus Inferior, *Germ.* Pfaltz auff Rhein, *or* Nider Pfaltz.

THE *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, or lower *Palatinate* (to diſtinguiſh it from the upper, which lyes on the *Danube*, and belongs to the Duke of *Bavaria*, according to the Treaty of *Munſter*, who formerly enjoyed both) Borders on the North the Archbiſhoprick of *Mentz*, on the Weſt *Lorrain*, and the Archbiſhoprick of *Triers*, on the South *Alſatia*, and on the Eaſt *Franconia*, and *Suabia*, or *Schwaben*. Its Extent South and North is about 80 Miles, and almoſt as many Weſt and Eaſt, including the Biſhoprick of *Spire*. *Bounds.* *Extent.*

The Air is here good and wholeſom, tho' ſomewhat Cold: The Soil extreamly fruitful in delicate Wines, Corn and Paſtures. There are alſo ſeveral Mines of Agath and Jaſper; and fine Gold is drawn out of the Sand of the *Rhine*, of which they Coin very good *Ducats*, which bear the Name of that River. *Quality.*

The Rivers here are the *Rhine*, and the *Neckar*, which falls into that at *Manheim*. *Rivers.*

The Country takes its Name from the Office of Count *Palatine*, beſtowed by the Emperor on thoſe who Adminiſtred Juſtice in his Name to the Empire; of which there was two, one on the *Rhine* who had the Charge of *Franconia*, and the Neighbouring Countries; and the other in *Saxony*, and other Countries Subject to the *Saxon* Law. Hence *Name of* Palatinate. *Hiſtory.*

it is that the Electors of *Saxony*, or the Elector *Palatine*, or Elector of *Bavaria*, are Vicars of the Empire in their respective Provinces, when there is an *Interregnum* by the Emperors Death, or otherwise. At first the Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine* had no Possessions on that River; but in process of time got them by Marriage, Purchase, or Imperial Gift, and formed a very considerable Principality; so that besides several Fiefs betwixt *Coblentz*, and *Andernach*, and in *Juliers*, and besides the Dutchies of *Newburg*, *Saltzbach* and *Deuxponts*, and other dependencies on them; it has divers more Dutchies and Counties: The Family of the Princes *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, is descended from *Otho* the Illustrious Duke of *Bavaria* who died in 1245. leaving two Sons, *Lewis* II. Count *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and Elector, and *Henry* XIII. Duke of *Bavaria*. The Elector *Frederick* III. begun in 1576. to entertain many Protestant Families in his Dominions, who fled from the *Low Countries*. His Successors doing the like did thereby mightily enrich the Countrey. This Prince made his Revenues very considerable by the Reformation, Right of Conduct to Strangers, Toll upon Merchandizes that pass'd his Territories, and the Title he had to the Goods of Strangers, or those who died without Will in his Dominions. *Frederick* the IIId. was Succeeded by his Son *Lewis* the IVth. who turned Protestant, and was Succeeded by *Frederick* the IVth. who also abandon'd Popery. He Married *Louise*, Daughter to the Prince of *Orange*, by whom he had *Frederick* the Vth. who was Chosen King of *Bohemia* in 1619, but Dethroned after the Battel of *Prague* in 1620. and his Territories were given to the Duke of *Bavaria*, with the Dignity of Elector. He died at *Mentz* in 1632, leaving behind him three Sons by *Elizabeth* Daughter of *James* the First of *Great Brittain*, *viz. Charles*, *Robert*, and *Edward*; *Robert*, commonly called Prince *Robert*, and well known in *England*, was Created Duke of *Cumberland*, and Died without Legitimate Issue. *Edward* Died a Papist at *Paris* in 1663. leaving three Daughters by Princess *Ann* of *Mantua*, one of them, *viz. Anne* Married to the Prince of *Conde*. *Charles* had part of his Fathers Inheritance restored to him, by the Peace of *Munster* in 1648. and a *Eighth Electorate* was Created in his behalf, *viz.* that of the *Palatine* of the *Rhine*, and the Upper *Palatinate* remained in the Duke of *Bavaria*'s Hands. The Elector *Charles* Married *Charlotte* Daughter to the *Landtgrave* of *Hesse Cassel*, by whom he had *Charles*, and *Elizabeth Charlotte*, who was Mar-

ried

ried to the Duke of *Orleans*, only Brother to King *Lewis* the XIVth. of *France*. *Charles* Succeeded his Father in the *Electorate*, and in 1671. Married *Wiellielmine Erneſtine* Daughter to *Frederick* the IIId. King of *Denmark*. He died in 1685. without Iſſue, and was Succeeded by *Philip William* Duke of *Newburg* a Popiſh Prince. In 1688. and 1689. The *French* entered his Territories, and laid moſt part of them waſt, on pretence of the *Allodial* Claim'd by the Dutcheſs of *Orleans*, Siſter to the late Elector, who died without Iſſue.

This Country is divided in two, *viz.* the *Palatinate* properly ſo called, and the Dominions of ſeveral particular Princes adjoining to it.

The *Palatinate* properly ſo called, where are,

- *Heidelberg*, Cap.
- *Manheim*,
- *Frankendal*,
- *Openheim*,
- *Caub*,
- *Creutznach*.
- *Newſtat*,
- *Keiſerſlautern*,
- *Bacharach*,
- *Simmeren*, Earld.
- *Ingelheim*.

Places adjoining to the *Palatinate*, and Subject to ſeveral Princes.

- *Spire*, Imper. Biſh.
- *Wormes*, Imper. Biſh.
- *Philipsburg*, to the *French*.
- *Darmſtat*, Landgraviat.
- *Deux-Ponts*, Dutchy.
- *Birkenfeld*, Earld.
- *Mont-Royal*.

Remarkable Towns in the Palatinate *of the* Rhine.

I. *Heidelberg.*

HEildelberg, Lat. *Heilderberga* (which ſome think to be the *Budoris* of the Ancients) is Metropolis of the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, ſeated at the foot of an Hill, on the *Neckar*, over which it has a Wooden Bridge, it is ſaid to have formerly belonged to the Biſhoprick of *Worms*, but was granted to *Lewis* Count *Palatine* in 1225. It was enlarged by *Robert* Count *Palatine*, who was Choſen Emperor, in 1392. And *Rupertus* Count *Palatine* Founded an Univerſity here in 1346. This Town is large, fair, well Built, and well Peopled, and the uſual Reſidence of the Elector, who had a Noble, Magnificent and Strong Caſtle here, till the *French* blew it up in the preſent War, when they were forced to leave it, contrary to the Capitulation with the *Dauphin* in 1688. The *Town-Houſe*, and the Churches of St. *Peter*, and the *Holy Ghoſt*, are ſtately Buildings. The Wine of this Place is much eſteem'd. The Caſtle is alſo Famous for a great huge Tun, commonly called, The Tun of *Heilderberg*. The Univerſity has great Priviledges, one of which is, Power of Life and Death, over all that belong to it, without Power of Revocation, or Infringement in the Prince himſelf. This Univerſity has been Famous for many great Men, and had one of the beſt Libraries in *Europe*, which Count *Tilly* ſent to *Rome* in 1622. after he had taken the Town, which ſuffered extreamly in the late *German* Wars. It was taken by the *French* in 1688. and a little while after burn'd and abandon'd. In 1693. *Heidelberg* was Betrayed to the *French* King's Troops, under the Command of Mareſchal *De Lorge*, the City laid in Aſhes, the Tombs of the Dead Princes and Princeſſes inhumanely Deſtroyed, and their Corps expoſed; the Garriſon and Inhabitants Cruelly Butchered; and the Women after Protection bruiſhly Raviſh'd: Part of the Garriſon flying to the Caſtle Capitulated. A little while after, *Heidersdorf* the Governour being Condemned to Death by a Council of War at *Hailbron*, was Reprieved; but degraded of the Teutonick Order, led about the Imperial Camp in a Cart, buffetted in a diſgraceful

disgraceful manner by the Common Hangman, treated with the heighth of Ignominy, then Banished, and Cudgelled to Death by the Peasants, after he was let go by the Executioner. *Heidelberg* stands 13 Miles N. E. of *Spire*, 22 S. E. of *Worms*, 18 N. E. of *Philipsburg*, and 48 almost S. of *Francfort*. Long. 28 d. 27 m. Lat. 49 d. 17 m.

II. *Manheim.*

Manheim is seated on the Confluent of the *Rhine* and the *Neckar*. It was taken and ruined by the *Spaniards* in the beginning of the XIIIth. Century, but was Rebuilt and handsomly Fortified by *Charles Lewis* Elector *Palatine*. It was taken, and abandoned by the *French* in 1689. and since that time they have intirely ruined it in a most Barbarous manner. It stands 11 Miles almost N. W. of *Heidelberg*.

III. *Frankendal.*

Frankendal, Lat. *Francheudalia*, formerly no more than an Abbey, afterwards a Place of Refuge for the *Belgian* Exiles about 1574. now a new City, which was well Fortified, scarce a League distant from the *Rhine*; afterwards taken by the *Spaniards*, and restored to the Elector *Palatine*, by the Pacification of *Munster*; but in the present War most cruelly laid in Ashes by the *French*. It stands 18 miles N. W. of *Heidelberg*.

VI. *Oppenheim.*

Oppenheim, Lat. *Oppenhemium*, a small City, Imperial and Free, until it was granted with its Territory to *Rupert* Prince *Palatine* by the Emperor in 1402. It stands upon a Hill near the *Rhine*, 11 miles almost S. of *Mentz*, and 17 N. of *Worms*. The *French* put a Garrison into it in 1688. and have Ruin'd it since.

V. *Caub.*

Caub, is a little Town with the Caſtle of *Gudenfelts*, on the *Rhine*, againſt which in the middle of the River, is the Caſtle of *Pfaltz*, whence ſome, (but falſly) would have the Princes Title of *Pfaltzgrave* derived.

VI. *Creutznach.*

Creutznach, is a little Town, on the ſmall River *Nake*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, Subject to the *French* ſince 1688. It ſtands 20 Miles almoſt S. W. of *Mentz*.

VII. *Newſtat.*

Newſtat, is a ſmall Town ſeated on the River *Spirebach*, Eight Miles N. of *Landau*, and 15 almoſt W. of *Spire* and *Philipsburg*. It is now Subject to the *French*.

VIII. *Keiſerſlautern.*

Keiſerſlautern, Lat. *Caſaropolis*, is upon the River *Lauter* near the Dutchy of *Deuxponts*; the *French* call it *Caſeloutre*; they took it in *September* 1688. under the Marquis of *Bouffiers*, after they had been repulſed in two ſeveral Storms. It ſtands 28 Miles almoſt S. W. of *Worms*, 32 W. of *Spire*, and 40 almoſt S. of *Mentz*.

IX. *Bacharach.*

Bacharach, is a ſmall Town, on the *Rhine*, once Free and Imperial, now belonging to the Elector *Palatine*. It ſtands 22 Miles W. of *Mentz*.

X. *Simmeren*

X. *Simmeren.*

Simmeren, Lat. *Simmera*, is the Capital City of a little Province of the ſame Name, bearing the Title of Earldom. This little Place is adorned and ſtrengthned with a very conſiderable Caſtle. It belongs to the *Elector Palatine*, but is now Subject to the *French*. It ſtands 24 Miles nigh S. of *Coblentz*, and 33 W. of *Mentz*. Long. 26 d. 52 m. Lat. 49 d. 59 m.

XI. *Ingelheim.*

Ingelheim, Lat. *Ingelbemium* and *Ingelenbemium*, is a ſmall Town on the *Rhine*, once Free and Imperial, but now belonging to the Elector *Palatine*, and Subject to the *French*. The Emperor *Charlemaign* was Born there in 742. and afterwards repaired it. *Lewis* the *Debonair* died there in 840. It ſtands Eight Miles W. of *Mentz*, and as many E. of *Bingen*.

Places adjoining to Palatinate.

I. *Spire.*

SPire, or *Spires*, Lat. *Spira*, or *Auguſta Nemetum*, or *Noviomagus*, is a great, rich, populous City, near the *Rhine*, with a Biſhoprick under the Arbiſhoprick of *Mentz*. It is an Imperial and Free City, but under the protection of the *Elector Palatine*. The Cathedral was Built in 1411. by *Conrade* the Emperor, in which are the Sepulchres of the Emperors *Henry* IV. *Philip* V. *Rudolph* I. *Adolphus* of *Naſſau*, and *Albert* I. The Imperial Chamber which was firſt Inſtituted at *Francfort* in 1495. by *Maximilian* I. and in the Year 1530. removed to this City by *Charles* V. Conſiſts of two Preſidents, whereof the one is a Proteſtant, the other a Romaniſt, and of 15 Counſellors, whereof Seven are Proteſtants, and

Eight

Eight Romaniſts. The Government of the City was all Lutheran, but the Cathedral was in the Hands of the Biſhop, a Roman Catholick. There were ſeveral Convents of both Sexes, and a College of Jeſuits. The *Calviniſts* had alſo a Church here, but their number was not conſiderable. Tho' the Town ſubſiſted chiefly by the Imperial Chamber, yet there was an endleſs Diſpute between them and the Chamber, concerning their Priviledges. For the Government of the Town pretended that the Judges of the Chamber, as they were private Men, and out of the Court of Judicature, were ſubject to them; and in the Year 1685. they put one of them in Priſon; and on the other hand, the Judges ſaid their Perſons were ſacred. In the laſt War in 1672. between the *French* and the Emperor, this City enjoyed a Neutrality on the Account of this Chamber, but in the Year 1688. was taken and Garriſon'd by the *French*, and in 1689. a War enſuing for the Recovery of the Countries Raviſh'd from the Empire by the *French*, they with the utmoſt Inhumanity burned and deſtroy'd this Ancient and Venerable City. Hereupon the Imperial Chamber was by the *Diet*, with the Conſent of the Emperor, removed to *Weſlar*, a City of *Haſſia*. The Ruins of *Spire* ſtand 13 Miles S. W. of *Heidelberg*, and 22 S. of *Worms*. Long. 28 d. 12 m. Lat. 49 d. 11 m.

II. *Worms.*

Worms, Lat. *Vormacia*, or *Barbetomagus*, or *Barbitonagus Vangionum*, is a Great, Famous, Imperial, Free City upon the *Rhine*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragant of *Mentz*. The Biſhop is Lord thereof, as well as of the little Country, whereof it is Capital. *Attila* deſtroyed it in the Fifth Century, and *Clovis* repair'd it again. It was often taken in the laſt Wars of *Germany*. The Town was honoured a conſiderable time with an Archbiſhops See, whereof it was deprived about 750. by Pope *Zachary*, who removed that Dignity to *Mentz*, leaving only the Title of Biſhoprick to *Worms*, in Puniſhment of *Gervillon*, the laſt Archbiſhop his Treachery, who kill'd an an Officer, whom he had invited to come to confer with him out of his Enemies (the *Saxons*) Camp. Here have been ſeveral Councils held, as in 764, 770. 1078, *&c.* A Famous Diet was alſo held here in 1521. in which *Luther* defended his Doctrine before the States of the Empire. *Worms*

was

was burnt by the *French* in 1689. and ſtands 23 Miles N. E. of *Heidelberg* and *Spire*, and 33 S. of *Francfort*. Long. 28 d. Lat. 49 d. 32 m.

III. *Philipsburg.*

Philipsburg, is a very important Fortreſs near the *Rhine*, called formerly *Udenheim*; it took its Modern Name, from *Philip Chriſtopher de Saleren*, Biſhop of *Spire*, and Archbiſhop of *Trier*. This Prelate cauſed it to be Built and Fortified with ſeven Baſtions, where the Biſhops Caſtle, and the Village of *Udenheim* ſtood, almoſt upon the Brink of the *Rhine*, in a Plain ſurrounded with Mariſh Ground. This Place was Configned to the Biſhop of *Spire*, but ſtill under the Protection of the Emperor, the Biſhop has ever had his Reſidence in the Caſtle, which is a Noble Pile. It fell into the hands of the Imperialiſts in through the Cowardlineſs of the Governour. The *Swedes* drove them thence *Jan.* 15. 1634. and gave it to *Lewis* XIII. but as the Fortification of it could not be finiſh'd, becauſe of the rigour of the Winter; The Imperialiſts ſurpriz'd it by Night, *Jan.* 23. 1635. Afterwards the Duke of *Anguien*, having defeated the *Bavarians* at *Friburg*, retook *Spire* and *Philipsburg*, *Sept.* 1644. The *French* King cauſed it to be regularly Fortified, and made it a very important Place. The *Germans* and their Allies, who had blocked it up for a long time, Beſieged it, *May* 16. 1676. and it was ſurrendred to them upon Articles, *Sept.* the 17th. following. In 1688. *Sept.* the 27th. It was inveſted by the *French*. The 6th. of *October* the *Dauphin* of *France* came thither, and here made his firſt Campaign; the firſt of *November* it was ſurrendred, when it might have holden out much longer. However this Siege gave liberty to the Prince of *Orange*, now our King, to come over into *England*. *Philipsburg* ſtands ſeven Miles S. of *Spire*, and 18 S. W. of *Heidelberg*. Long. 28 d. 10 m. Lat. 49 d. 4 m.

IV. *Darmſtat.*

Darmſtat, Lat. *Darmſtadium*, with the Title of Landgraviate, is about Two Leagues from the *Rhine*. It belongs to a Prince of the Family of *Heſſe*, and has a well Fortified Caſtle.

ſtle. The Caſtles of *Mariemburg* on the *Rhine* and *Ruſſelheim* on the *Main* belong alſo to that Prince. *Darmſtat* ſtands on the River of the ſame Name 14 Miles S. of *Francfort*, 23 S. E. of *Mentz*, 17 N. E. of *Worms*, and 30 N. of *Heidelberg*. Long. 28 d. 16 m. Lat. 49 d. 41 m.

V. *Deux-Ponts.*

Deux-Ponts, Lat. *Bipontium*, Germ, *Zweibruck*, is a Town on the River *Scwolbe*, with a ſtrong Caſtle, and the Title of Dukedom. It ſtands 44 Miles almoſt W. of *Worms*, and about 50 from *Straſburg*, *Mentz* and *Triers*. Long. 26 d. 54 m. Lat. 49 d. 19 m.

This Town gives its Name to a very Ancient and Noble Family, which is a Branch of that of *Bavaria*, in this manner; *Stephen* Duke of *Sicmeren*, ſecond Son to the Emperor *Robert the Little*, had two Sons by his Wife *Anne* of *Veldens*, *viz.* *Frederick* and *Lewis the Black*. *Lewis* dying in 1489. left *Alexander*, Sirnamed *The Halt*, Duke of *Deux-Ponts*, who died in 1514. and was ſucceeded by *Lewis* II. who embraced the Proteſtant Religion, and died in 1532. His Son *Wolfgand* was his Succeſſor, he added to his Fathers Dominions the Principality of *Newburg*, and died in *France*, in 1569. where he had led Succours out of *Palatinate*, to the Proteſtants of that Kingdom; he left Five Sons, *viz.* *Philip*, *Lewis*, *John*, *Frederick*, and *Charles*, and two Daughters. *John* was his Succeſſor, who died in 1604. left by his Wife *Magdalen*, (Daughter to *William* Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, who brought along with her the Reverſion of her Father's Eſtates) Four Sons, *viz.* *Lewis-William* who died in 1581. *John* II. *Frederick-Caſimir* (who Married in 1614. *Amelia* Daughter of *William* Prince of *Orange*) and *John-Caſimir*, (who in 1615. Married *Catherine* Daughter to *Charles* X. King of *Sweden*, by which he had *Charles-Guſtavus* King of *Sweden*, and *Adolph-John*;) and two Daughters. *John* II. Duke of *Deux-Ponts*, took the Title of Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, *&c.* and died in 1635. leaving behind him, by his ſecond Wife (*Louiſe-Julienne*, Daughter to *Frederick* IV. *Elector Palatine*) ſeveral Daughters, and one Son called *Frederick*, who enjoyed his Fathers Eſtates by the Treaty of *Weſtphalia* in 1648. and died in 1661. without Iſſue. His Nephew *Frederick-Lewis* (Son to *Frederick-Caſimir*, and *Amelia* Counteſs of *O-*

range

range and *Naſſau*) ſucceeded him. This *Frederick-Lewis* was Married to his Couſin *Julienne-Magdalen*, Daughter to *John* II. by which he had *Lewis-William* Born in 1648. to whom belongs the Dutchy of *Deux-Ponts*. Yet upon the Pretence of the King of *Sweden*'s Right to it, the *French* made themſelves Maſters of the Town and Caſtle of *Deux-Ponts* in *Jan.* 1676. which they have kept ſince, tho' for the moſt part Ruin'd.

VI. *Birkenfeld.*

Birkenfeld, Lat. *Birchofeldia*, is a ſmall Town with the Title of Principality and Dukedom, in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, belonging to the *Palatinate* of *Bavaria*, but now Subject to the *French*. It ſtands in the ſmall Country of *Hunſruk* near the *Nab*, 24 Miles almoſt E. of *Triers*, and 45 almoſt W. of *Mentz*. Long. 26 d. 36 m. Lat. 49 d. 45 m.

VII. *Mont-Royal.*

Mont-Royal, is a very ſtrong new little Town Built by the *French* (and ſubject to the Same) in the *Palatinate* of the *Rhine*, in the Limits of the Archbiſhoprick of *Triers*, upon the left ſide of the River *Moſelle*. It ſtands 23 Miles N. E. of *Triers*, and 31 S. W. of *Coblentz*. Long. 26 d. 30 m. Lat. 50 d.

Article III.

The Archbiſhoprick and Electorate of Mayence, *or* Mentz.

THE Archbiſhoprick and Electorate of *Mentz* Borders *Veteraw* on the North, the Electorate of *Triers* on the Weſt, the *Lower Palatinate* on the South, and *Franconia* on the Eaſt. *Bounds.*

Extent. It is so strangely scattered, and intermixed with other Provinces, that the Dimensions of it cannot well be given.

History. Its Archbishop is Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, and the first of the Electoral College; in all publick Conventions, he sits at the Right Hand of the Emperor. This Dignity is Elective, and depends upon the Chapter, which consists of 24 Canons that have Voice, commonly called *Capitularies:* There are other Canons, which have neither Voice nor Revenue, tho' they have made the usual proofs of Nobility; (for none but Gentlemen are admitted into this Chapter) but they may fill the Vacancies of the 24. This Elector has a Mareschal and a Chancellor under him, the first for Military Affairs, and the other for the Administration of Justice: His Dominions consist of Five and twenty Bailywicks, which in good Times yield the Archbishop about 1800000 *Livres per Ann.* The greatest part of this Revenue is raised in *Mentz*, by the Toll which all the Boats that go through it are obliged to pay.

Rivers. The Chief River which waters this Electorate, besides the *Rhine*, is the *Main*, which falls into that near *Mentz*.

The Electorate and Archbishoprick of *Mentz* is scattered in several Provinces. The Places of Note are,

- *Mentz*, Archb. Cap.
- *Bingen*,
- *Weisbaden*,
- *Elfelt*,
- *Rudisheim*.

} about the *Rhine*.

- *Fredberg*, Imp.
- *Fritzlar*.

} in *Hesse*.

- *Aschaffemburg*,
- *Biscoffsheim*,
- *Lor*, County.
- *Reineck*, County.

} in *Franconia*.

- *Erfort*,
- *Heiligenstat*,
- *Duderstat*.

} in *Thuringia*.

I shall give you here a Description of those Places only, which are about the *Rhine*, the rest being altogether Foreign to our Design.

I. *Mentz.*

I. *Mentz.*

Mentz, Gall. *Mayence*, Lat. *Moguntia*, or *Maguntia* and *Moguntiacum*, is ſituated upon the left Bank of the *Rhine*; it deriveth its Name from the River *Mein*, which falls into the *Rhine* over againſt it, and is the Ancienteſt City in that part of *Germany*, as having been certainly Built before the Birth of our Saviour, and Famous in the Times of *Druſus*, General of *Auguſtus*. In 745. it was made an Archbiſhops See, inſtead of *Worms*, to which it was Suffragan before. It was very ſeverely treated by *Frederick Ænobarbus* the Emperor in 1158. but rebuilt and reſtored by *Otho* IV. In 1462. it was taken by *Adolphus* of *Naſſau*, its Archbiſhop. Its Univerſity was opened in 1461. *Guſtavus Adolphus* King of *Sweden* entered it in Triumph in 1631. It was retaken from the *Swedes* in 1635. but they took it again the next Year after, and kept it till the Peace of *Munſter*. This is a very ſtrong Place, adorned with Churches, Monaſteries, and other fair Buildings, but the narrowneſs of its Streets, and many old Houſes, take away from its Beauty. It is moſt extended towards the River, and that part excels the other towards the Land, as being more populous and better Built. This City is famous by the Invention of Printing about 1430. or rather by the Skill of one *John Guttemberg*, who firſt taught the uſe of it in *Europe*, which he had learnt in *China*, where, 'tis ſaid, they have had it for above 2000 Years. *Mentz* received a *French* Garriſon in 1688. but being Beſieged by the Confederate Forces, under the Duke of *Lorrain*, it was ſurrendred *September* 11. 1689. after ſix or ſeven Weeks Reſiſtance. It ſtands 21 Miles almoſt W. of *Francfort*, 28 Miles almoſt N. of *Worms*, 48 N. W. of *Heidelberg*, and 66 E. of *Triers*. Long. 27 d. 43 m. Lat. 49 d. 57 m.

II. *Bingen.*

Bingen, is a fine little Town and Caſtle upon the Mouth of the little River *Nabe*, or *Nave*, on the *Rhine*. *Ammianus Marcellinus*, and the Itinerary of *Antoninus* make mention of it. It was once Imperial, but is now Subject to the Archbiſhoprick of *Mayence*, and ſtands 16 Miles W. of that City.

Near it is an Iſland in the *Rhine*, with a Caſtle called *Mauſet-hurn*, wherein it's ſaid, that *Hatto* ſecond Archbiſhop of *Mayence* was eaten alive by Rats: It is now almoſt wholly ruined.

Article. IV.

The Archbiſhoprick and Electorate of Treves *or* Triers.

THE Electorate of *Triers* lies betwixt *Wetteraw* and the *Palatinate* on the Eaſt; *Lorrain* on the South; *Luxemburg* on the Weſt; *Liſal*, the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*, and *Weſtrowalt* on the North. Its of great extent from Eaſt to Weſt, but narrow from North to South. *Bounds.* *Extent.*

It is Watered both by the *Rhine* and the *Moſelle*, and yields moſt plentifully all things neceſſary for the life of Man. *Rivers.* *Quality.*

The Chapter of *Treves* has the Privilege of chuſing their Archbiſhops, and receive no Princes, nor ſcarcely any Counts in their Prebends or Canonicals; the Gentlemen reſerve them for People of their own rank, as their only means to come to the Dignity of Elector or Prince of the Empire; but the Canons before they are received, muſt give as good proofs of their Noble Birth, both by Father and Mother, as is required of the Knights of *Maltha*. The Elector of *Triers* is great Chancellor of the Empire in the *Gauls*, and in the Kingdom of *Arles*, but does not exerciſe the Function of this Charge, becauſe theſe Places are not under the *German* Empire; but has precedency of the Elector of *Cologne*, and poſſeſſes ſeveral other advantages, Votes before all the other Electors in the Dyets and Aſſemblies of the Electors, in which he has his particular ſeat over againſt the Emperor, between the two Banks of the other Electors. The King of *France* is Maſter of ſeveral Towns and Caſtles in this Archbiſhoprick all along the *Moſelle*, which makes it his intereſt to defend him as Metropolitan of the Biſhopricks of *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun*, whereof he is Sovereign, but allows the Archbiſhop

ſhop the Eccleſiaſtick Priviledges and Revenues, which in times of Peace, amount to 1100000 *Livres*, *per Annum*. This Archbiſhoprick has 24 Bailywicks.

The Principal Cities and Places in this Electorate are,

Treves or *Triers*, Arch. Cap.	*Bopart.*
Coblentz.	*Pruim.* Abbey.
Hermanſtein.	*Ulmen.*
Sarbrugh.	*Oberweſel.*
Grimberg.	

I. *Treves.*

Treves or *Triers*, Lat. *Auguſta Trevirorum* is a very ancient City ſeated on the *Moſelle*, with an Archbiſhops See and Electorate of the Empire. It was ruined four or five times by the *Huns*, *Vandals*, *Goths* and *French*, but always recovered with greater luſtre, which gave the Emperors, that ſtaid any time in the *Gauls*, occaſion to make it their ordinary Reſidence, and adorn it with a Cirque and Capitol. The Archbiſhop of *Treves* in that quality is Prince of the Empire, and Temporal Lord of his Eſtates, and was formerly Metropolitan of the Biſhopricks of *Mayence*, *Cologne*, *Liege*, *Utrecht*, *Strauburg*, *Worms* and *Spire*, all which are now ſeparated from his Archbiſhoprick; ſo that he has but three Suffraganes, *viz.* *Metz*, *Toul* and *Verdun* which are all under the King of *France*. They pretend they have our Saviours Tunick at *Treves*, and that leſt it ſhould be ſtoln away, they conceal the place it's hidden in; tho' its like this care is taken the better to keep the cheat undiſcovered. Several Synods have been held here, the Chief whereof was that in 386. upon the ſubject of the Priſcillianiſts by order of the Tyrant *Maximus*. This City has 4 Collegiate Churches, 5 Pariſhes, 2 Abbeys and ſeveral Religious Houſes. It was put into the Hands of the *French* in 1632. to preſerve it as was pretended, from the *Swedes*; They kept it till 1645. *Mareſchal Crequi* was defeated near *Treves*, at the Bridge of *Conſarbick* upon *Sarr*, *Auguſt* 11. 1675. and afterwards retired to this Place, which was immediately beſieged by the *Germans*, who forced the Garriſon to ſurrender upon very diſhonourable Terms. The *French* are Maſters of it again ſince 1688. I-

ſtands 28 Miles N. E. of *Luxemburg* and 60 W. of *Mentz*, Long. 26 d. Lat. 49 d. 50 m.

II. *Coblentz*

Coblentz is a very ſtrong and populous City upon the Confluent or meeting of the *Moſelle* and *Rhine*, for which reaſon it is called in Latin, *Confluentes*, or *Confluentia*. It is a pretty place, with fine Churches and ſtately Houſes, along the River; The Elector of *Treves* has a Palace here, where he makes his ordinary Reſidence. It ſtands fifty two Miles N. E. of *Trier*, and 42 from *Cologne* to the South East. *Gaſpar a Petra* much improved its Fortifications by drawing a Line, from one River to the other, with Fortifications after the moſt regular modern way. On the other ſide the *Rhine*, is the ſtrong *Fortreſs* of *Ebrenbeiſtein* commmonly called *Hermanſtein*. This Caſtle is ſituated upon a Rock, has communication with the Town of *Coblentz* by a Bridge of Boats over the *Rhine*. There is another good Stone Bridge over the *Moſelle*. *Coblentz* is the moſt conſiderable Place that belongs now to the Archbiſhop of *Treves*.

III. *Hermanſtein.*

Hermanſtein or *Erenbreitſtein* Lat. *Erembertʒ Lapis*, is one of the ſtrongeſt Cittadels of *Germany*, on the *Rhine* over againſt *Coblentz*, and the Mouth of the River *Moſelle* in the Archbiſhop of *Triers*'s Dominions. It is ſituated on a ſteep inacceſſible Rock, and in the Siege of 1637. it could not be taken, but by Famine. It has a ſtately Palace belonging to the ſaid Elector under it, eight Leagues from *Mentʒ* and 10 from *Cologne* Weſtward.

IV. *Sarbrugh.*

Sarbrugh or *Sarbruken*, Lat. *Saræpons* or *Saræburgum*, is on the River *Sar* overagainſt St. *Jean* on the Borders of *Lorrain*, formerly an Imperial Town, but exempted by the Emperor *Rodolphus* I. and belonging to the Electorate of *Treves*. It

is

is a fine Town, very ancient and mentioned in the Itinerary of *Antonine*, but falling under the Duke of *Lorrain*, is now in the Hands of the *French*. It gives Title to a Prince of the Houſe of *Naſſau*, and has a Caſtle which was his uſual Reſidence. It ſtands 12 Miles W. of *Deux Ponts*, and 40 E. of *Metz*.

V. *Grimberg.*

Grimberg is a ſmall Town about 15 Miles S. W. of *Triers* ſubject to this Elector.

VI. *Boppart.*

Boppart Lat. *Bopartium* and *Badobriga* is a ſmall Town upon the *Rhine* at the foot of a Hill, anciently Imperial, now ſubject to the Elector of *Treves*. It ſtands eight Miles S. of *Coblentz*.

VII. *Pruim.*

Pruim or *Prume* is a little Town and Abbey of Benedectine Monks in the Foreſt of *Ardenne*, between the Electorate of *Trier* and *Luxemburg*. It is an Eccleſiaſtical Principality of the Empire, whereof the Abbot was formerly Lord, but ſince 1576. the Elector of *Trier* has it, and it was confirmed to him by the Dyet of *Ratisbonne* in 1654. It ſtands on a little River of the ſame name, 27 Miles N. E. of *Triers*.

VIII. *Ulmen.*

Ulmen is a ſmall Town 27 Miles W. of *Coblentz*.

IX. *Ober-Weſel.*

Ober-Weſel, Lat. *Vicelia* or *Veſalia* is a Town upon the *Rhine*, Imperial and Free, until in 1312. it fell into the Hands

Hands of the Elector of *Triers*. It is memorable for St. *Werner*'s Death, ſlain here by the *Jews* in 1287. The Mother of *Alexander*, the *Roman* Emperor, is alſo ſaid to have been aſſaſſinated here. This Place ſtands 20 Miles South of *Coblentz*.

Article V.

The Archbiſhoprick and Electorate of Cologne *or* Ceulen.

THE Electorate of *Cologne* borders the Dukedom of *Juliers* on the North and Weſt. The Electorate of *Triers* on the South; and *Heſſe* and part of *Weſtphalia* on the Eaſt. Its Extent cannot eaſily be determined, becauſe it is ſtrangely intermixed with other Provinces. *Bounds.* *Extent.*

The Archbiſhop is great Chancellor of the Empire in *Italy*, but never exerciſes the Function of his Office; For Princes that hold any Principalities of the Empire are its perpetual Vicars, in which quality they can do in all places in their Juriſdictions what the Emperor could do in common caſes, and in higher points have recourſe to the Imperial Court. Wherefore the Archbiſhop of *Metz*, who is great Chancellor of *Germany*, is Keeper of the Archives, and the Titles that concern *Italy*. The Golden-Bull bears, that the Archbiſhop of *Cologne* has the Privilege of Crowning the King of the *Romans*: Nevertheleſs it ſeems this does not belong to him, but when the Ceremony is perform'd in his Dioceſs, or in the Suffragan Biſhopricks; for the Archbiſhop of *Metz* diſputes it with him, when it is done elſewhere. This does not hinder but the Archbiſhop of *Cologne* goes before him of *Mayence*, within the diſtricts of his Metropolitan, and Chancellorſhip of *Italy*, where he puts himſelf at the Emperors Right, leaving the Elector of *Mayence*, who preceeds him in all other Places, the Left. The Elector of *Cologne* has alſo by the Golden-Bull the ſecond Suffrage in the Electoral College, with Privilege to Vote immediately after the Archbiſhop of *Treves*, and exerciſe Juſtice by his Officers in all Criminal Caſes in the Town, tho' otherwiſe Free and immediately depending *History.*

on

on the Empire. But the Towns-People do not ſuffer him to make any long ſtay with them, nor come with a great Train, which has been the occaſion of ſeveral Debates theſe many Ages, and is the Reaſon why that Prelate keeps his reſidence for the moſt part at *Bonn*. The great Chapter of *Cologne* is one of the nobleſt in Europe, It conſiſts of 60 Canons, all Princes or Counts; for they receive no meaner Perſon; quite contrary to that of *Treves* and *Mayence*; where they receive neither Princes nor Counts, unleſs for ſome weighty reaſons. The twenty four Elders of the ſixty form a particular Chapter for the Election of the Archbiſhop, and have their active and paſſive Votes, having power to chuſe any of the Colleagues, or be choſen themſelves to the Vacant Dignity. The Annual Revenues of this Archbiſhoprick in time of Peace amount to 1800000 *Livres*.

The moſt remarkable Places in the Electorate of *Cologne*, are,

Cologne, or *Ceulen*. Archb. Cap.
Bonn.
Rhineberg.
Keiſerſwert.
Nuis.
Andermach.

I. *Cologne*.

Cologne, or *Colon*, or *Ceulen*, Lat. *Colonia Ubiorum*, and *Colonia Agripina*, is ſeated upon the *Rhine*; It is an Imperial Free City, and one of the four Capital *Hance Towns*, with an Univerſity, and Archbiſhoprick, whereof the Prelate is Prince and Elector of the Empire. This Place is very ancient deriving its Origin from the *Ubiens*, who courted *Julius Cæſar*'s Alliance, to reſiſt the *Suevi* their Mortal Enemies. In *Auguſtus*'s Reign they put themſelves under *Agrippa*'s Protection, and paſſing the Rhine they founded on the left Bank the Town of *Cologne*, which they then called the Colony of *Agrippa*. Some ſay the Place was built before they came, and that they only enlarged it, about twenty or twenty four years before our Saviours Birth; and afterwards *Agrippina* Grand-Daughter of this *Agrippa*, and *Nero*'s Mother, to ſhew her power when Married to the Emperor *Claudius*, made

the Circuit of the City far wider than it was before, and eſtabliſhed a Colony of Veterans in it, about 48 years after our *Saviours* Birth. When *Vitellius* and *Veſpaſian* diſputed the Empire, *Anno Chr.* 69. This Town was beſieged by *Tutor* and *Sabinus*, who had revolted againſt the *Romans*. She obeyed the preſſing neceſſity, received their Garriſon, which ſhe afterwards maſſacred, when *Cerealis* had beaten the Rebels. King *Merouee* of *France*, beat the *Romans* hence in the Reign of *Valentinian* III. and ſoon after *Attila* ruin'd it. But being rebuilt by the *Romans*; *Childeric* Son to *Merouee*, took it from them a ſecond time, and gave it to a Prince his Couſin, Father to *Sigebert*, called the *Lame King of* Cologne, *and* Ribarols, who was killed in 599. by *Cloderic* his Son. It was then that *Clovis* the Great, who for this Murther put the Executioner to death, united the People of *Cologne* to the Crown of *France*, under which it remained during the Reigns of the Kings of the firſt Race. Under thoſe of the ſecond it fell to the Princes of *France*, Kings of *Germany*. In 881. when *Charles the Big* went to have himſelf proclaim'd Emperor beyond the *Alps*, *Godfrey* and *Sigefroy*, Kings of the *Normans*, took and burnt *Cologne* with fifteen or twenty of the beſt Cities in *Gallia Belgica*. The Emperor *Otho* the Great, under whom it was repaired, ſubjected it to its Prelates about 950. but ſucceeding Emperors made it free. *Frederick* I. allowed it great Privileges, ſince which time it encreaſed mightily, eſpecially in 1260. when it entred into the League of the *Hance-Towns*, and became Capital of the fourth of their Provinces. After this it was govern'd by Senators until the Senate was changed in 1513. by a riſing of the People, who Maſſacred the Conſuls, Treaſurers and ſome other Magiſtrates, accuſed to have cheated the Publick. The Senate now is much like that of old *Rome*. It governs and judges in civil matters; but for criminals it has only the power to ſeize and examine them, without the Authority of acquitting or condemning them. For the Elector reſerves this to himſelf as the higheſt degree of Sovereign Authority; and 'tis for this reaſon, that tho' the Town is free, yet it does him Homage and ſwears Allegiance, upon condition that he will preſerve the Privileges it enjoys. As for the reſt *Cologne* is called the *Rome* of *Germany*, for its greatneſs, its Senate and fine Buildings. For it is certainly one of the fineſt, ſtrongeſt, and biggeſt of all *Germany*, environed with ſtrong Walls, that have eighty three Towers, and a Triple

Ditch

Ditch that ſurrounds it, in form of a Half-Moon. There are 365 Churches. The Metropolitan St. *Peter*'s would be one of the moſt magnificent in the whole World, if quite finiſhed. Beſides which it has ten Collegiate, nineteen Pariſh Churches; thirty ſeven Monaſteries, ſeveral Hoſpitals and Chappels The Univerſity was re-eſtabliſhed in 1388. Beſides which there is a Jeſuits College built after the *Italian* faſhion, with a very fine Dome. There are five great ſquares or principal Places in this Town, where, beſides its bigneſs the cleanneſs of the Streets, the magnificence of both its Private and Publick Structures, the ſweet humour and civility of the Inhabitants, amongſt whom there is a great number of Learned Men, contribute much to render it conſiderable. It has been a Biſhoprick in former times Suffragan of *Treves*, but was erected into an Archbiſhoprick in 755. ten years after *Mayence* was made one in favour of *Boniface*. The firſt Archbiſhop was called *Adolph*. He had for Suffragants, the Biſhopricks of *Munſter*, *Liege*, *Oſnabruck*, *Minden* and *Utrecht*; but the two laſt being become ſecular, there are but the three firſt that depend on it now. The Ancienteſt Aſſembly of the Clergy held at *Cologne* was that of 346. wherein *Euphrates* then Biſhop of the Town was depoſed for ſiding with the *Arians*, and *Severinus* put in his Place. *Charlemaign* ordered another there in the VIII. Century; and there were ſome others held in the IX, *&c.* In 1688. Prince *Clement* of *Bavaria* was choſen Archbiſhop of *Cologne* in oppoſition to Cardinal *William* of *Furſtemburg*, who being ſupported by the King of *France*, entred this Electorate to maintain his pretended Right by force of Arms, and made himſelf Maſter of *Bonn*, *Keiſerſwert*, &c. which were retaken in 1689. by the *Brandenburghers*, and reſtored to the right owner. This conteſt about the Election of the Archbiſhop of *Cologne* is the more remarkable, that it was the firſt ſparkle that kindled the War, which has raged theſe 5 years through moſt part of Chriſtendom. *Cologne* ſtands 25 Miles E. of *Juliers*, 68 almoſt N. of *Triers*, 70 S. of *Munſter* and 74 N. W. of *Mentz*, Long. 26 d. 32 m. Lat. 50 d. 55 m.

II. *Bonn.*

II. *Bonn.*

Bonn, is ſituate upon the *Rhine* 14 Miles almoſt South of *Cologne*, in a very fine Country, environed with Hills, and covered with Vines and Wood. Several Authors think that it was built by the *Trojans* after the deſtruction of *Troy*. However, it is certainly the *Ara Ubiorum* of the Ancients, and the Βόννα of *Ptolomy*. Its name was alſo found in ſome Medals of *Auguſtus*, related by *Goltzius* under the name of Colony, *Col. Julia Bona*. It is a regular Fortification, the Walls are faced with Brick, and the Ditch which is dry, is pretty broad; but the Counterſcarp is none of the beſt. As for the Town it ſelf, it is ſmall and poor, yet remarkable as being the ordinary Reſidence of the Elector of *Cologne*, who has there a very fine Caſtle, and curious Gardens in the Neighbourhood. The Town-Houſe is alſo very well built, with divers Paintings, and a Clock with a melodious Chime, after the faſhion of the Country. There are ſtill fine Churches to be ſeen, the principal of which is dedicated to the Holy Martyrs, *Caſſius*, *Florentius* and *Maluſius*. This Town ſuffered much in the firſt Wars of the *Low-Countries*, and was fiercely attackt partly by the *Bavarians*, and partly by the Troops of the Duke of *Parma*, who carried it at laſt by Famine, in 1588. In this City *Frederick* of *Auſtria*, choſen in oppoſition to *Lewis* of *Bavaria* was Crowned Emperor in 1314. It was in times paſt an Imperial City, but now it is under the Archbiſhop of *Cologne*. In 1673. the Prince of *Orange*, now King of *Great Brittain*, having taken *Naerden* and ſecured *Holland* by a part of the Army, he marched with the reſt into *Germany*, and joined part of the Confederate Troops to Beſiege *Bonn* which had been put into the *French* Kings hands, by the Elector of *Cologne*, and the taking this Place forced the *French* to withdraw his Forces out of the united *Netherlands*. The *French* made themſelves Maſters of it again in the beginning of this late War, *Lewis* XIV. having given Troops to Cardinal *Furſtemburg* to maintain his pretended Right to the Electorate. It was beſieged in Summer 1689. by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, who after having almoſt ruined it with Bombs, took it by Capitulation. At the laſt Siege of this Town, they found a Vault in which there was an Iron Cheſt, that was full of Medals of Gold, to the value of 100000 Crowns the Metal was Ducat-Gold and the Impreſſions made

made for *Roman*, but very ignorantly, as being not above four or 500 years old, ſome few of them that ſeem'd true, were of the latter *Greek* Emperors.

III. *Rhineberg.*

Rhineberg or *Rheinberg*, Lat. *Rhenoberga* is a little but very ſtrong Town ſituated upon the *Rhine*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleves*. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders* in 1633. and continued under them till 1672. when it was taken by the *French*, and reſtored to the Elector of *Cologne* the Right Owner. It ſtands 42 Miles N. W. of *Cologne*.

IV. *Keiſerſwert.*

Keiſerſwert, Lat. *Colonia Traja*, *Cayſerſwerda*, and *Inſula Rheni*, is a very mean but well fortified Town, upon the *Rhine*. It has a broad Ditch, very regular Fortifications, and high Walls faced with Brick; as is alſo the Counterſcarp which is in very good condition. This Town was firſt Mortgaged to *Adolph* Duke of *Cleves*, by *Charles* IV. Emperor of *Germany*. *Gerard* Duke of *Cleves*, Brother of *Adolph*, ſold it to the Archbiſhop of *Cologne* for 100000. *Florins*, about *An.* 1399. and in 1464. it was finally with *Bielſtem* and *Frederberg*, confirmed to him, in exchange for *Soeſt* and *Santen*, by *John* Duke of *Cleves*. The *French* had poſſeſt themſelves of it for Cardinal *Furſtemberg*, but the Elector of *Brandenburg* retook it in 1689. It ſtands ſix *German* Miles beneath *Cologne*, to the N. W.

V. *Nuis.*

Nuis or *Nuys* Lat. *Noveſium*, is ſeated on the *Rhine*, where it receives the River *Erpt*. It is an ancient ſtrong City, and famous for the reſiſtance it made againſt *Charles* the *Raſh* Duke of *Burgundy*, who beſieged it a whole year. It has been often taken and retaken during the late Wars of *Germany*. It ſtands 22 Miles N. W. of *Cologne*.

VI. *Andernach.*

VI. *Andernach.*

Andernach ſtands on the *Rhine* by the Borders of *Triers*, 15 Miles almoſt S. E. of *Bonn*, it was once Imperial but now ſubject to the Elector of *Cologne*.

Article VII.

The Dukedoms, or, the Succeſſion of Cleves *and* Juliers, *Lat.* Ducatus Clivenſis & Juliacenſis.

Bounds. THE Country of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, Berg, *Mark*, *Ravensberg* and *Raveſtein*, are about the *Rhine*, but ſo ſtrangely diſperſed that it is hard to determine their Bounds. One may ſay however that they border the *United Provinces* on the North; the *Catholick Provinces* on the *Weſt*; the Archbiſhoprick of *Triers* on the South; and *Heſſe* and *Weſtphalia* on the Eaſt.

Extent. Their extent North and South is about 100 Miles; and about 70 Eaſt and Weſt: including the Electorate of *Cologne*, which is incircled in them.

Quality. The Air is here pretty cold: The Soil fertile in Corn, Wine in ſome Places, and Paſtures.

Rivers. The Principal Rivers here beſides the *Rhine* are *Roer* and *Lipe*, which fall both into that, the firſt at *Duysburg*, the other at *Weſel*: There are alſo ſeveral ſprings of Hot Waters, and ſome Mariſhes.

Diviſion. The ſucceſſion of *Cleves* and *Juliers* is divided into ſix Territories, *viz.*

1. The Dukedom of *Cleves* —— *Cleves.*
2. The Dukedom of *Juliers* —— *Juliers.*
3. The Dukedom of *Berg* —— *Duſſeldorp.*
4. The County of *Mark* —— *Dortmond.*
5. The County of *Ravensberg* —— *Ravensberg.*
6. The Lordſhip of *Raveſtein* —— *Raveſtein.*

Dukedom

Dukedom of Cleves.

THE Dutchy of *Cleves* lies part on this, and part on the other ſide the *Rhine*, having the Dutchy of *Berg*, County of *Mark*, and part of *Weſtphalia* to the Eaſt; *Brabant* and part of the *Dutchy* of *Gelderland* to the Weſt. The Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne* and Territory of *Aix la Chapelle* to the South; *Overiſſel*, and the Provinces of *Zutphen* to the North. This Country is about 15 Leagues in length and four or five broad. The ſoil, tho' hilly, and much covered with Wood, is very fruitful in all kind of Grain, and abounds with good Paſture, and great Quantity of Game. *Extent.* *Quality.*

Cleves, is a ſovereign Family of *Germany* extinct by the Death of *John William* Duke of *Cleves*, *Juliers*, *Mons*, &c. in 1609. without iſſue by either of his Wives *Jacqueline* of *Bade*, Daughter of *Philibert* Marquiſs of *Bade*, or *Antoinette* of *Lorrain*, Daughter to *Charles* II. Duke of *Lorrain*. This Death was the ſource of the Civil Wars of *Germany* in this manner, *Mary Eleanor*, the Dukes Eldeſt Siſter (Married to *Albert Frederick* of *Brandenburg* Duke of *Pruſſia*) left four Daughters. The Elder called *Ann*, was Married to *John Sigiſmond* Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*, and Elector of the Empire. This Elector the Duke of *Newbourg*, the Marquiſs of *Burgaw*, and *John George* of *Saxony*, which three laſt Married the three younger Siſters, pretended all to the Succeſſion, *John* II. of *Bavaria* Duke of *Deux-Ponts* Son of *John* of *Bavaria*, and of *Magdalen* of *Cleves* Siſter to *Mary Eleanor* laid his claim, and *Charles* of *Gonzague* and *Cleves* Duke of *Nevers*, appeared alſo becauſe he was couſin by the Mothers ſide, and bore the name too. In the mean time, the Emperor *Rodolphus* II. would ſequeſter the Eſtate pretending alſo that it was a *Fief*, with an intention, perhaps, to appropriate it to himſelf. It's thought, that *Henry* IV. the *Great*, King of *France*, was about taking the Field to decide the Quarrel, when he was murthered in 1610. Afterwards the Marquiſs of *Brandenburg* aſſiſted by the *Dutch*, and the Duke of *Newburg* ſupported by the *Spaniards*, diſputed the Succeſſion by force of Arms, which they di- *Hiſtory.*

vided

divided at last; The Dutchy of *Cleves*, the Counties of *Mark* and *Ravensberg* falling to the first; The Dukedoms of *Juliers* and *Berg*, and the Lordship of *Ravestein* being left to the Duke of *Newbourg*. The *Spaniards* under *Spinola* made themselves Masters of *Juliers* in 1622. but it was restored to the Duke again in 1659.

The Places of Note in the Dutchy of *Cleves* are,

Cleves. Cap.	*Burich*.
Emmerick.	*Orsoy*.
Rees.	*Calcar*.
Wesel.	*Duysbourg*.
Meurs. County.	*Santen*.
Genep.	*Fort de Skenck*.

I. *Cleves*.

Cleves Lat. *Clivis* or *Clivia*, because it is built in a Place near the *Rhine* where there are three deep *Acclivities* or Descents. This derivation of Name from the Latin makes some think that the Town was built by the *Romans*. However, it is but little, yet well peopled, and lies upon a little River near the Place where the *Rhine* divides it self into two Branches, and where the Fort *Schenck* stands. There is a square Tower and other remains of old Buildings seen near it, which shew that it has formerly been far greater than it is now. It stands 12 Miles almost S. E. of *Nimeguen* and 66 N. W. of *Cologne*, Long. 25 d. 25 m. Lat. 51 d. 48 m..

II. *Emmerik*.

Emmerik vulgo *Embric* Lat. *Emmerica*, is a large beautiful and wealthy City, seated upon the *Rhine*, between *Cleves* and the Fort of *Schenck*, being about seven Miles N. E. from the first it belongs to the Marquis of *Brandenburg*, but was Garrisoned by the *Hollanders* a long time, who took it from the *Spaniards* in 1600. The Elector of *Brandenburg* pawned *Emmerick*, *Orsoy* and *Wesel* to the Dutch, and by the taking of them, the *French* began their Conquest of the *United Provinces*

Provinces in 1672. But the year next following they reſtored them to the Elector.

III. *Rees.*

Rees Lat. *Reeſium*, is a ſmall Town upon the *Rhine* formerly well fortified and garriſoned by the *Hollanders*, tho' it belong'd to the Duke of *Brandenburg*. It was taken from them by the *French* in 1672. and reſtored to that Prince in 1674. but firſt diſmantled. It ſtands 12 Miles E. of *Cleves*.

IV. *Weſel.*

Weſel is a ſtrong City, ſeated upon the *Rhine*, at the Confluence of the *Lippe*. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders* in 1629. and from the *Hollanders* by the *French* in 1672. who left it to the Elector of *Brandenburg* in 1674. after they had diſmantled it. It has been very well fortified of late by that Prince. This Place ſtands 23 Miles S. E. of *Cleves*.

V. *Meurs.*

Meurs is a well fortified Town, with the Title of County; ſome place it in the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*. It had particular Earls formerly but now belongs to the Houſe of *Orange* and *Naſſau*, and ſo to our King. It ſtands 28 Miles S. E. of *Cleves*.

VI. *Genep.*

Genep or *Gennep* Lat. *Gennaptum* is a ſmall City well fortified, 10 Miles S. W. of *Cleves*. It is ſeated upon the River *Mers* where it falls into the *Meuſe*, and kept by a Dutch Garriſon, tho' in the Territories of *Brandenburg*. It was once taken by the *Spaniards* but recovered by the *Hollanders* in 1641.

VII. *Burich.*

VII. *Burich.*

Burich, or *Budrick*, Lat. *Burichium*, and *Budrichium*, or *Burunchium*, is a little Town pleasantly seated on the *Rhine*, and pretty well fortified. The *Hollanders* were formerly Masters of it, and it is one of the Four Cities which the *French* King caused to be attack'd, at one and the same time at the opening of the Campaign in 1672. The Marshal *Turenne* Besieged and carried it. It stands 20 Miles E. of *Cleves*.

VIII. *Orsoy.*

Orsoy, Lat. *Orsovium*, or *Orsocum*, is a strong Town upon the *Rhine*, Miles of *Cleves*. It was taken by the Prince of *Orange* in 1634. for the *Hollanders*, and afterwards taken from those by the *French* in 1672. but abandon'd by them in 1674.

IX. *Calcar.*

Calcar, is situated upon the River of *Meine*, a League from the *Rhine*, and two from *Cleves* to the S. E. It has a Castle, and is well fortified; the Streets are narrow, so that there is nothing considerable but the great Place, where the Town-House is.

X. *Duisbourg.*

Duisbourg, Lat. *Duisburgum*, is seated on the River *Roer*, belonging to the Elector of *Brandenburg*; it was an Imperial Town formerly, but has lost this Privilege. It is different from *Duisbourg* the most Ancient Viscounty of *Brabant*. And stands 35 Miles S. E. of *Cleves*.

XI. *Santen.*

Santen, is a large and ancient Town not far off the *Rhine*, Nine Miles W. of *Wesel*, and 15 S. E. of *Cleves*. It is under the

the Elector of *Brandenburg*, and noted for the fineſt Church in all that Dutchy, wherein are above 30 Altars, with the Hiſtory of the Goſpel Carved exquiſitely in Timber; they have abundance of Relicks here; and among other things pretend to a Manuſcript of St. *Paul*'s Writing.

XII. *Fort de Skenck.*

Fort de Skenck, Lat. *Arx Skenckia*, Germ. *Schenkenſchans*, is a ſtrong Fort on the Borders of *Gelderland*, in a place where the *Rhine* dividing it ſelf into two Channels, makes the River *Wahal*, and the other Branch keeps the Name of *Rhine*. This Fort takes its Name from the Builder *Martin Skenck*. The *Spaniards* took it by Surprize from the *Hollanders* in 1635. who retook it the next Year, after a Siege of Eleven Months. In 1672. it was taken by the *French* in two Days, and was by them reſtored to the Duke of *Brandenburg* in 1674. and in 1679. Mortgaged by that Prince to the *Hollanders*, who are now Maſters of it. It ſtands 3 Miles N. of *Cleves*.

Dukedom of Juliers.

THis Dutchy lyes betwixt the *Meuſe* and the *Rhine*, the Country of *Cleves* and *Limburg*, the Biſhoprick of *Liege*, and the Archbiſhoprick of *Cologne*. It is about 12 Leagues in length, and 7 in breadth. *Bounds.* *Extent.*

The moſt conſiderable Places in it are,

Juliers, Cap.
Duren,
Aix la Chapelle, Imp.
Zulk, or *Zulpich*.
Kerpen,
Dolin,
Heinsberg,
Erkelens Gueld,
Bredebent,
Grevembruck,
Aldenhoven,

I. *Juliers.*

Juliers, Lat. *Juliacum*, Germ. *Julick* or *Gulick*, is ſituated upon the River *Roer*, being an Ancient and ſtrong City with a good Cittadel. Some Authors affirm that it was Built by *Julius Cæſar*, tho' others are of Opinion that it was Built by *Druſus*. It was taken in 1622. by the *Spaniards*, but was reſtored to the Duke of *Newburg* by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty in 1659. This City is 24 Miles W. of *Cologne*, 15 N. E. of *Aix la Chapelle*, and 34 E. of *Maeſtricht*. Long. 25 d. 50 m. Lat. 50 d. 56 m.

II. *Duren.*

Duren, or *Dueren*, is a ſmall Town on the River *Roer*, 8 Miles S. E. of *Juliers*. It was once Imperial, but is now ſubject to the Duke of *Newbourg*.

III. *Aix-la-Chapelle.*

Aix-la-Chapelle, Lat. *Aquiſgranum*, Germ. *Aken*, is an Imperial Town on the Frontiers of *Juliers*. It is ſaid to have been Built by *Granus* the Brother of *Nero*, *Anno Chriſti* 50. and thence called *Aquis Granum*; others give a fabulous Etymology, deriving its Name from *Apollo* called *Granius*, becauſe of its Medicinal Waters and Baths. *Charlemaign* Riding through the Woods a Hunting, his Horſe's Foot ſtruck into one of thoſe Hot Springs, which occaſion'd his obſerving of the Place, and the Ruins of many Palaces adjoining, the City having been Ruined by *Attila*, King of the *Huns*. He found the Place ſo agreeable, that he Built it up again, and choſe it for his Reſidence, conferred great Priviledges upon it, and made it the Seat of the Empire in this ſide of the *Alps*, ordaining that the King of the *Romans* ſhould be Crowned here with an Iron Crown, as at *Milan* with one of Silver, and at *Rome* with one of Gold. He Built alſo a Collegiate Church Dedicated to the Virgin, enlarged and fortified the City, ſo that it flouriſhed till 882. that it was deſtroyed by the *Normans*. It has ſuffered much by the Fire divers times ſince, and

and particularly in 1656. when 20 Churches, and 5000 private Houſes were conſum'd. The Town-houſe is well Built of Free-ſtone, having a Hall of 162 Foot long, and 60 broad, where the Emperors, at their Coronation, Treat the Electors and other Princes. The Church of our Lady Built by *Charlemaign*, is adorned in the inſide with Pillars of white Marble, and Braſs gilt Statues, Braſs Doors, and much Moſaick Work. In the middle of the Church where *Charlemaign* was Buried, hangs a Crown of Silver and Braſs, adorn'd with 16 little Towers, and 48 Statues of Silver of about a Foot high, and 32 which are leſſer, between which ſtand 48 Candleſticks to receive the Lights Burnt there upon Feſtivals. This was the Gift of the Emperor *Frederick* I. who took up again the Body of *Charlemaign*, and Buried it again in a Silver Coffin, under his own Tomb-ſtone, which is of white Marble, and ſaid to have been that of *Julius Cæſar*; it has the Figure of *Proſerpine* upon it. Out of this Tomb were taken a great many Rarities and Relicks, which the ſaid Emperor had got from *Aaron* King of *Perſia*, the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople* and others. In this Place is alſo the Tomb of the Emperor *Otho*, who is ſaid to have firſt Conſtituted the Electors in 1000. Near this City are many Mines, as Lead, Sulphure, Vitriol, Iron, Coal, and *Lapis Calaminaris*, with which they make Braſs, or multiply Copper in their Furnaces. This City is alſo Famous for its hot Baths, which are very much frequented, and exceeding convenient; three of them are within the Walls, and very convenient, the principal is called the Emperors Bath; it has Five Bathing Rooms, in one of which *Charlemaign* uſed to Bath and Swim. Theſe Baths riſe ſo hot, that they let them cool 12 Hours before they uſe them. There is alſo a Fountain of this hot Water, much reſorted to, and drunk of in the Summer. A little from this City on the other ſide of a Hill, at a Village called *Borſett*, are many hot Springs on both ſides of a little Rivulet, which compoſe 28 Baths, whoſe Springs are hotter than any of the City, and are cool'd 18 Hours before they be uſed. This City ſuffered much in the late Wars, being taken by the Proteſtants, and retaken by *Spinola* in 1614. Several Councils have been held in this City; which is alſo famous for a Treaty of Peace concluded there betwixt the *French* and *Spaniards* in 1668. It ſtands 32 Miles almoſt W. of *Cologne*, 26 almoſt E. of *Liege*, and 15 almoſt N. E. of *Limburg*. Long. 25 d. 36 m. Lat. 50 d. 48 m.

IV. *Zulch*, or *Zulpich.*

Zulch, or *Zulpich*, Lat. *Tolbiacum*, ſtands 10 Miles from *Cologne*, and is the ſame that was formerly called *Tolbiac*, Famous for the Victory won there in 496. by *Clovis*, becauſe it occaſion'd his Converſion.

The other Towns in *Juliers* are not very remarkable, except *Grevembruk*, which is Famous by the Defeat of the Imperialiſts in 1648.

Dukedom of Berg, *or* Mons.

Name. THE Dutchy of *Berg*, or of *Mons*, Lat. *Bergenſis*, and *Montenſis Ducatus*, is a ſmall Coun-
Bounds. try upon the *Rhine*, betwixt the County of *Mark*,
Quality. and the Biſhoprick of *Liege*. It abounds with excellent Corn, and Coal-Mines, and belongs to the Duke of *Newbourg*.

The Principal Places in it are,

Duſſeldorp, Cap.
Solingen,
Lennep,
Ratingen,
Hardemberg,
Berg,
Everveld,
Mulheim,
Blankenberg,
Siegberg,
Wieldenberg.

I. *Duſſeldorp.*

Duſſeldorp, the Chief Town of the Dutchy of *Berg*, is pretty well fortified upon the *Rhine*. It belongs to the Duke of *Newburg*, and ſtands 20 Miles N. W. of *Cologne*, and 23 N. E. of *Juliers*. Long. 26 d. 14 m. Lat. 51 d. 13 m.

The other Places are not very conſiderable.

County

County of Mark.

THis County lyes betwixt the Dutchy of *Weſtphalia* to the Eaſt, the Biſhoprick of *Munſter* to the North, and the Dutchy of *Berg*, or *Mons* to the Weſt and South. *Bounds.*

The moſt Remarkable Places in it are,

Dortmund, Cap.	*Werden*,
Luynen,	*Zoeſt*,
Unna,	*Aſten*,
Ham,	*Kumen*.
Eſſen,	

I. *Dortmund.*

Dortmund, Lat. *Tremonia*, is a little, rich, and populous, imperial, and *Hanſe*-Town, on the River *Empſer*. It belongs now to the Marquiſs of *Brandenburg*, and ſtands 34 Miles S. of *Munſter*, and 40 almoſt N. of *Cologne*. Long. 26 d. 58 m. Lat. 51 d. 28 m.

The other Places here do not deſerve a particular Deſcription.

County of Ravensberg.

THis Earldom is a ſmall Territory that lyes between the Biſhopricks of *Minden* and *Oſnaburgh* to the N. and W. that of *Munſter* to the South, and the County of *Lippe* to the Eaſt. The only Place of Note here is *Ravensberg*, ſituated upon a Hill, and Subject to the Elector of *Brandenburg*. It ſtands 20 Miles S. E. of *Oſnaburgh*, and 30 almoſt E. of *Munſter*. Long. 27 d. 57 m. Lat. 52 d. 11 m.

Lordſhip of Raveſteyn.

Raveſteyn, is a ſmall Town and Country of *Brabant*, on the Borders of *Gelderland*. The City ſtands upon the *Meuſe* below *Grave*, 10 Miles almoſt W. of *Nimeguen*. Long. 24 d. 53 m. Lat. 51 d. 48 m. The Dukes of *Cleves* have been Lords of *Raveſteyn*, where they had a good Cittadel, but *William* Duke of *Cleves* and *Juliers*, was obliged to demoliſh it, by one of the Articles of the Treaty made with the Emperor *Charles* V. It belongs now by Right to the Duke of *Newbourg*, but the *Hollanders* are in Poſſeſſion of it.

THE

THE MARTIAL-FIELD OF EUROPE

SECT. III.

The Duke of *Savoy*'s Dominions.

THE Territories by Right belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*, are bounded on the East, chiefly by the Dukedom of *Milan*, on the South by the Sea, and part of the Commonwealth of *Genoa*, on the West by *Provence*, *Dauphine*, and *Bresse* in *France*; and on the North by the Lake of *Geneva* and *Switzerland*. *Bounds.*

It is a very irregular, oblong Figure, being in length from *Geneva* in the North parts of *Savoy* to the most South Eastern parts of *Montferrat* about 190 Miles; and in breadth from the most Western parts of the County of *Nice*, to the most Eastern parts of *Montferrat* about 120 Miles. *Extent.*

The Principal Rivers in these parts are,

1. *Po*, (called *Eridanus* by the Poets) which here washes *Saluſſes*, *Carignan*, *Turin*, *Verua*, and *Caſal*, and so goes into *Milan*. *Rivers.*

2. *Tanare*, which here washes *Ceve*, *Quieras*, *Alba*, and *Aſti*, and runs into the *Po* in *Milan*.

3. *Doere*, or *Doria*, which washes *Aouſt* and *Ivrea*, and falls into the *Po* a little above *Verua*.

4. *Iſer*, which waſhes *Mouſtiers*, runs by *Montmelian*, and goes into *France*.

Lakes. Here are two Lakes, beſides that of *Geneva*, *viz.* 1. That of *Bourget*, and, 2. That of *Anneci*.

Mountains. Here are alſo the *Alps*, and the *Appennine*, the moſt famous Mountains in *Europe*.

Quality. This Country towards the North is generally barren, becauſe of the Mountains; but towards the South it is exceeding fruitful in all things neceſſary, as Corn, Wine, Oyl, Fruits, Veniſon, Cattel, Cheeſe, Cheſnuts, Hemp, Flax, Minerals, and ſeveral Quarries of Marble.

Trade. Here is conſiderable Trading in many good Commodities as Paper, Fuſtians, Raw-ſilks, Hides, Cloaths, Linnen, Thread, Iron-work, Fir-Trees for Maſts of Ships, *&c.* yet Money is pretty ſcarce in moſt Places.

Revenue. The ordinary Revenue of the Duke is ſaid to amount to 1800000 Crowns yearly, yet upon extraordinary Occaſions he can raiſe much larger

Strength. Sums. The number of Souldiers which he may conveniently raiſe, is reckoned about 30000.

Religion. The Religion generally allowed of here is the *Roman* Catholick; yet the Proteſtants called *Vaudois* have the free exerciſe of their Belief in ſome Valleys of *Piedmont*.

Languge. The Language here ſpoken is moſt commonly the *French*, or at leaſt a Dialect of it; the *Italian* is alſo very much uſed.

Archbiſhopricks. In this Country are two Archbiſhopricks, *viz.* *Turin* and *Mouſtiers*, and thirteen Biſhopricks,

Biſhopricks. *viz.* *Foſſano*, *Ivrea*, *Mondovi*, and *Saluſſes* under *Turin*; *Anneci*, *Aouſt*, and *Maurienne* under *Mouſtiers*; *Acqui*, *Alba*, *Aſti*, *Caſal* and *Vercelli* under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*; and *Nice* under that of *Ambrun* in *France*.

Diviſion. The Duke of *Savoy*'s Dominions are commonly divided into four parts, *viz.*

1. Dukedom of *Savoy*——*Chambery*.
2. Principality of *Piedmont*——*Turin*.

3. County

3. County of *Nice*——————————*Nice.*
4. Dukedom of *Montferrat*——————*Caſal.*

Of theſe, the *French* have *Nice*, part of *Montferrat*, and the greateſt part of *Savoy*; the Duke of *Mantua* has about half of *Montferrat*; the Prince of *Maſſarano* has a little part of *Piedmont*; the Prince of *Spigno* a little of *Montferrat*; ſo that the Duke of *Savoy* has but the greateſt part of *Piedmont*, and about one half of *Montferrat*.

CHAP. I.

Savoy, *Lat.* Sabaudia.

Savoy, Lat. *Sabaudia*, or *Sapaudia*, is one of the fineſt Sovereign Dutchies in *Europe*. It Borders the Lake of *Geneva*, *Swiſſerland*, and the County of *Burgundy* on the North; the Province of *Dauphine* in *France*, on the Weſt; part of *Dauphine* and of *Piedmont* on the South; and *Piedmont* and *Vallais* on the Eaſt. *Bounds.*

Its Extent from the South-Eaſt to the North-Weſt is about 110 Miles, and from the Eaſt to the Weſt about 80. *Extent.*

The Air is here Cold, becauſe of the Mountains always covered with Snow; and the Country generally barren; however the Valleys yield Corn and Wine, the Mountains good Paſtures, and all manner of Game, and the Lakes and Rivers ſtore of good Fiſh; there are alſo a great many Walnuts and Cheſnut-Trees, and Foreſts of other Trees. *Quality.*

The principal Rivers here are the *Iſere*, *Arche*, and *Arve*; and the Lakes are two, *viz.* that of *Bourget*, and that of *Anneci*. *Rivers.* *Lakes.*

The *Savoyards* are generally good-natured, laborious and hardy, but the Wit of the generality is none of the quickeſt. The Religion publickly allowed is the *Roman* Catholick. *Manners.*

This Province was of old poſſeſſed by the *Allobroges*, *Centrones*, *Brannovices*, *Antuates* or *Nantuates*, *Latobrigi* and *Sabaudi*: It was part of *Hiſtory.*

Gallia,

Gallia Narbonenſis, and of *Celtica* or *Lugdunenſis*, and obeyed to the *Romans*. Upon the declining of the *Roman* Empire under *Honorius*, *Savoy* was left as a prey to ſeveral Barbarous Nations; ſince that it made part of the Kingdom of *Burgundy*, from whence it came under the Dominion of the Princes that at preſent are poſſeſt of it, who derive their Pedigree from one *Bertoldus* or *Beroldus*, who in the Beginning of the XIth. Century was the Riſe of this Family. The Learned are very much at difference about the Birth of this Prince, and his Extraction; ſome derive it from *Ancharius* Marquiſs of *Yvree*; others from *Hugo* King of *Italy*, and Duke of *Provence*; others ſay, that he was Nephew of *Hugo Capet* King of *France*; and others make him a Deſcendant of the Counts of *Macon*. Above fourſcore Hiſtorians of ſeveral Nations follow *Guichenon*, who derives his Genealogy from *Wittekindus the Great* Duke of *Saxony* and *Angria*, Father of *Witibert* Duke of *Angria*; who had two Sons *Bruno* and *Walpert*; this laſt was Duke of *Angria*, and Count of *Ringelbert*, and left *Immed* Duke of *Engern*, who by *Huine* Counteſs of *Chiren*, had *Hugo* Marquiſs of *Italy*, who was Father of this *Beroldus*, Earl of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*, and had for his Succeſſor *Hambert*, Sirnamed *White-hands*. But ſome *French* Authors of late (*viz. Chorier* and *Du Bouchet*) have endeavoured to make out, that there was never any ſuch Man as *Beroldus* of *Saxony*, and have found (or rather fancied) that this *Humbert* was Grandchild of the Emperor *Lewis* the Son of *Boſon*, the Son of *Benvil* Count of *Ardenna*, deſcended from *Pharamond*, or as others will have it, from *Charlemaign*.

Beroldus, and ſome of his Succeſſors were but Counts of *Savoy* and *Maurienne*; ſeveral Territories were afterwards added to their Dominions: And the Emperor *Sigiſmund* dignified them with the Title of Dukes in 1417. They now call themſelves Dukes of *Savoy*, *Chablais*, *Aoſt*, and the Canton of *Geneva*, Princes of *Piedmont*, Marquiſſes of *Saluſſes*, Counts of *Geneve*, *Romont*, *Nice*, *Aſte* and *Tende*, Barons of *Fauligni*, Lords of *Verceilles*, Marquiſſes of *Italy*, Kings of *Cyprus*; ſince *Lewis* of *Savoy* who Married *Charlotte* Daughter to *John* King of *Cyprus*; and Vicars of the Empire ſince *Thomas* the Firſt.

Chrono-

Chronological Succession of the Forty Counts or Dukes of Savoy *and* Piedmont.

Earls 24.

	Begun in	*Reigned T.*
1. *Beroldus* I. Count of *Savoy*	1000	22 or 23
2. *Humbert* I. White-hands	1023	25
3. *Ame* I.		
4. *Odo*	1048	12
5. *Ame* or *Amedæus* II.	1061	34
6. *Humbert* II. the Strong	1095	8
7. *Amedæus* III.	1103	46
8. *Humbert* III. the Saint	1149	39
9. *Thomas* I. (made Vicar-general of the Empire in *Lombardy* and *Piedmont*.	1188	35
10. *Amedæus* IV.	1233	5
11. *Boniface*, Roland	1238	25
12. *Peter* the Little *Charlemaign*	1263	5
13. *Philip* I.	1268	17

Interruption.

The Four following had but Piedmont *only.*

14. *Philip* II.	1282	23
15. *James*	1326	38
16. *Ame*	1366	36
17. *Lewis*	1402	16
18. *Thomas* II.	1285	10
19. *Thomas* III.	1295	15
20. *Amedæus* V. the Great, made Prince of the Empire	1310	13
21. *Edward* the Liberal	1323	6
22. *Aimon* the Pacifick	1329	14
23. *Amedæus* VI. the Green	1342	40
24. *Amedæus* VII. the Red	1383	9

16 Dukes.

	Begun in	*Reigned Y.*
25. *Amedæus* VIII. made Duke of *Savoy* in 1416. and Pope afterwards	1392	43
26. *Lewis* I.	1434	31
27. *Lewis* II. King of *Cyprus*, (having Married *Charlotte* Daughter of *John*, King of *Cyprus*	1465	17
28. *Amedæus* IX. the Fortunate	1482	7
29. *Philibert* the Hunter		
30. *Charles* I. the Warriour		
31. *Charles-John-Amedæus*	1489	7
32. *Philip*	1496	1
33. *Gilbert* the Fair	1497	7
34. *Charles* II. the Good	1504	49
35. *Emanuel-Philibert*, Iron-pate	1553	27
36. *Charles Emanuel* I.	1580	50
37. *Victor Amedæus*	1630	7
38. *Francis Hyacinth*	1637	1
39. *Charles Emanuel* II.	1638	37
40. *Victor Amedæus-Francis*, the present Duke of *Savoy* since	1675	

Emanuel Philibert Married *Margaret* Daughter to *Francis* I. King of *France*, and died in 1580. leaving only one Son *Charles Emanuel* I. who waged War with *France* unsuccessfully; he Married *Katherine* Daughter of *Philip* II. King of *Spain*, and died in 1630. leaving several Sons and Daughters. He was succeeded by *Victor Amedæus*, who was a great Lover of Peace, but a War breaking out between the *French* and *Spaniards*, he sided with the former, and died of a Fever in 1637. leaving by his Wife *Christina* Daughter to *Henry* IV. of *France*, *Aloisia-Maria-Christina*, Married to his Unkle *Maurice* Prince of *Oneglia*. *Francis* who died in 1632. *Charles-Emanuel*. *Margaret* Married to *Rainutius*, Duke of *Parma*. *Adelais* Married to *Ferdinand* Elector of *Bavaria*. And *Katharine* who died in 1637. *Charles Emanuel* II. succeeded his Father; In 1663. he Married *Magdalen*, Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, and after her Death his Kinswoman *Mary*, Daughter to the Duke of *Nemours*, by whom he had the present Duke of *Savoy*, *Victor Amedæus-Franciscus*, Born in 1666.

who

who Married in 1684. *Anna Maria* Daughter to the Duke of *Orleans*, by whom he has two Daughters. *Mary* and ———

From *Thomas* Son to *Charles Emanuel* I. and Brother to *Victor-Amedæus*, are deſcended by *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter to the Count of *Soiſſons*, *Aloiſe* Married to the Marquiſs of *Baden*; *Emanuel Philibert* who Married *Mary Catherine* of *Eſt*; *Eugenius Mauritius* who Married *Olympia*, Niece to Cardinal *Mazarin*, by whom he had *Lewis Thomas* Count of *Soiſſons*, who Married *Urania*, Daughter to the Lord of *Beauvois*; *Philip* Born in 1659. and *Franciſcus Eugenius*, ſo much talk'd of in the preſent Wars, Born in 1665.

The preſent Duke of *Savoy* declared War againſt *France*, and fell in with the Confederates, *Jan.* 4. 1690. becauſe of the unreaſonableneſs of the *French* King's Demands, who ſought no leſs than to Garriſon *Turin* his Capital City; and had prevail'd with him to Perſecute his Innocent *Proteſtant* Subjects the *Vaudois*. The *French* King being before that time poſſeſt of great part of *Savoy*, has ſeized the whole ſince; ſo that the Duke is now confined to *Piedmont*. But in Summer 1692. he Marched with 30000 Men into *Dauphine*, took *Ambrun*, *Gap*, &c. ſpoil'd the Country at pleaſure, and would have made further progreſs, had he not been taken with the Small-Pox, which obliged him to return to *Turin*.

Savoy is generally divided into Six Parts, *viz.*

On the South
1. *Savoy*, properly ſo called——*Chambery* Cap.
2. The Valley and County of *Maurienne* ——*Maurienne* Biſh.
3. The Valley of *Tarentaiſe*——*Monſtiers* Archb.

On the North
4. The Barony of *Foſſigni*——*Bonneville.*
5. The Dukedom of *Chablais*——*Thonon.*
6. The Dukedom or Territory of *Geneva* ——*Geneva* Free. *Annecy.*

Savoy *Proper.*

THE places of Note here,

Chambery. Cap.	*Vigne.*
Montmeillan.	*Conflans.*
Beaufort.	*Aiguebele.*
Aix.	*Miolans.*
Rumilly.	*Chatelar.*
Las Eſchelles.	*La Rochete.*

I. *Chambery.*

Chambery Lat. *Cameriacum*, or *Camberiacum* or *Camberium*, is the Capital of *Savoy*, the ancient Reſidence of the Duke, and the Seat of a Chamber of Accounts, of an Office of *Finances*, of a Bailywick and of a Parliament, which they called a *Senate*, becauſe it conſiſted of Senators and four Preſidents. This Town is ſcituated on the confluence of the ſmall Rivers *Laiſſe* and *Albane* or *Orbanne*, in a plain environ'd with ſeveral little Hills. It is great and well built, with a Caſtle that commands the Town. There is in the Duke's Palace the Holy Chappel, which has Canons belonging to it, and depending on the Biſhop of *Grenoble* in *France*. The chief Church is that of the Pariſh of St. *Leger*, but there are ſeveral others, which together with the Jeſuits College, are a great Ornament to it. It is alſo imbeliſh'd with many fine Fountains which have their ſource in the Hill St. *Martin*, and diſtribute their Water into the ſeveral parts of the Town; beſides this, there are ſeveral ſmall Channels of the River *Orbanne*. The Houſes in many places toward the Street are built on Pillars which form a Gallery, and are good Places to walk in in Rainy Weather. *Chambery* to the Eaſt has the Suburb of *Monmeillan*, to the Weſt that of *Machee Vernay*, and on both ſides very pleaſant Walks, amongſt which the Mail is the moſt reſorted and pleaſant. This Town is in the Hands of the *French* ſince 1690. It ſtands 27 Miles N. E. of

Grenoble

Grenoble, 44 S. of *Geneva*, 55 W. of *Lyons*, 100 N.W. of *Turin* and 270 S. E. of *Paris*. Long. 25 d. 24 m. Lat. 45 d. 4 m.

II. *Monmeillan.*

Monmeillan Lat. *Monmelianus* is a little Town upon the *Iſer* 18 Miles S. E. of *Chambery*. It has a vaſt ſtrong Caſtle on the top of a ſteep Rock, which commands the narrow paſſage betwixt the Mountains; There is a Well cut in the Rock which ſupplies the Garriſon and Inhabitants with Water. The *French* beſieged it 1691. and took it after it had made a very vigorous reſiſtance.

III. *Aix.*

Aix which is Dignified with the Title of Marquiſate, at the foot of the Mountains between *Chambery*, and *Anneci*, and *Rumilly*, is an ancient Town, but ſmall and ill-built: However it is famous for the hot Baths of Allom and Sulphur adjoining to it, which are very much frequented.

The County of Maurienne.

THE County or Valley of *Maurienne* reaches from the *Alps*, to the River *Iſere* on the one ſide, and on the other from *Tarentais* to *Dauphine*. It is generally believed to be the Country of the Ancient *Brannovices* in *Cæſar*, tho' *Samſon* be of another Mind. The moſt conſiderable Places here are,

St. *John* of *Maurienne*. Biſh. Cap.
La Chambre Marquiſate.
St. *Michael.*
St. *Julian.*
St. *Andrew.*
Modane.
Uſſe.
Braman.
Lanebourg.

I. St.

I. St. *John* of *Maurienne.*

St. *John* of *Maurienne* or *Morienne* Lat. *Mauriana Sancti Joannis*, is on the River *Arche*, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Vienna* in *Dauphine*. It is an Unwalled City seated in a Valley on the Frontiers of *France*, The Cathedral Church of St. *John* has many Tombs of the Dukes of *Savoy*. This City lies 16 Leagues from *Grenoble* to the East.

The Valley of Tarentaise *Lat.* Tarentasia.

THIS small Province lies between the *Fossigny* on the North; the *Alps*, and the Dutchy of *Aost* on the East, the Valley of *Morienne* on the South; and *Savoy Proper* on the West.

The remarkable Places here are,

Monstiers. Archbp. Cap.
St. *James.*
St. *Maurice.*
Briancon.
Constans.
Le Bourg.

I. *Monstiers.*

Monstiers Lat. *Monasterium*, formerly *Tarentasia* and *Forum Neronis Centronum*, is seated upon the *Isere*, with an Archbishops See, which has for Suffragans *Sion* and *Aouste*. It has not been Metropolis but since the eighth Age; for before that time all Ecclesiastick Authors agree, that it was subject to that of *Vienne*. It stands 16 Miles E. of St. *John de Mauscenne*, 28 E. of *Monmelian*, and 64 N. W. of *Turin*, Long. 26 d. 14 m. Lat. 45 d. seven m.

The Barony of Foſſigny.

Foſſigni, *Foucigni*, or *Fauſſigny* Lat. *Fociniacum* and *Focinienſis Tractus*, with the Title of Barony lies between *Genevois* and *le Valais*, in a Mountainous Country; its ancient Inhabitants were the *Focunates* or *Focuates*.

The moſt remarkable Places here are,
- *Bonneville*. Cap.
- *Cluſe*.
- St. *Gervais*.
- *Taninge*.
- *Salanche*.

Bonneville.

Bonneville Lat. *Bonnopolis* is a ſmall Town and Caſtle on the right Bank of the River *Arva*, over which it has a Wooden Bridge, two Leagues from *Cluſe*, five from *Annecy*, and about as many from *Geneva*. *Bonneville* is at the Foot of the Mountains, but the Plain on the other ſide the River *Arva* belongs to *Geneva*. It is not conſiderable, yet ſeveral Noble Families of *Savoy*, as of St. *Alban*, *de Millet*, *de Chales*, &c. have had their Original from thence.

The Dukedom of Chablais *Lat.* Caballicus Ducatus.

THis Province Borders the Lake of *Geneva* to the North; The Country of *Velay* to the Eaſt; *Foſſigny* to the South; and the Territories of *Geneva* to the Weſt. It comprehends the Bailywicks of *Tarnier* and *Galliard*, and the Lands of St. *Victor*. The *Romans* kept great ſtuds in this Province, which for that reaſon they called *Provincia Equeſtris*, and *Caballica*, from the laſt word comes the preſent *Chablais*.

The Places of Note here are,
- *Thonon.*
- *Ripaille.*
- *Evian.*
- *Armoy.*
- St. *John d' Aux* or of *Aoſt.*

Thonon

Thonon or *Tonnon* Lat. *Tunonium* is a ſmall inconſiderable Town on the Lake of *Geneva*, ſeven Leagues E. of that Town.

The Genevois *Lat.* Genevenſis Ager.

THis Province has the River *Rhine* on the Weſt and North; *Chablais* and *Foſſigni* on the Eaſt, and *Savoy Proper* on the South.

The remarkable Places here are,

Geneve. Biſh. Free.	*Faverge.*
Annecy. Cap.	*Manigo.*
Albi.	*Talloir.*
La Roche.	*Clairmont.*
Tonnes.	*Mount* St. *Martin.*

I. *Geneva.*

Geneva or *Geneve*, Lat. *Januba*, *Genabum*, *Geneva*, or *Genoventium Civitas* is an ancient City of the *Allobroges*, upon the Frontiers of *Savoy*, ſeated upon the *Rhine*, at the extremity of the Lake *Leman*, (now called Lake of *Geneva*.) It is a neat, large, rich City, well fortified, and has an admirable ſituation; partly upon a Hill, partly in a Plain which has the Lake on the North. The *Rhine* iſſuing out of the Lake, incompaſſes the City to the Weſt, and divides it from that delightful part call'd St. *Gervais*. At the end of the City the *Rhine* receives the River *Arve*, which is another Rampart of *Geneva* to the South, and beſides the defence it draws

draws from thoſe Rivers to the South and Weſt, and from the Lake to the North, it has very good Fortifications. St. *Peter*'s Church is built upon a Hill, and was formerly the Cathedral. There are in this City ſeveral Piazza's, a fair Town-Houſe, with a Pair of Stairs of particular Workmanſhip, an Arſenal in good order, vaſt Walks, and beautiful Streets, eſpecially along the Lake. The *Rivieres* or Bank-ſides make three different Streets; for there is in the middle a Paſſage for Coaches and Horſes, with Shops on both ſides, having Porticco's before them, ſupported with Pillars, where you walk ſecurely from the Weather. It is a City of great Trade, in a Soil abounding with Wine. It is very ancient and was very conſiderable in the time of the *Romans*, as ſeveral * Inſcriptions teſtifie. After ſeveral Revolutions and ſuffering much by the Incurſions of the *Barbarians* ſhe had Counts of her own, of which the moſt Ancient was *Robert* or *Ratbert* in the year 880. After that, this City preſerved her Liberty for many years under the Imperial protection, till being deſerted by the Emperors, engaged in Civil Diſſentions, ſhe had recourſe to her own Biſhops, then in great Authority, but they embroyling themſelves with the Duke of *Savoy*, thoſe Diſcords ſtrangely afflicted her, being already twice conſumed by Fire. So that ſhe was forc'd to ſtruggle with the ſucceeding Dukes of *Savoy* for her Liberty; which ſhe did with various Fortune, being reduc'd to great extremities by *Charles* Duke of *Savoy* after a long Siege; And like to have been ſeized by *Emanuel*, which forc'd her to a ſtrict Alliance with the *Cantons* of *Berne* and *Friburg*, by whom ſhe was delivered from her Fears, and the Dukes of *Savoy* brought to an eaſie compoſition, and Renunciation of their Pretenſions. But nothing conduced ſo much to her Eſtabliſhment as her embracing the *Reformation*, firſt Preached to her by *William Farel* her firſt Miniſter, to whom ſucceeded *Calvin* and *Beza* who both died at *Geneva*; ſo that after ſhe had renewed a perpetual League with the *Cantons* before-mentioned, by their ſupport in 1535. the Council of *Geneva* aboliſhed the Roman Religion, and forced her Biſhop *Peter* of *la Beaume* to remove his See to *Annecy*. About 350 years ago this City was twice burnt in ſeven years time; and the change of Religion having heightened its Neighbours Rage againſt it, it ſuffered a very ſharp Siege and miſerable Famine in 1584. But yet prevailed ſo far by the help of the *Canton* of *Zurich*, that

* *See* Spon's *Antiquities of* Geneva.

the Duke of *Savoy*, and the Biſhop were forced to renounce all their pretenſions to it. Nor did it reap leſs glory from its defeating the Nocturnal *Scalado* of *Charles Emanuel* in 1602. In theſe late years the *French* King has ſeveral times threatned this City of a Siege, but has been kept from ſuch a deſign by the fear of breaking with the *Switzers*. The Emperor *Charles* IV. inſtituted here an Univerſity in 1368. which is ſtill very flouriſhing *Geneva* ſtands 75 Miles N. E. of *Lyons* 65 S. of *Beſancon*, 50 N. of *Chambery*, 120 N. W. of *Turin*, 120 S. W. of *Baſil*, 210 S. E. of *Paris*, and 450 N. W. of *Rome*, Long. 25 d. 38 m. Lat. 46 d. 4 m.

II. *Annecy.*

Annecy Lat. *Annecium* is a pretty large Town at the foot of the Mountains of *Saymenoz*, and upon a Lake of the ſame name, The Lake is unfathomably deep, four Leagues long and half a League broad, and gives riſe to the River *Tioud*, which Waters *Annecy* by divers Channels. This Town is the Reſidence of the titular Biſhop of *Geneve* ſince 1535. has ſeveral Churches and Monaſteries, and the Houſes are built upon Arches, ſo that People may walk in its Streets by any Weather. This City ſtands 22 miles S. of *Geneva*, and 26 N. of *Chambery*, Long. 25 d. 32 m. Lat. 45 d. 37 m.

CHAP. II.

Piedmont Lat. Pedemontium.

Bounds. THE Principality of *Piedmont* lies betwixt the *Milaneſe* and *Montferrat* to the Eaſt; the Republick of *Genoa* and the County of *Nice* to *Extent.* the South; *Savoy* and *Dauphine* to the Weſt; and *Velais* to the North. It is in length about 114. Miles, and in breadth 80.

Hiſtory. This Country was formerly comprehended in *Gallia Sub-alpina*, and afterwards in *Lombardy*. The *Taurins*, *Salaſſians*, *Seguſians*, *Libicians*, and ſeveral other people did heretofore inhabit it. But yet it is not well

well agreed upon how it came to be the poſſeſſion of the Duke of *Savoy*. The Duke's Eldeſt Sons bear the Title of Princes of *Piedmont*. It is very conſiderable for its fertility, good Air and the Wealth of the Inhabitants: it abounds with Corn, Wine, Fruits, Veniſon, Cattel, Hemp, Minerals. It contains beſides Baronies and Lordſhips, 15 Marquiſates, 52 Earldoms, and 160 Walled Towns or Caſtles.

This Province may be divided into ten parts, *viz.*

1. The Dukedom of *Aoſt*——*Aoſt.* Biſh.
2. The Principality of *Maſſerene*——*Maſſeran.*
3. The Seignory of *Verceils*——*Verceils.* Biſh.
4. The Marquiſate of *Ivrea*——*Ivrea.* Biſh.
5. The County of *Aſti*——*Aſti.* Biſh.
6. Proper *Piedmont*——*Turin.* Archb. Cap.
7. The Marquiſate of *Suſa*——*Suza.*
8. The Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*——*Saluſſes.* Biſh.
9. The Valleys of the *Vaudois.*
10. *French Piedmont*——*Pignerol.*

Article I.

The Dukedom of Aoſte *Lat.* Ducatus Auguſtanus.

THIS Dutchy lies at the foot of the *Alps*, betwixt *Valais* on the North; The Valleys of *Seſia* and Lordſhip of *Verceil* to the Eaſt; *Canaveſe* and *Piedmont* proper to the South; And the County of *Tarentaiſe* to the Weſt. It is the Country of the ancient *Salaſſi*, comprehending ſix large Valleys, beſides that from whence it is named, which the River *Doere* divides in the middle. It is thought that this Dukedom was annexed to *Savoy* by the Marriage of Count *Odon* Son to *Humbert.* I. with *Adelais* of *Suſa* Widow of *Hermannus* Duke of *Suabia* in 1030.

The remarkable Places here are,
- *Aoſte.* Biſh. Cap.
- *La Sale.*
- *Morges.*
- *Iſſogne.*
- *Villeneuve.*
- St. *Martin.*
- *Chatillon.*

I. *Aoſte.*

Aoſte Lat. *Auguſta Salaſſorum*, or *Auguſta Prætoria.* is ſo called in Latin either as being built by *Auguſtus*, or elſe as being a *Roman* Colony. It is a Biſhop's ſee under the Archbiſhop of *Tarentaiſe*, and has a Triumphal Arch raiſed by *Auguſtus*, remaining almoſt entire, beſides a Coloſſus and ſeveral other Monuments of *Roman* Grandeur. This City is 50 Miles E. of *Turin*, and was the Birth-place of the famous Saint *Anſelm* Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*.

Article II.

The Principality of Maſſeran.

THIS is a ſmall Territory within the Lordſhip of *Verceils*; the only place of Note here is *Maſſeſaw* ſubject to its own Prince, who is of the Houſe of *Ferrari*, and is Protected by the Pope. The Town ſtands upon a Hill 18 N. E. of *Ivrea*. 22 N. W. of *Verceils* and 37 almoſt N. E. of *Turin*. Long. 27 d. 48 m. Lat. 45 d. 10 m.

Article

Article III.

The Lordſhip of Verceils.

THIS Lordſhip lies between *Montferrat*, *Ivree* and *Milaneſe*, and is exceeding fertile and well-peopled. The places of Note here, *Verceils*, *Beile*, *Sautia*, &c.

I. *Verceil.*

Verceil Lat. *Vercellæ* is ſituate upon the River *Seſſe* with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. It has a good Caſtle, a Cittadel and ſeveral Fortifications, fine Churches, and a famous Hoſpital. This City flouriſhed under the *Romans*, but has had ſeveral Maſters ſince their time, for it has been a Common-Wealth, afterwards under the Dukes of *Milan*, and ſince under thoſe of *Savoy*. The *Spaniards* took it from the latter in 1638. but it was reſtored again by the Peace of the *Pyrenees*. It ſtands 12 Miles N. of *Caſal*, 40 almoſt N. E. of *Turin* and as many Weſt of *Milan*, Long. 28 d. 17 m. Lat. 44 d. 50 m.

II. *Beile.*

Beile is a ſmall Town in the Seigniory of *Verceil*, and the head of a Territory belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. It ſtands on a Hill 8 Miles W. of *Maſſeran* and 32 N. of *Turin*, Long. 27 d. 43 m. Lat. 45 d. 3 m.

Article IV.

Marquiſate of Ivrea.

THIS Marquiſate lies between the Lordſhip of *Verceil* to Eaſt, The Dukedom of *Aoſt* to the North, the Marquiſate

quiſate of *Suſe* to the Weſt, and part of *Montferrat* to the South. The only place of Note here is,

Ivrea, Biſh. Cap.

Ivrea, Lat. *Eporedia*, is upon the River *Doriabalta* with a Biſhop See under the Archbiſhop of *Turin*, and a Marquiſate belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. This City, according to the Opinion of ſome Authors, was Built two Years before the Birth of our Saviour, in the Country of the Ancient *Salaſſi*, and gave its Name to this Marquiſate, which formerly was ſo famous under *Berengarius*, who contended for the Empire with the *French*, deſcended from the Kings of *Arles*. *Anſcharius* was Marquiſs of *Ivrea*, which came under the Dominion of the Duke of *Savoy* in 870. This City is of great importance to the Duke of *Savoy*, having a good Caſtle and other Fortifications. It has been an Imperial City, but the Emperor *Frederick* II. and *William* Count of *Holland* gave it to *Thomas* II. in 1242. And in 1344. *John* Marquiſs of *Montferrat* yielded to *Amadæus* VI. the Right he had to it. It ſtands 22 Miles N. of *Turin*, 29 E. of *Suſa*, and 32 W. of *Verceil*. Long. 27 d. 33 m. Lat. 44 d. 55 m.

The *Canaveſe*.

Between the City of *Ivree*, and the River *Po*, is the Country called *Canaveſe*, which was heretofore part of *Montferrat*, but now belongs to *Piedmont*, ſince it was left to the Duke of *Savoy* by the Treaty of *Queraſque* in 1631. There are no conſiderable Places in it.

Article V.

The County of Aſti.

THis County is incircled in *Montferrat*, and has but Two Remarkable Places, *viz.* *Aſti* and *Verua*.

I. *Aſti*

I. *Aſti.*

Aſti, or *Aſt*, Lat. *Aſta*, is an Epiſcopal See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan*. This City is ſeated on the River *Tanare*, large and well fortified, with a ſtrong new Caſtle, and Cittadel. The County formerly depended upon the State of *Milan*, but in 1531. *Charles* V. gave it to *Charles* III. Duke of *Savoy*. It ſtands 16 Miles S. W. of *Caſal*, and 26 E. of *Turin*. Long. 28 d. 2 m. Lat. 44 d. 28 m.

II. *Verua.*

Verua lyes upon an Eminence, and is very well fortified The *Spaniards* laid Siege to it, but to little purpoſe in 1625. It ſtands upon the Frontiers of *Montferrat*, and the Banks of the *Po*, 16 Miles N. E. of *Turin*.

Article VI.

Proper Piedmont.

Piedmont, properly ſo called, lyes between the *Montferrat* on the Eaſt, the Republick of *Genoa* on the South, the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes* on the Weſt, and the Marquiſate of *Suſe*, and part of *Montferrat* to the North.

The Principal Towns and Cities here are,

Turin, Archb. Cap.
Mondovis, Biſh.
Ceve, Marq.
Foſſano, Biſh.
Rivoli,
Carignan, Princip.
Vigon,
Savillano,
Coni,
Quieras,
Quiers,
Moncalier,
Orbaſſan,

I. *Turin.*

Turin, Lat. *Taurinum*, or *Auguſta Taurinorum*, is ſeated in a vaſt Plain, having the River *Po* on the right, and the *Doire* on the left. It is the Reſidence of the Dukes of *Savoy*, who have ſpared nothing to render it one of the pleaſanteſt and ſtrongeſt Towns of *Italy*. It is adorned with a Senate, a Chamber of Accounts, an Archbiſhops See, and an Univerſity. There is the Old and New City, with good Baſtions, Walls, and Out-works. The Duke's Palace is very Ancient and Magnificent, eſpecially the Gallery, which is finely Embelliſh'd with a great number of Paintings, Statues, Arms, Manuſcripts, and other Rarities. There is alſo to be ſeen the Genealogies of the Dukes of *Savoy*; the *Cæleſtial* Signs very well repreſented, and 30000 Volumes in the Library. There are alſo ſeveral other Beautiful Palaces in the Town, with a great number of Noble-Men that form the Duke's Court, which is one of the moſt Poliſht of *Europe*. The Streets are fine, the Houſes well Built, the Churches very Magnificent: The Cathedral is that of St. *John*, which boaſts of having many Relicks, eſpecially our Saviour's Winding-ſheet. There is a ſtrong Cittadel, flank'd with Five good Baſtions, and Built by the pattern of that of *Antwerp*. *Turin* ſtands 20 Miles nigh E. of *Pignerol*, 78 almoſt W. of *Milan*, 100 almoſt E. of *Grenoble*, and 120 S. E. of *Geneva*. Long. 27 d. 26 m. Lat. 44 d. 34 m.

II. *Mondovis.*

Mondovis, *Mondovi* or *Mondevi*, Lat. *Mons Vici*, or *Mons Regalis*, is ſeated at the foot of Mount *Apennin*, two Leagues from the River *Tanare*, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhoprick of *Turin*. It is large, and the beſt Inhabited of all *Piedmont* after *Turin*. There is an Univerſity, and a Cittadel Built in 1573. by *Emanuel Philibert* Duke of *Savoy*, on a Hill, which produces fine white Marble. This City ſtands 27 Miles S. of *Turin*.

III. *Ceve.*

III. *Ceve.*

Ceva, is a little Town and Caſtle, Eight Miles S. E. of *Mondovi*. It is the Capital of the Country of the *Langhes*, and has the Title of a Marquiſate. The Country about is full of Game, eſpecially Pheaſants and Partridges.

IV. *Foſſano.*

Foſſano, Lat. *Foſſanum*, is ſeated on the River *Stura*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Turin*, erected by *Gregory* XIII. It ſtands 24 Miles S. of *Turin*.

V. *Rivoli.*

Rivoli, is a ſmall Town on the River *Dora*, about 7 Miles W. of *Turin*. It has a very Sumptuous Caſtle.

VI. *Carignan.*

Carignan, is ſituated upon the *Po*, over which it has a fine Bridge, with the Title of Principality: It has a ſtrong Caſtle, and its Soil abounds with Mulberry-Trees for the Silk-worms. *Thomas Francis* of *Savoy*, Fifth Son of *Charles Emanuel*, firſt of that Name Duke of *Savoy*, and *Catharine Michelle* of *Auſtria* bore in this Age the Title of Prince of *Carignan*. He was great Maſter of *France*, and died in 1656. In 1625. he Married *Mary* of *Bourbon*, Daughter to *Charles* of *Bourbon*, and begot on her *Joſeph Emanuel*, *John* who died in 1656. *Eugen Maurice* Count of *Soiſſons*, *Annudeus Ferdinand*, *Charlotte Chriſtine*, both dead young, and *Louiſe Chriſtine* Married to *Ferdinand Maximilian*. *Carignan* was taken by the *French* in 1691. and retaken in the ſame Year by the Duke of *Savoy*. It ſtands 8 Miles S. of *Turin*.

VII. *Vigue*

VII. *Vigon.*

Vigon, is a little but fortified Place by the River *Chiſon*, 13 Miles S. W. of *Turin*.

VIII. *Savillano.*

Savillano, or *Savigliano*, Lat. *Savilianum*, is a great Town upon the River *Magra*, under the Duke of *Savoy*, between *Foſſano* to the Eaſt, and *Saluſſes* to the Weſt, ſix Miles from either, and 22 S. of *Turin*. It is the Head of the Territory that bears its Name, and has a very pleaſant and advantageous Situation, between two Rivers, which renders it capable of being made very ſtrong; wherefore alſo *Philibert Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* thought to make it the Capital of his Dominions.

IX. *Coni.*

Coni, Lat. *Cuneum*, is a ſtrong Town and Caſtle Situated upon a Hill at the Confluent of two little Rivers, the *Stura* and *Ges*. Its Situation renders it naturally ſtrong. It held out againſt *Francis* I. but in 1641. the Count *De Harcourt*, under *Lewis* XIII. made himſelf Maſter of it. *Lewis* the XIVth. was not ſo Succeſsful in 1691. for he was forced to raiſe the Siege. This Town ſtands 35 Miles S. of *Turin*.

X. *Quieras.*

Quieras, is a ſmall but ſtrong City ſituate upon a Hill by the River *Tanare*. It was there that in 1631. a Peace was made between *France*, the Empire, the *Spaniards*, the Duke of *Savoy*, and that of *Modena*. This Town ſtands 30 Miles S. E. of *Turin*.

XI. *Quiers.*

Quiers, or *Chieri*, is very ſtrong by its Situation. It was formerly a fine City, and a Republick, but is now Subject

to

to the Duke of *Savoy*. This Place is very famous for the Fuſtians that are made there, and for the Seed its Soil furniſhes the Dyers withal. The Count of *Harcourt* won a Battel near it from the *Spaniards*. It ſtands Seven Miles almoſt E. of *Turin*.

XII. *Moncalier.*

Moncalier, is a ſmall Town upon the *Po*, nigh Four Miles S. of *Turin*.

XIII. *Orbaſſan.*

Orbaſſan, is a little Village Six Miles S. W. of *Turin*, remarkable by the Battel fought near it, *Octob.* 4. 1693. See *Pignerol*,

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Article VII.

The Marquiſate *of* Suſa.

THis Dutchy Borders the County of *Morienne* in *Savoy* to the North; *Piedmont proper* to Eaſt and South, and Mount *Genevre* to the Weſt. The only Place of Note here is,

Suſe.

Suſe, Lat. *Suſa*, Capital of the Marquiſate of the ſame Name, is upon the River *Doere*, at the foot of the *Alpes Cottiæ*, now called Mount *Cenis*, and Mount *Genevre*, which ſeparate *Piedmont* from *Dauphine*. Some Learned Men take this to be the place where *Auguſtus* Erected his Trophy fourteen years before the Birth of our Saviour; the Inſcription being ſtill to be ſeen on a Triumphal Arch in this City. But others place it at the foot of the Maritime *Alps*, near to a place called *Tourbie*, by a corruption of the word *Trophie*, and is confirmed by a piece of Stone, on which are ſeen part of the

the Letters compoſing theſe words, *Gentes Alpinæ Devictæ*, with the Names of ſome other Nations. Some are of Opinion, that *Auguſtus* cauſed the ſame Trophy to be Erected in two ſeveral Places, and ſo endeavour to reconcile both theſe Opinions. The Sepulchre of *Cottus*, whence the *Cottian Alps* take their Name, was to be ſeen in this Town. The adjacent Country abounds with Wine and Honey. The *French* made themſelves Maſters of *Suſe* in 1690. without any reſiſtance. It ſtands 24 Miles N. W. of *Turin*, and 19 Miles N. of *Pignerol*. Long. 26 d. 50 m. Lat. 44 d. 46 m.

Article VIII.

The Marquiſate *of* Saluſſes.

THis Marquiſate lyes at the foot of the *Alps* betwixt *Piedmont Proper* on the Eaſt, the Valleys of the *Vaudois* on the North, *Dauphine* on the Weſt, and the County of *Nice* on the South. It was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the *French* Kings, but *Henry* IV. gave it to *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy*, in exchange for *Breſſe*, *Bugey*, and ſome other places on this ſide the *Alps* in 1600. The River *Po* takes its riſe in this Country from the Mountain *Viſo*, the higheſt of the *Alps*. The Marquiſſes of *Saluces* have cauſed a Vault to be hewed here out a Rock Four Miles long, for the more commodious conveying of Merchandizes from *Italy* to *France*. It is ſaid that the Family of the Marquiſſes of *Saluſſes* had its beginning from one *William* an *Italian* Count who lived in 910. This Marquiſate has above 50 Caſtles, beſides the Towns, of which the moſt remarkable are,

Saluſſes, Biſh. Cap.
Carmagnole,
Stafarde,
Revel,
Droner,
Cental,
Roqueſpaviere, &c.

I. *Saluſſes.*

Saluſſes, or *Saluces*, Lat. *Salutia*, or *Auguſta Vagienorum*, ſtands upon a pleaſant Hill, having a very fine and good Caſtle,

ſtle, and Magnificent Cathedral, which deſerves to be viewed, being a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhoprick of *Turin*. This Town was taken by, and retaken from the *French* in 1691. It ſtands not far off the River *Po*, 12 Miles nigh S. of *Pignerol*, and 22 S. W. of *Turin*. Long 27 d. 8 m. Lat. 44 d. 15 m.

II. *Carmagnole.*

Carmagnole, is a place of great Importance for its good Fortreſs. *Charles Emanuel* Duke of *Savoy* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1588. during the Civil Wars of *France*, and alſo ſubjected the Marquiſate of *Saluſſes*, which was afterwards left him by a Treaty in 1600. This Town was taken by the *French* in 1691. but they loſt it again the ſame Year. It ſtands Two Miles from the River *Po*, Nine Miles S. of *Turin*.

III. *Stafarde.*

Stafarde, is a ſmall Town Four Miles N. of *Saluſſes*, remarkable only for the Victory which the *French* obtained there over the Duke of *Savoy*'s Army, *Auguſt* 1690. This was the firſt Battel that his Highneſs was preſent at, wherein he ſignalized both his great Courage and Conduct; but his Forces being raw and undiſciplined, were over-matched. The Loſs of the Confederates was about 800 Men Killed, and as many Wounded or Taken, that of the *French* was not above 500. *Battel of* Stafarde.

Article IX.

The Valleys of the Vaudois.

THE *Vaudois* have made themſelves ſo famous in this late War, by their Vigorous Sallies upon the *French*, that it will not be amiſs to ſpeak a word of their Original and Habitation. The Name of *Vaudois* was given to thoſe poor Men of *Lyons*, who were the Followers of *Peter* of *Vaud* or *Valdo*, a Rich

Rich Merchant of *Lyons* about 1160. who seeing a Friend of his die at a Feast, began to think seriously of Eternity, and study the Holy Scriptures. He discovered the Errours of the *Roman* Church, and acquainted his Friends and the Poor, (who continually received the Effects of his Bounty and great Charity) with them, but had no thoughts of making himself Chief of the Sect, until the Clergy Excommunicating him, and Persecuting some of his Disciples, they retired into the Valleys of *Piedmont*, where they found some Ancient Christians that were also called *Vaudes*. Their Opinions little differ from those of the Church of *England*.

The Valleys of the *Vaudois* lye betwixt the *French Piedmont* on the West and North. *Piedmont Proper* on the East, and the Marquisate of *Salusses* on the South. They are divided into Five Remarkable Valleys, *viz.*

The Valley of
1. *Pragelas* or *Cluson*,
2. *Perouse*,
3. St. *Martin*,
4. *Angrogne*,
5. *Lucerne*.

In the Year 1688. the Duke of *Savoy* at the sollicitation, and by the help of the Dragoons of the *French* King Persecuted the poor Inhabitants of those Valleys, who having made all the defence they could to preserve their Religion and Liberties were at last taken Prisoners and cast into a Jayl, where a great number of themdied; the rest, at the sollicitation of the Reformed Cantons of the *Switzers*, being allowed to go where they listed, most of them retired into the Marquis of *Brandenburg*'s Territories, who received them with a great deal of Charity, and gave them Lands to Cultivate. But in 1690. the Duke of *Savoy* at his Majesty of *Great Brittain*'s Request recalled these *Refugees* to their own Country, and restored them to their Priviledges.

Article

Article X.

French Piedmont.

THat part of *Piedmont* which now belongs to the *French*, lyes between *Piedmont Proper*, and the Valleys of the *Vaudois*. The Places of Note here are,

Pignerol,
Perouſe,
Briguerat.

I. *Pignerol.*

Pignerol, Lat. *Pinarolo* or *Pinarolium*, is ſituated between the Mountains upon the River of *Cluſon* or *Chiſon*. This Town is very well fortified, and has a very good Cittadel Built upon a Rock. It belonged to the Duke of *Savoy*, and ſerv'd as an *Appennage* to the youngeſt Sons of that Houſe; but the *French* have been Maſters of it ſince the Year 1631. by a ſecret Treaty held at *Queiras* by the cunning fetches of Cardinal *Richelieu*. The Dutcheſs Dowager of *Savoy*, who was of the *French* Blood, put it into the *French* King and his Succeſſors Hands, with all its Appurtenances and Sovereignty, and the King, beſides *Alba* and the *Albeſan* which he gave up to him, paid alſo a Sum of Money in purſuance of the Treaty. This Town ſtands 20 Miles almoſt S. W. of *Turin*, and 43 Miles almoſt E. of *Ambrun*. Long. 27 d. Lat. 44 d. 26 m. There is a Fort called St. *Brigide*, which has Communication with the Cittadel by a covered Way, and ſubterraneous Paſſages. The Duke of *Savoy* at the Head of the Confederate Forces, took it in the Summer in 1693. But inſtead of going on vigorouſly with the Siege of the Town and Cittadel, left it block'd up, and went to Fight *Catinat* the *French* General, who lay Encamped with 12 or 14000 Men betwixt the Mountains of *Feneſtrelles* and *Roſſa*, Seven or Eight Leagues North-weſt of *Pignerol*; but when they were gone ſo far, they perceived they could not come at him; ſo that af-

ter much time loſt they went back, and opened the Trenches before *Pignerol* in *September*. *Catinat* by this time having reinforced his Army by the Detachments that were ſent him, from *Germany* and *Catalonia*, and coming to the Relief of *Pignerol*, the Confederates raiſed the Siege, and having blown up the Fort St. *Brigide*, went to meet him near the Village called *Orbaſſan* 10 Miles N. E. of *Pignerol*; as many N. W. of *Carmagnole*, and about Six S. W. of *Turin*, in the Plain called *Marſeillane*. The two Armies Engaged on the 4th of *October* 1693. The Battel was fought on both ſides with great courage and reſolution, but a laſt the left Wing of the Confederates Army being over-powered by the *French*, who were much Superior to them in number, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Savoy* commanded a Retreat, which was executed in very good order; the *Germans* carrying Seven or Eight Pieces of Cannon along with them, and the *Spaniards* Five or Six. The *French* got the Victory, yet was their Loſs greater than that of the Confederates, for their Army which before the Battel conſiſted of 36000 Men, was by their own Confeſſion reduced to 30000. That of the Duke of *Savoy* conſiſted of 22000, of which they found but 5500 miſſing, *viz.* 1500 of the Emperor's Troops, as many of his Majeſties of *Great Brittain*, and Duke of *Savoy*'s Forces. and 2500 of the *Spaniards*. The moſt conſiderable Loſs of the Confederates was Duke *Schomberg*, who having done Wonders at the Head of his Regiment, received a Mortal Wound, of which he died 13 days after.

Battel of Marſeillane.

CHAP. III.

The County of Nice.

Bounds. THis County lies between the State of *Genoa*, and part of *Piedmont* on the Eaſt; the Mediterranean Sea, called here *Mare di Genoa*, or *Riviera di Ponente* on the South, *Provence* in *France* on the Weſt, and *Piedmont* on the North.

Quality. This Country is for the moſt part rough and mountainous, yet it is ſo well manured that they have

have little need of their Neighbours; only ſome Places are defective in Wheat, which they are ſupplied with from *Piedmont* and *Provence*. It is divided into Six parts, *viz.*

The Vicariates of
1. *Nice*, Biſh. Cap.
2. *Barcelonnette*,
3. *Solpello*,
4. *Puerin*.

The Counties
5. *Bueil*,
6. *Tende*.

To which we may add the Principality of *Oneglia*, incircled in the State of *Genoa*, which belongs to the Duke of *Savoy*; and that of *Monaco* which belongs to its own Prince.

The moſt Remarkable places in the County of *Nice*, are,
Nice, Biſh. Cap.
Villa Franca,
Monaco, Princip.
Oneglia, Princip.
Tende,
Barcellonette.

I. *Nice*.

Nice, Lat. *Nicia*, is ſeated upon the Shore of the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the *Alps*, with a capacious Haven, and one of the ſtrongeſt Caſtles in *Europe*, between the River *Var* and *Villa Franca*. It has the Title of an Earldom and Biſhop's See, under the Archbiſhop of *Ambrun*, and was Built by thoſe of *Marſeilles*, and probably took its Name from ſome Victory they obtained againſt the *Ligurians*. The City at preſent is great, ſplendid, and populous; it has a Cathedral, three Pariſhes, one College, and ſeveral Religious Houſes. The Amphitheatre that is ſtill to be ſeen here, with the Inſcriptions of other *Roman* Monuments, are abundant Teſtimonies of the Antiquity of this City. It belonged to the Earls of *Provence* till 1635. when Queen *Joan* left it to *Lewis* II. Duke of *Savoy*, with the County belonging to it, and has ever ſince been Subject to that Family, till the Year 1691. when it was taken by the *French*. In 1543. *Nice* was taken by *Francis* of *France*, and by the Turks under *Barbe-*

roſſe, who appear'd before it with 200 Sail, but neither of them was able to take the Caſtle. It ſtands 68 Miles S. of *Pignerol*, 78 almoſt S. of *Turin*, and 72 S. E. of *Ambrun*. Long. 26 d. 52 m. Lat. 43 d. 18 m.

II. *Villa Franca.*

About three Miles Eaſt of *Nice* is *Villa Franca*, a Town and ſtrong Caſtle, now Subject to the *French*, who took it in 1691. It has a large Port on the Mediterranean Sea.

III. *Monaco.*

Monaco, or *Mourges*, is a Principality between *Nice* and *Oneglia*, compoſed of three little places, *viz.* *Monaco*, *Roccabruna*, and *Menton*. The acceſs to *Monaco* is difficult, and the Caſtle is Built on a ſteep Rock, waſhed by the Sea where the Port is. It is the *Monacium*, or *Herculis Monœci Portus* of the *Latins*. This Principality under the Protection of *France* belongs to the Family of *Grimaldi*. *Monaco* ſtands Eight Miles E. of *Nice*. Long. 27 d. 4 m. Lat. 43 d. 17 m.

IV. *Oneglia.*

Oneglia, is a Sea-Town and Principality incircled in the State of *Genoa*, and belonging to the Duke of *Savoy*. This Territory conſiſts of a very pleaſant Valley, extreamly fruitful in Olive-Trees, Wine, and all other ſorts of Fruits. The City was Bombarded by the *French* in 1692. It ſtands 40 Miles E. of *Nice*. Long. 27 d. 45 m. Lat. 43 d. 28 m.

V. *Tenda.*

Tenda, is a ſmall Town with a good Caſtle in the County of *Nice*, and the Head of a Territory of that Name. It ſtands on the River *Rodia* in the *Appennine*, 25 Miles N. E. of *Nice*, and 19 S. of *Coni*.

VI. *Barcelonnette.*

Barcelonnette, or *Barcelonne*, Lat. *Barcelona*, and *Villa Barcelonæ*, is a Town and Valley formerly of *Provence*, but now belonging to the County of *Nice*. It was Built in 1231. in the time of *Raimundus Berengarius*, the Fifth of that Name, Count of *Provence*, who called it so in Memory of *Barcelona* in *Catalonia*, whence his Predeceſſors came into *Provence*; others ſay it was Built before, but being ruined by the Wars, was Rebuilt by *Raimundus*. It ſtands 42 N. W. of *Nice*.

CHAP. IV.

Montferrat, *Lat.* Monsferratus.

Bounds. Extent.

Montferrat lyes betwixt *Piedmont* on the North and Weſt, the State of *Genoa* on the South, and *Milan* on the Eaſt. Its Extent North and South is about 65 Miles, and about 36 Eaſt and Weſt.

Quality.

This Country is Mountainous in moſt Places, yet it is exceeding fruitful in all things; and comprehends near 200, either Boroughs, Caſtles, or Towns, with the Title of Marquiſate and Dukedom.

Hiſtory.

This Province was formerly part of *Lombardy*. It has had particular Lords ſince the beginning of the Tenth Century. The Emperor *Charles* V. gave it to the Duke of *Mantua*, notwithſtanding the Duke of *Savoy*'s, and the Marquiſs of *Saluces*'s Claim to it, which cauſed the War of *Montferrat* begun in 1613. after the Death of *Gonzague* II. Duke of *Mantua*. Divers Treaties, as, of *Verceille* in 1614. of *Aſt* in 1615. of *Pavia* in 1617. could not end this War, which was like to inflame all *Italy*; but at laſt a Peace was happily thus concluded at *Queiras* in 1613. *Victor Amo* Duke of *Savoy* had that part of *Montferrat*, on this ſide of the River *Po*, and beyond the *Tever*; and the reſt of the Province was yielded to the Duke of *Mantua*, who ſold the Capital City, and Important Place of *Caſal* to the *French* King in 1681.

Monferrat is divided into four parts, *viz.*

1. The Territory of *Caſal*——————*Caſal.* Biſh. Cap.
2. The Territory of *Trino*——————*Trino.*
3. The Territory of *Alba*——————*Alba.* Biſh.
4. The Territory of *Acqui*——————*Acqui.*

Of theſe the firſt is under the *French*, the ſecond and third under the Duke of *Savoy*, and the laſt under the Duke of *Mantua*.

Article I.

French Monferrat.

THE only place under the *French* in *Monferrat* is

Caſal.

Caſal or *Cazal* of St. *Vas* Lat. *Caſale* or *Bodincomagus*, is ſeated upon the *Po* between *Turin* and *Valence*, and is one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Italy*. Pope *Sixtus* IV. made it a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Milan* in 1474. at the ſolicitation of *William Paleologue* Marquiſs of *Montferrat*, then it became Capital of the Country, and the reſidence of the Marquiſſes of *Monferrat*, who before that reſided at *Occimian*. Its ſituation upon the *Po* is very advantagious, the Land about it very fertile in all manner of things; it is defended on one ſide by a good Cittadel, on the other, with a ſtrong Caſtle, and is environed with Ditches, ſtrong Walls, and many Baſtions and Half-Moons. The Caſtle has four great Towers, and as many Half-Moons which cover the Flanks, with a large Ditch, a Counterſcarp and a Coridor lin'd with Bricks; beſides this the Lodgings are very convenient and fine. The Cittadel conſiſts of ſix Baſtions. The Town it ſelf is pleaſant enough, and has ſeveral fine Churches. The *Spaniards* beſieg'd it under *Goncales* in the beginning of 1629. but the approach of *Lewis* XIII's Army made them retire in the Night. The next year they lay Siege to it under *Spinola*, but

but it was vigorously defended by Mareschal *Toiras*. The *Spaniards* besieged again under the Marquis of *Leganez* in 1640. but the Count of *Harcourt* drave them from before it, took their Colours, Artillery, and all their Baggage; kill'd 2000 Men, and made as many Prisoners. They were more successful during the disorders of *France*, for they made themselves Masters of this important Place in 1652. but it was afterwards rendered to the Duke of *Mantua*, of whom the King of *France* bought it in 1681. in this late War the Duke of *Savoy* block'd it up from *March* to *October* 1693. when he wanted the Troops employed at the Blockade to reinforce his Army after the Battel of *Marseillane*. *Casal* stands 38 Miles E. of *Turin*, Long. 28 d. 17 m. Lat. 44 d. 40 m.

Article II.

Monferrat Savoyard, *or under the Duke of* Savoy.

THE Places of *Monferrat* belonging to the Duke of *Savoy* are,

Albe. Bish. Cap.
Trin.
Bianza.
Salugia.
Verolongo.

I. *Albe*.

Albe Lat. *Alba Pompeia*, is upon the River *Tanare* with a Bishops See Suffragan of *Milan*; it has often been fortified, but to little purpose by reason of the Neighbouring Hills that command it, It has under gone many Vicissitudes in these latter times, and runs daily to decay for want of Inhabitants. It stands 23 Miles S. E. of *Turin*, Long. 27 d. 52 m. Lat. 44 d. 17 m.

II. *Trin.*

Trin or *Trino* is a ſmall Town nigh the River *Po*, 8 Miles N. W. of *Caſal* and as many S. W. of *Verceil.*

Article III.

Monferrat *belonging to the Duke of* Mantua.

The Places of *Monferrat* belonging to the Duke of *Mantua* are,
- *Acqui.* Biſh. Cap.
- *Ripalta.*
- *Occimiano.*
- *Balzola.*

I. *Acqui.*

Acqui Lat. *Aquæ Statellæ* or *Statiellæ*, is upon the River *Bormia* near the *Appennine* with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Milan.* It is famous for its hot Baths, frequented in *May* and *September.* The *Romans* made here fine Stairs and Tables of Free-ſtone. This Town ſuffered much in the late Wars of *Monferrat*, and is now but a miſerable place 22 Miles S. E. of *Aſti*, 30 N. W. of *Genoa* and 27 S. of *Caſal* Long 28 d. 22 m. Lat. 44 d. 13 m.

The other Places are not remarkable.

THE

THE MARTIAL-FIELD OF EUROPE

SECT. IV.

Catalonia Lat. *Catalaunia.*

Catalonia is a Province of *Spain* with the Title of Principality; its thought that this Name is come from the *Goths* and *Alains* that lived there. The *Pyrenees*, *Gascogne* and *Languedoc* two Provinces of *France*, border it to the North; the Kingdoms of *Arragon* and *Valence*, to the West; and the Mediterranean Sea to the East and South. *Name.* *Bounds.*

Its Extent North and South is about 120 Miles and about 160 East and West. *Extent.*

The Air is here hot in Summer, yet wholesom, mild and agreeable in the other seasons. The Soil is rough and Mountainous; yet fertile in Corn, Wine, Oyl, Flax, and Fruits: There are also Cork-Trees, Chesnut-Trees, and good Timber. There grows the Plant called *Escorzonera* of a marvellous Virtue against Venom, and for sore Eyes. This Province has several Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Alum, Vitriol and Salt. There are also to be found in the Mountains, Amethists, Alabaster, Azur, Cristal and Jasper; and Coral upon the most Western Coast. *Quality.*

This

Riches. This Country is Rich by reason of the Trade of it's Sea-Towns.
Religion. The only Religion suffered there is the Roman Catholick.

The Principal Rivers here are,

Rivers. 1. *Ebro* Lat. *Iberus*, which rises in old *Castile*, crosses *Old Castile*, part of *Navarre*, *Arragon* and *Catalonia* and here Washes *Flix*, *Mora*, *Tortosa* and runs into the Mediterranean Sea.

2. *Segro*, which rises in the most Northern part of this Province, washes *Puicerda*, *Balaguer*, *Lerida* and falls into the *Ebro* near *Mequinenca*.

3. *Alagos* which on the one side separates *Arragon* from *Catalonia* and falls into the *Ebro* a little below the meeting of that River with the *Segro*.

4. *Noguera Kibagorzana*, and *la Noguera Palloresa* which fall both into the *Segro*.

5. *Lobregat* which rises toward the North of this Provinces and discharges it self into the Sea eight Miles E. of *Barcelona*.

6. The *Ter* which rises towards the middle of this Province, washes *Girona* and falls into the Sea.

7. *Tech* which rises in the most South-Western parts of the County of *Roussillon*, and there washes *Es Bola* and *Elna*, and falls into the Sea.

8. *Tet* rises in the most Western parts of *Roussillon*, washes *Perpignan* and discharges it self into the Sea.

Division. *Catalonia* has the Dutchy of *Cardona* and the two Counties of *Cerdagna* and *Roussillon*. The whole Province is divided into 17 *Viguerys* or *Viguiers* Jurisdictions, *viz.*

The Viguerys of	Cities of Note in the Viguerys.
To the South, 1. *Barcelona*	*Barcelona*. Bish. Cap.
To the South, 2. *Villa Franca de Panades.*	*Villa-Franca de Panades.*
To the South, 3. *Tarragona*	*Terragona*. Archbp.

The

The Vgiuerys of	Cities of Note in the Viguerys.
To the West, 4. *Tortosa*	*Tortosa*. Bish. *Flix*.
5. *Balaguer*	*Balaguer*.
6. *Lerida*	*Lerida*. Bish.
In the Middle. 7. *Monblancq*	*Monblancq*.
8. *Tarrega*	*Tarrega*.
9. *Agramunt*	*Agramunt*.
10. *Cervera*	*Salsona*. Bish. *Cardona*. Dutchy.
11. *Manresa*	*Manresa*. *Monserrat*. Monast.
12. *Vich*	*Vich*. Bish.
13. *Campredon*	*Campredon*.
To the North, 14. *Puicerda*	*Puicerda*. *La seu d'Urgel*. Bish.
15. *Villa Franca de Conflent*.	*Villa Franca de Conflent*.
To the East. 16. *Perpignan*	*Perpignan*. *Elna*. *Collioure*.
17. *Girone*	*Girone*. Bish. *Roses*.

Charles Martel King of *France* assisted the Catalonians against the *Moors*, who had established their Empires in *Spain*. *Lewis* the *Meek* took *Barcelona* from these Infidels, and *Catalonia* had its particular Princes until it was united to *Arragon*. Some pretend that it was made a County in 873. by *Charles* the *Bald*, and others think *Charles* the *Burley* erected it into a County in 884. *Godfrey* or *Wilfred* the *Hairy*, first Hereditary Count of *Catalonia*, is a Branch of the Princes who possessed that Country, as was said before. The *Catalonians* put themselves under the *French* in 1640. *Joseph Margaret* a Gentleman of that Country, being a great instrument of the Revolution, in shaking the *Spanish* Yoke and submitting to the *French* Kings, who

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who kept their Viceroys and Governours there; but this Province became the Theatre and Seat of War for almoſt 20 years, until it was order'd by the 42 and 43 Articles of the Treatiſe of Peace concluded between the Crowns of *Spain* and *France* in 1659. That the *Pyrenean* Mountains ſhould part both the Kingdoms, by which agreement *Catalonia* and the greateſt part of the County of *Cerdagne* that are beyond the Mountains were adjudged to the *Spaniards*; and the County of *Rouſſillon*, a little of that of *Cerdagne*, with the whole *Conſient*, which are of this ſide, left to the *French*.

Article I.

Deſcription of the Places of Note belonging to the King of Spain *in* Catalonia.

I. *Barcelona.*

Barcelona, the Capital City of *Catalonia* belonging to the King of *Spain*, is a Sea-Port of the *Mediterranean*, bears the Title of a County, has a Sovereign Court and Univerſity, a Court of Inquiſition, and a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Taragona*. It is a great rich, fair and well fortified City. There is a great Trade eſpecially in Cloths and Blankets called *Caſtelognes*. Some Authors are of opinion that it was built by *Amilcar Barca* a *Carthaginian* Captain about 300 years before the Birth of our Saviour. It is the Town *Ptolomy* calls Βαρκίνων; *Saint Paulinus*, *Barcinus*; *Jornandes*, *Barcelona*; and others, *Barcina* and *Barcelona*; and think it is the place *Plinius* calls *Faventia*. It is ſituated in a Plain by the Sea-ſide; there is the Old and New Town, parted by a Wall, and round both is a ſtrong Rampart, with Towers and ſome Baſtions, and a very deep Ditch. At this time the King of *Spain* is about raiſing new Fortifications to oppoſe the *French* in caſe they ſhould have in this Campaign any Deſign upon this City. The Cathedral is a ſtately Building, as are moſt of the other Churches; the Streets are Great and very Clean, and the Key is very convenient and ſafe, being ſheltered from the Winds of one ſide by Mount *Ini*, and by another leſſer Hill

Hill on the other ſide; at the end of the Key is the Light House and a little Fort. This City was under the *Romans*' but in the year of *Chriſt* 412. During the Reign of the Emperor *Honorius*, it was taken by *Athaulphus* King of the *Viſigoths* or *Weſt-Goths*, the Husband of *Placidia Honorius*'s Siſter, and from thence forward it was the Seat of the Kings of that Nation, whence comes the Name of *Gottalonia*, and *Cattalonia*. In time they conquered the reſt of *Spain*, and then *Toledo* became the Royal City till it was taken by the *Saracens*. King *Athaulphus* was murthered at *Barcelona* in 415. in the VIIIth. Century: when the *Saracens* ſetled themſelves in *Spain*, they became Maſters of *Barcelona*; the *Spaniards* endeavoured to retake it but in vain. The *French* took it in 801. Afterwards it was ſubject to the Princes of *Catalonia*, till this Province was annexed to *Arragon*. Its Governors had the Title of Counts. It ſtands 52 Miles E. of *Tarragona*, 60 N. of the Iſle *Majorca*; 134 almoſt S. of *Narbonne*; and 300 E. of *Madrid*. Long. 20 d. 33 m. Lat. 40 d. 34 m.

II. *Villa Franca de Panades.*

Villa Franca de Panades is a pretty large Town in *Catalonia*, the Head of a *Viguery* 24 Miles N. W. of *Barcelona*, and 26 N. E. of *Tarragona*.

III. *Tarragona.*

Tarragona Lat. *Tarraco* is a Sea-Town with an Archbiſhoprick and Univerſity. It was built and fortified by the *Scipio*'s upon the deſcent of a Hill near the Sea, where it has a Port fit for no other Veſſels but Barks. The *Spaniards* brag that it was never taken. The *Moors* ſurrounded it with Walls and it has ſince their time been very regularly fortified. As for its Trade and Riches they are nothing near ſo conſiderable as formerly. The Province of *Tarragona*, called *Tarraconenſis* by the Ancients comprehended the Country of the *Celtiberians*, *Vaſcones*, *Coſetani*, *Laſetani*, *Indigetes*, *Cerretani*, *Caſtellani*, *Jaccetani*, *Hergetes*, *Carpentani*, *Edetani*. Now all the Province of *Tarragona* contains *Murcia*, *Valencia*, *Catalonia*, *Aragon*, *Navarra*, *Biſcay* the *Aſturies*, *Galicia*, the Kingdom of *Leon*, and almoſt both the *Caſtiles*. This City ſtands 34 Miles W. of *Barcelona*. Long. 19 d. 26 m. Lat. 40 d. 36 m.

VI.

IV. *Tortoſa.*

Tortoſa Lat. *Dertoſa*, or *Dertoſſa* or *Dertuſe*, ſtands near the *Mediterranean* on the River *Ebro* 44 Miles W. of *Tarragona* and 34 of *Barcelona*, Long. 18 d. 27 m. Lat. 40 d. 32 m. It is a ſmall but a ſtrong and ancient City and Caſtle. The *French* took it in 1649. but they loſt it again the next year after.

V. *Flix.*

Flix is a very ſtrong Caſtle on the River *Ebro* 26 Miles N. of *Tortoſa*, ſubject to the King of *Spain*.

VI. *Balaguer.*

Balaguer or *Balaguier* Lat. *Bellagurium*, and *Valaguaria*, and according to ſome *Berguſia*, ſtands at the foot of a ſteep Hill on the River *Segre*, 19 Miles N. E. of *Lerida*, and 60 almoſt N. of *Tarragona*. Long. 18 d. 52 m. Lat. 41 d. 30 m. This City was taken by the *French* under the Command of the Count of *Harcourt*, in 1645. after he had defeated the *Spaniſh* Army which came to relieve it.

VII. *Lerida.*

Lerida, or *Lelida* Lat. *Ilerda*, in the *Roman* Times was the Capital of that part of *Spain*, they called *Tarraconenſis*. It is a ſtrong place built upon a riſing ground, but declining to the River *Segre*, taken from the *Moors* in 1143. and made a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. It is famous for the many Sieges it has ſuffered, and the Battels fought under its Walls, during the Wars between *Spain* and *France*. In 1644, 46, and 47. In an Attack the *French* made upon it in 1646. they were beaten off and loſt all their Canon. Near this place *Julius Cæſar* gain'd the Victory over *Afranius* and *Petreius* that ſided with *Pompey*. Here is an Univerſity which has been famous heretofore, and where Pope *Calixt* III. and St. *Vincent Ferrier* took their Degrees. This City lies 18 Miles S. W. of *Balaguer*, 60 almoſt N. of *Tarragona*, and 100 N. W. of *Barcelona*, Long. 18 d. 36 m. Lat. 41 d. 22 m.

VIII. *Monblancq.*

Monblancq, is a ſmall Town on the River *Francoli*, the Head of a Territory of the ſame Name, 19 Miles almoſt N. of *Tarragona*.

IX. *Tarrega.*

Tarrega, is another ſmall Town, on the River *Cervera*, 18 Miles almoſt N. of *Monblancq*, the Head of a Viguary.

X. *Agramunt.*

Agramunt, is a Borough 43 Miles N. of *Tarragona*, on the Rivulet *Sio*, the Head of a Viguary.

XI. *Salſona.*

Salſona, or *Solſona*, is ſeated at the foot of the Mountains, on the ſmall River *Cardoner*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Tarragona*. It is thinly peopled, but pretty ſtrong, and now under the *French*. It ſtands 56 Miles almoſt N. of *Tarragona*, and 68 almoſt N. of *Barcelona*. Long. 19 d. 52 m. Lat. 41 d. 30 m.

XII. *Cardona.*

Cardona, is a ſmall Town with the Title of a Dutchy, ſituated upon a River of this Name, about two Leagues from *Solſona*, and ſeven or eight from *Montſerrat*. It is Renowned for giving its Name to Lords of the Houſe of *Folch*, who rais'd themſelves by their proper Merit, and whereof there have been many Cardinals and other Prelates, and ſome who have had very Illuſtrious Alliances with the Royal Houſe of *Arragon*, and with the greateſt Families of *Spain*. It is alſo famous for its Salt-Mines, which yield a yearly Revenue of 30000 Pieces of Eight. The Dukedom of *Cardona* contains three

three or four Villages beſides the Town: The Duke being one of the Richeſt Grandees of *Spain*, and poſſeſſing beſides it three Dukedoms, four Marquiſates, and two Earldoms: He lives moſtly at *Madrid*, but ſends hither every three years a new Governour, the King of *Spain* having nothing to do with this City. It is the freeſt in *Spain*, and beſides the Tenth of the Corn and Wine paid to the Duke, it never payeth any Tribute to him or the King. It is governed by a Council and Four Conſuls choſen every Year by Lot; ſo that no Man of the Council can ſerve again till three years are expired. This Town ſtands 52 Miles N. E. of *Tarragona*. Long. 20 d. Lat. 41 d. 22 m.

XIII. *Manreſa.*

Manreſa, is a ſmall City upon the River *Cardoner*, once a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Tarragona*. It ſtands 42 Miles N. E. of *Tarragona*.

XIV. *Montſerrat.*

Montſerrat, is a Monaſtery ſix Miles S. W. from *Manreſa*, famous for the great number of Pilgrims that come thither out of moſt parts of the World.

XV. *Vich.*

Vich, or *Vigue*, Lat. *Aula Nova*, *Corbio Vicus*, and *Aqua Vocoiæ*, is a ſmall City upon the *Ter* with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Tarragona*. It ſtands 26 Miles almoſt W. of *Girona*, and 42 Miles N. of *Barcelona*.

XVI. *Campredon.*

Campredon, is a ſmall inconſiderable Place, about 30 Miles almoſt N. of *Vich*.

XVII.

XVI. *Puicerda.*

Puicerda, or *Puy-Cerda*, is a ſmall City, the Capital of the County of *Cerdagne*, on the River *Segra* in the *Pyrenæan* Hills, 48 Miles W. of *Perpignan*, and 92 N. of *Barcelona*. Long: 20 d. 22 m. Lat. 42 d. 3 m.

XVII. *La ſeu de Urgel.*

Urgel, called by the Inhabitants *la ſeu de Urgel*, Lat. *Orgelum*, *Orgia* or *Orgella*, is ſeated on the River *Segra*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Tarragona*; it had Counts of great Power under the ſecond Line of the Kings of *Arragon*. The *French* made themſelves Maſters of it in 1691. It ſtands five Leagues from the Borders of *France*, and 96 Miles almoſt N. of *Barcelona*. Long. 19 d. 46 m. Lat. 42 d. 3 m.

XVIII. *Girona.*

Girona, Lat. *Gerunda*, is a very Ancient City upon the River *Ter*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Tarragona*, indifferently well fortified. There is one broad Street that runs the whole length of the City, with ſeveral good Suburbs. In 1684. the *French* under the Command of Mareſchal *Belleſond* lay Siege to it, and endeavouring to take it by Storm, were ſhamefully beaten off with Loſs of 6000 Men. *Girona* ſtands 20 Miles off the *Mediterranean* Sea, 50 Miles S. of *Perpignan*, and 58 N. E. of *Barcelona*. Long. 21 d. 20 m. Lat. 41 d. 25 m.

XIX. *Roſes.*

Roſes, Lat. *Rodopolis*, once a City, now only a Caſtle, and a ſmall Town, with a large Harbour on the *Mediterranean* Sea, very ſtrong and regularly fortified. It ſtands 30 Miles South of *Perpignan*, and 90 S. W. of *Barcelona*. This Place was firſt fortified by *Charles* V. before which it was only a Monaſtery. Tho' in the Time of the *Romans* it had been

one of the moſt conſiderable Cities in *Spain*, ſuppoſed to have been Built by the *Rhodians*, before the *Romans* were Maſters of this Kingdom, and from them to have taken its Name. It was taken by the *French* in 1645. reſtored by the *Pyrenæan* Treaty to *Spain*, but retaken the laſt Year 1693. and now in the Poſſeſſion of the *French*.

Article II.

Catalonia *belonging to the* French.

THat part of *Catalonia* yielded to the *French* by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, is *Rouſſillon*, and the Territory of *Conflent*.

Bounds. *Rouſſillon*, is an Earldom in the *Pyrenean* Mountains, having part of the *Higher Languedoc* to the North, the Sea to the Eaſt, and *Catalonia* to the Weſt and South.

Quality. This Country has good Paſtures, and is watered by three conſiderable Rivers, *viz. Egly*, *Tet*, *Tech*.

It was formerly united to *Spain*, and made part of *Catalonia*. *John* King of *Arragon* ſold to *Lewis* II. of *France*, and King *Charles* VIII. gave it up to *Ferdinand* upon condition he would grant no Succours to thoſe of *Naples*; but he kept not his Promiſe, and yet detained *Rouſſillon*, which was ever ſince ſubject to *Spain*, till *Lewis* XIV. has retaken it from the *Spaniards*, and has reunited it to *France* by the Peace of the *Pyrenees*.

Conflent, Lat. *Confluentes*, is a ſmall Country on the Weſt of *Rouſſillon*, yielded to *France* by the ſame Treaty.

The Principal Places here are,

In *Rouſſillon*, *Perpignan*, Biſh. Cap. *Canet*, *Elna*, *Salſes*, *Collioure*.

In

In *Conflent*, { *Villa Franca de Conflent.*

I. *Perpignan.*

Perpignan, Lat. *Perpinianum*, and *Paperianum*, ſtands upon the River *Tet*, three Leagues from the Sea, and is the See of the Biſhop of *Elna*, under the Archbiſhop of *Narbone* ſince 1684. It is ſaid to have been Built out of the Ruins of *Rouſſillon*, that was a *Roman* Colony. The *Arragoneſe* took this City from the *French* about 1473. but they retook it in 1642. and have ſince that time ſo well fortified it with a Cittadel and other Works, that it is accounted one of the ſtrongeſt Places in *Europe*. It lyes 35 Miles S. of *Narbone*, and 104 almoſt N. of *Barcelona*. Long. 21 d. 22 m. Lat. 42 d. 14 m.

II. *Canet.*

Canet, is a ſmall Town on the right ſide of the River *Tet* two Miles W. of the Sea, and about ſeven E. of *Perpignan*.

III. *Elna.*

Elna, is alſo a ſmall Town on the River *Tech*, about a League from the Mediterranean, eight Miles S. E. of *Perpignan*, formerly a Biſhop's See.

IV. *Salſes.*

Salſes, or *Sauſes*, Lat. *Salſulæ*, is a little Town with a very ſtrong Caſtle Built on a Hill near a Lake of the ſame Name. It was firſt Built by the *Spaniards* to Bridle the Caſtle of *Leucate*, which lyes within two Miles of it, but taken by the *French* in 1640. and yielded to them by the Treaty of the *Pyrenees*, with the County of *Rouſſillon*. It is 12 Miles N. of *Perpignan*, and ſix W. of the Sea.

V. *Colliure.*

Colliure, or *Collioure*, Lat. *Camoliberis* is a ſmall Town upon the *Mediterranean* Sea, with a very good Port. It ſtands 15 Miles S. E. of *Perpignan*.

THE

THE MARTIAL-FIELD OF EUROPE

SECT. V.

Hungary.

UNder the Name of *Hungary*, I comprehend here not the Kingdom of *Hungary* only, but alſo thoſe Provinces and States adjoining to it, which make part of *European Turky*, and which for theſe many Years have been, and are ſtill, as well as *Hungary*, the *Theatre of War*. And therefore the Places I deſign to deſcribe in this Section, are the 12 following.

1. *Hungary*,
2. *Tranſilvania*,
3. *Podolia*,
4. *Moldavia*,
5. *Walachia*,
6. *Bulgaria*,
7. *Servia*,
8. *Raſcia*,
9. *Boſnia*,
10. *Sclavonia*,
11. *Croatia*,
12. *Dalmatia*.

Article I.

Hungary, *Lat.* Hungaria.

Situation.

HUngary, is an Elective Kingdom, now partly under the *Turks*, and partly under the House of *Austria*, that has made it almost Hereditary. It lyes betwixt the 39 and 47 degrees of Longitude, and betwixt the 45 and the 49 degrees of Northern Latitude.

Name.

This Kingdom, part of the Ancient *Pannonia*, is called *Magiar* by the *Turks*, *Wiergierskas* by the *Sclavonians*, *Hungarland* by the *Germans*, *Onheria* by the *Italians* and *Spaniards*, *Hongrie* by the *French*, and *Hungary* by the *English*.

Bounds.

It is bounded by *Transilvania* on the East, by *Russia* and *Poland* on the North, by *Moravia*, *Austria* and *Styria* on the West, and by *Servia* and *Bosnia* on the South.

Form.

It is square, and its four Corners front the four parts of the World.

Air.

The Air is here unhealthful chiefly to Strangers, and it breeds abundance of Vermin, so that it is not safe to Encamp in one Place above a Month.

Waters.

The Waters except that of the *Danube*, are not good; there are some Springs whose Water is Mortal, increasing and decreasing with the Moon, and is quite dried up when the Moon is full. There are also some Springs which change Wood to Stone, and Iron to Mud, whence is afterwards made the best Copper; hot in Winter, frozen in Summer. Others whose Water is sourish and salt. They have also Baths and Medicinal Waters. In the Country of *Zolien* there is also a Gulph, whose Pestilential Vapours kill the very Birds that fly over it.

Soil.

The Soil is very fruitful, so that 'tis thought *Hungary* could supply all *Europe* with Corn.

Venison.

Fowls.

Fish.

The Pasture-grounds are wonderfully good; and there is such a plenty of Fowls, Fishes, Venison and Cattel, that Country People live commonly on wild Boars and Stags, and sometimes feed their Hogs with

with Fish; a Thousand Carps have been sold under eight Shillings, and more than 80000 Oxen have been driven in one Year out of *Hungary* to *Vienna*. There are also good Warlike Horses, and many Salt, Gold, Silver Copper and Tin Mines; the richest are in the Mountains betwixt *Buda* and *Strigonia*. *Cattel.* *Horses.* *Mines.*

The highest Mountains here are *Crepach* or *Carpathian* Mountains towards *Poland* and *Transylvania*. There were formerly about 77 Earldoms, which are now reduced to 50. The chief Rivers are, *Mountains.* *Earldoms.*

1. The *Danube*, or *Danaw*, Lat. *Danubius*, the greatest River of *Europe*, which rises in *Germany*, at the foot of a Mountain called *Abnuba* in the *Black Forest* in *Suabia*. It runs through *Suabia*, *Bavaria*, *Austria*, and *Hungary*, and here washes *Presburg*, *Komora*, *Gran*, *Buda*, *Belgrade*, *Semendria*, and some other places of less note, and so goes into *Walachia*, *Servia*, and *Bulgaria*, and disburthens it self into the *Black Sea*, by six or seven great Streams, with so much rapidity, that its Water continues fresh for 20 Leagues. From the Source to the Mouth are reckoned above 700 Leagues, and all the way a very fine Country. The upper part is called *Danube*, and the lower *Ister*; which latter name it is by most Authors said to take, at its Cataracts near *Axiopolis*, It receives 60 other Rivers, 30 of which are Navigable. The chief are *Inne*, *Iller*, *Leck*, *Ens*, *Morau*, *Vag*, *Drave*, *Save*, *Tibisc* or *Teiß*; the four last are in *Hungary*. Tho' this River rise from a very small Fountain, yet there is none in *Europe* comparable to it, for length, breadth, and deepness; of its length we have heard; it is called broad by way of eminence above all other Rivers; for its depth, *Fornandes* writes, that it is 200 Foot deep in many places. Then as to the quality of the River, it is for the most part coloured like Whey, and very wholesom both to Drink and Bathe in. It has many sorts of excellent Fishes, and some poysonous. It is very often frozen in the Winter. The number of its Mouths, which is seven in all, is controverted, because two of them are dead and marshy, but Five great Streams all agree on, of which two only are Navigable. This River has had many Naval Fights upon it, between the *Turks* and *Christians*; at one time were 20 Galliots 80 small Pinnaces, and little less than 100 Ships of Burthen imployed upon it in *Rivers.*

a Siege of *Buda*. At the Siege of *Belgrade*, *Mahomet* the Great brought 200 Ships and Gallies up the Stream; the *Hungarians* sent a like number from *Buda*, which after a sharp Encounter, took many of the *Turkish* Ships, and forc'd the rest on Shore, and burn'd them. In this present War also, great Fleets have been fitted out on both sides on the *Danube*, some of the Ships carrying 30 Guns.

2. The *Drave*, or *Drau*, Lat. *Dravus*, has its Source in the *Alps*, runs through *Carinthia*, *Stiria*, and *Hungary*, and here falls into the *Danube*.

3. The *Save*, or *Saw*, Lat. *Sava*, has its rise in *Germany*, in the *Upper Carniola*, near to *Carinthia*, and then running Eastward through both the *Carniola*'s, and separating *Sclavonia* from *Croatia*, *Bosnia* and *Servia*, after a Course of 300 Miles falls into the *Danube* a little above *Belgrade*.

4. The *Teiss* or *Tibisk*, of which 'tis commonly said that two parts are Water, and the third Fish.

The other Rivers here of less note are the *Raab* which forms an Island of the same Name. The *Marisch*, the *Vag*, the *Gran*, and the *Sarvitbze* which comes out of the Lake *Balaton*, besides which there are also the Lakes of *Newdsiler* and *Beczkerk*.

Lakes.

Manners. The *Hungarians* are more inclined to War, than to Arts or Trading, they are Cruel, Proud, Revengeful, and so divided among themselves, that it is no wonder if they be exposed to the *Barbarians*. They speak several Languages, and chiefly *Latin*, which is familiar to them. They eat and drink with excess, and live very nasty in their Houses; yet the Gentlemen live nobly, and are great Lovers of Horses, Hunting and Feasting. They are only stately in their Gardens and Baths, and provided their Palaces be large, they care not how ill furnished they be. They hate the *Germans*, though the Nobles seem to stick to the House of *Austria*, to save themselves from the Oppressions of the *Turks*, who value a Peasant as much as a Gentleman.

Strength. The greatest strength of this Kingdom consists in light Horse called *Hussars*; their Foot Souldiers are called *Heiduques*.

Government. The Clergy, the Barons, the Nobles, and the Royal and Free Towns, make Four Bodies or States. The States are to meet once in three Years, according to the Laws of the Country; and they have Right to Elect the Palatine, who by the Laws

of

of the Land, is to be a *Hungarian*, and has the whole direction of the War, and Judicature. Nevertheless *Croatia*, dependent of *Hungary*, has a Viceroy who has as much Authority as the Palatine.

There are in *Hungary* two Archbishopricks, *viz.* *Strigonia* and *Colonitz*; and 16 Bishopricks, five under the Archbishop of *Strigonia*, eight under that of *Colonitz*, and three Suffragan of *Spalato* in *Dalmatia*. *Archbishopricks.* *Bishopricks.*

The *Hungarians* were Converted to Christianity by *Gisle*, St. *Henry*'s Sister, Married to their King *Stephen*, about the Year 1000. In the XVIth Century, the generality embraced the Protestant Religion, some the Lutheran; and only a few Noble Families kept to the Romish, but since the late Conquests of the Emperor of *Germany*, the *Romish* has got the upper Hand, and the Protestants there have been cruelly persecuted. There is also a mixture of *Jews*, *Mahometans*, *Anabaptists*, *Arrians*, and *Unitarians* or Socinians. *Religion.*

Julius Cæsar was the first *Roman* that attack'd *Hungary*, and *Tiberius* subdued it. The *Goths* afterwards took it, and this Kingdom became a prey to the *Huns* and *Lombards*, who were turned out of it by the *Hongres*, a People of *Scythia*, who lived mostly on Blood; those that speak of *Hungary*, reckon *Balamer* or *Balamber* amongst its Kings. They reckon also *Aptar*, and the two Brothers *Bleda* killed in 444, and *Attila* named the *Plague of God*, who died in 453. having left many Vestiges of his Expeditions in the other parts of the World, with his *Huns* (who were *Scythians* mixt with *Turks*, *Tartars*, *Avares* and *Alans*) as *Huningen*, *Hunaldstein*, and many other places of *Germany*, beginning with the word *Hun*. *Attila*'s Children by their Divisions lost their Father's Conquests. About 744. the *Huns* made another Incursion into *Pannonia*, now *Hungary*, under one *Alme*, who had *Arphad* for Successor. These gave the Name to *Hungary*. *Zultan* descended from *Arphad*, is said to have been *Toxis*'s Father, who begot *Geiza*, Father to St. *Stephen*, Crowned in 1000. or 1020. by whom begins the Chronological Succession of the Kings of *Hungary*. Since that, they were peaceably govern'd by their own Kings, until *Lewis* the Great's Death, whose Daughter and Heiress Married *Sigismund* of *Luxemburg* Emperor of *Germany*; but his Government being not liked, they called in *Charles Duras* *History.*

King

King of *Naples*, and *Stephen Vayvode* of *Transylvania*, combined with *Bajazet* I. Emperor of the *Turks*. Thus *Hungary*'s Misfortunes began, and since 1394. it has almost all along been the Seat of War, and became a prey to the *Turks* chiefly under *Amurath* and *Soliman*. But in this present War the Emperor of *Germany* has retaken most of those places the *Turks* did possess in *Hungary*. This Elective Kingdom is almost made Hereditary, since the Death of *Lewis* the *Young* killed at the Battel of *Mohach*'s in 1526. at which time the *Turks* rifled *Buda*, and burn'd the Library of *Matthias*. *John de Zapol*, Earl of *Scepus*, was saluted King by part of the *Hungarians*, and *Ferdinand* of *Austria*, by the other part, but the last carried it. Since that time the Emperor of *Germany* takes the Title of King of *Hungary*.

Ceremonies of Coronation in Hungary.

In the Year 1687. *Joseph* the Emperor's Son, was Crowned King of *Hungary*; and in case the House of *Austria* should fail, the Branch of *Spain* is to succeed to the Crown. The most remarkable things at the Coronation, were that Ten *Hungarian* Lords went before him, each carrying a Standard representing the Ten Provinces which depend on that Crown. The Arch-Duke made an open Profession of the Christian Faith, then was covered with St. *Stephen*'s Royal Cloak, and had the Crown put on his Head, he taking an Oath to preserve the Priviledges of the Kingdom. Mounting his Horse afterwards, he rode full Career to another Theatre, where, taking his Cimiter in his Hand, he made four Crosses therewith, toward the four Corners of the World, to signifie that he would defend the Kingdom of *Hungary* against all its Enemies.

Chronological Succession of the Forty Nine Kings of *Hungary*.

	Begun in	*Reigned Y.*
1. St. *Stephen*	1000 or 1020	died in 1031.
2. *Peter* the *German* Deposed	1038	4
3. *Ovon* or *Aban*	1042	2
4. *Peter* the *German* Restored	1044	2
5. *Andrew* I.	1046	15

6. *Bela*

		Begun in	Reigned Y.
6.	*Bela* I.	1061	2
7.	*Solomon*	1063	11
8.	*Geiza* or *Geycza* I.	1074	3
9.	*Ladiſlaus* I.	1077	7
10.	*Coloman* or *Colan*	1095	19
11.	*Stephen* II.	1114	18
12.	*Bela* II.	1132	9
13.	*Geiza* II.	1141	20
14.	*Stephen* III.	1161	11
15.	*Ladiſlaus* an Uſurper	1172	00 6 M.
16.	*Stephen* IV.	1172	00 5 M.
17.	*Bela* III.	1173	23
18.	*Emeryck*	1195	8
19.	*Ladiſlaus* II.	1204	00 6 M.
20.	*Andrew* II. the *Hiero-Solimitan*	1205	30
21.	*Bela* IV.	1235	25
22.	*Stephen* V.	1260	12
23.	*Ladiſlaus* III.	1272	18
24.	*Andrew* III. the *Venetian*	1290	11

Charles I. *Martel.*

25.	*Veneſlaus*	1301	00
26.	*Otho*	1305	00
27.	*Charles* II. *Robert* or *Charobert*	1310	32
28.	*Lewis* I.	1342	40
29.	*Mary*	1382	00
30.	*Charles* III. the *Small*	1383	3
31.	*Sigiſmund*	1387	51
32.	*Albertus* of *Auſtria*	1438	2
33.	*Ladiſlaus* IV.	1440	4
34.	*John Corvinus Huniades*	1445	8
35.	*Ladiſlaus* V.	1452	6
36.	*Matthias Corvinus*	1458	2
37.	*Ladiſlaus* VI.	1460	25
38.	*Lewis* II. the *Young*	1486	11

Interruption.

39.	*John* of *Zapol*	1526	00
40.	*John Stephen* or *Sigiſmund*	1540	00
41.	*Ferdinand* I.	1527	37

42. *Maxi-*

	Begun in	*Reigned Y.*
42. *Maximilian* I.	1564	12
43. *Rodolphus*	1576	36
44. *Matthias*	1612	7
45. *Ferdinand* II.	1619	18
46. *Ferdinand* III.	1637	20
47. *Ferdinand Francis*, Elected in	1657	00
48. *Leopold-Ignatius*	1657	now Reigns
49. *Joseph* his Son Elected in	1687	

Division. *Hungary* is generally divided into two, *viz.* *Upper* and *Lower Hungary*. The first is beyond the *Danube* towards *Poland* and *Transylvania*, and the other this side the *Danube*.

I. *Upper Hungary.*

The most Remarkable Places here are,

Presburg, Cap.
Newhausel,
Nitracht, Bish.
Tyrnaw,
Cassovia, or *Caschaw*,
Agria,
Colocza, Archb.
Zolnock,
Waradin, Bish.
Segedin,
Temeswar,
Giula,
Montgatz,
Zatmar,
Ungwar,
Novigrad,
Pest,
Esperie,
Scaros or *Saros*,
Tokay,
Bodrogh,
Chonad,
Jeno,
Kallo,
Zemlin.

II. *Lower Hungary.*

The Places of Note here are,

Buda, Cap.
Strigonia, or *Gran*, Archb.
Alba Regalis,
Komorrea,
Javarin, or *Raab*, Bish.
Vesprin, Bish.
Kanisa,
Zygeth,

Cinq-

Cinq-Egliſes,
Mohach,
Aſtenburg, or *Owar*,
Baboiſca,
Bataſeck, or *Bachia*, Biſh.
Darda,
Palota.

Deſcription of the Remarkable Places in Upper Hungary.

I. *Presburg.*

Presburg, called by thoſe of that Country *Poſon*, Lat. *Poſonium*, or *Piſonium* and *Flexum*, is ſeated upon the left ſide of the *Danube*. It is the Capital of *Upper Hungary*, and gives its Name to a Province, which lyes between *Moravia* and *Auſtria*, and the *Danube*. This was the Place of Convention for the Eſtates, ſince the loſs of *Strigonium*, the Metropolitan. This City is pleaſant, the Caſtle ſtately, beautiful and well ſituate on the top of a Hill, and all built of white Stone. Herein is kept the ſo highly eſteem'd Crown of *Hungary*, commonly ſaid to have been brought by an Angel from Heaven to St. *Stephen*, their King, and of a different Figure from other Crowns. The Garden of the Archbiſhop is very fine, the Walks, the *Grotto*'s, the Figure of *Jeronymo*, the Labyrinth, Fiſh-Ponds and Fountains are Noble, and worth taking notice of. In the Dome or Cathedral Church lyeth the Body of St. *Joannes Eleemoſynarius*, Biſhop of *Alexandria*. The Jeſuits have a part of the ſame Church, and a Noble Apothecaries Shop full of Rarities. The *Lutherans* have alſo a Noble Church here. *Presburg* ſtands by the Borders of *Auſtria*, 34 Miles N. W. of *Raab*, 46 E. of *Vienna*, and 95 almoſt N. W. of *Buda*. Long. 38 d. 14 m. Lat. 48 d. 25 m.

II. *Newhauſel.*

Newhauſel, Lat. *Neofolium*, called *Owar* by the *Hungarians*, ſtands upon the little River *Neutra* or *Nitrach*; it is little but ſtrong, and Capital of a large Country. It is Built in a Mooriſh Plain, which is hard at the bottom, ſo that it is paſſable every

every where; Its Fortifications are in form of a Star, with ſix Rays, having at each point a high raiſed Baſtion. The place is ſurrounded with a Ditch full of Water, of a Rod and a half deep, and eighteen in breadth. It has only two Gates, and before each of them there is a Half-moon, without any other Outworks but a covered Way. The Turks made themſelves Maſters of this Place in 1663. And on the ninth of *July* 1685. Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*, with the general Officers of his Army having reviewed it, reſolved to attack it. On the 16th of *Auguſt* he defeated the *Seraſquier* that marched to relieve it, took twenty pieces of Cannon, ſome Mortars with Bombs, and four Standards; three days after, the Town was carried by Aſſault after a Siege of 40 days and all the Garriſon put to the Sword. There were 100 Braſs Cannons found in it, with Plate and other Booty, to above the value of two Millions. This Town lies 36 Miles E. of *Presburg* 12 N. of *Komora*, and 64 N. W. of *Buda*, Long. 39 d. 10 m. Lat. 48 d. 23 m.

IV. *Tyrnaw.*

Tyrnaw, or *Dyrn*, or *Tyrn*, is upon a River of the ſame name in the County of *Tranſchin*: The *Archbiſhops* of *Strigonium* uſed to make here their Reſidence when *Strigonium* was in the poſſeſſion of the *Turks*. In 1414. twelve *Jews* and two Women exerciſed in this Town an unheard of Cruelty upon a Chriſtian Child; for having entic'd him into their Houſe, they opened his Veins, and receiving the Blood, drank ſome and laid the reſt up for ſome other uſes; then cut the Body in pieces, and buried it in a Cellar. Yet *Notwithſtanding* this precaution they were diſcovered, apprehended and condemned to be burn'd alive. When they were put to the Torture, they were ask'd what put them upon ſuch a horrible Cruelty. They anſwered, it was becauſe they were taught by their Anceſtors, that the Blood of a Chriſtian was a powerful Remedy to ſtop the Blood in *Circumciſion*; Secondly, becauſe it was a Philtre which created Love in thoſe that eat Meat ſteep'd in it, Thirdly, That it did ſtop the overflowing of the Months and the Hemorrhoids; Fourthly, That it was to obſerve their ancient Cuſtom of offering the Blood of a Chriſtian to God yearly, adding that the Inhabitants of that City, were enjoyned to perform their Sacrifice about

about that time. This Town ſtands 28 Miles North East of *Presburg*, and 72 almoſt N. W. of *Newhauſel*, Long. 38 d. 44 m. Lat. 48 d. 44 m.

V. *Caſſovia*

Caſſovia or *Caſehaw*, Lat. *Caſſovia* is ſeated upon the little River *Tareza* which empties it ſelf into the *Teys*. It is the Capital of the County of *Abamwivar*, and is very well fortified; and tho' one at the Royal Free-Towns, owns the Emperor as King of *Hungary*, to whom it was ſubjected in 1685. It has the beſt Arſenal in *Hungary*, and ſtands 86 Miles N. E. of *Buda*, Long. 41 d. 50 m. Lat. 48 d. 40 m.

VI. *Agria.*

Agria, by the *Germans* called *Eger*, by the *Hungarians*, *Erlaw*, is ſeated upon a River of the ſame name, which about three Leagues farther falls into the *Tibiſc*, with a Biſhoprick Suffragan of *Strigonia*. This City is ſmall, but ſo well fortified that it is accounted one of the ſtrongeſt Holds of *Hungary*. It was beſieged by *Soliman* in 1552. without effect. This Siege is ſo memorable that 'twill not be amiſs to relate ſome particulars of it. When *Soliman* came before this Place with 70000 Men, it was neither ſtrong by Nature or Art, but the Courage of the Garriſon ſupplied that defect. There were in it 2000 *Hungarians* and 60 of the chief Nobility, with all their Wives, Children and Moveables. They bound themſelves by Oath to hold to the laſt extremity, and put all their Proviſions into publick Magazines, when the *Turks* ſummon'd them, they ſhewed them a Coffin from the Battlements, ſignifying that they would rather dye than ſurrender. The Town was battered 40 days with 50 Pieces of Cannon, and the *Turks* making three Aſſaults in one Day, were repulſed with the loſs of 8000 Men. The inſtances of the Courage of *Women* during this Siege, are almoſt incredible. The *Turks* being ſo terrified with ſuch Prodigies of undauntedneſs in both Sexes raiſed the Siege, and the Garriſon Sallying out, kill'd a great number of them, and took all their Baggage. In 1596. *Mahomet* III. made himſelf Maſter of this Place, after having defeated the Forces ſent to relieve it; and the Infi-

dels,

dels, contrary to the Capitalation, Murthered the Garriſon. From that time *Agria* continued in the Hands of the *Turks*, till it was retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1687. after a Blockade of three years; during which there died of Hunger and Diſeaſes above 10000 *Turks*. When the Garriſon was forced to Capitulate, The Governour fearing leſt the Imperialiſts ſhould retaliate, what had been done in 1596, would not ſurrender till the Emperor ſign'd the Articles. Four thouſand Inhabitants went out with the Garriſon, 300 ſtaid and demanded Baptiſm, and abundance of Chriſtian Slaves were releaſed. They left 150 Canons, ſeven Mortars, and ſome Proviſions behind them. This City ſtands 38 Miles N. E. of *Buda* and 50 S. W. of *Caſſovia*, Long. 41 d. 5 m. Lat. 48 d. 2 m.

VII. *Colozſa.*

Colozſa, is a declining City on the *Danube*, the head of the County of *Bath*, with an Archbiſhoprick taken from the *Turk* by the *Imperialiſts* in 1686. It ſtands 54 Miles S. E. of *Buda*, and 44 S. W. of *Zolnock*. Long. 40 d. 50 m. Lat. 46 d. 54 m.

VIII. *Zolnock.*

Zolnock Lat. *Zolnochium* is a conſiderable City of Upper *Hungary*, ſituate upon the *Tibiſc* or *Teys*, and Capital of a County that bears its own Name. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1552. and retaken by the *Imperialiſts* in 1685. It ſtands 44 Miles N. E. of *Colocza*, between *Buda* and *Great Waradin*, 56 Miles of each, Long. 41 d. 43 m. Lat. 47 d. 25 m.

IX. *Waradin.*

Waradin or *Great Waradin*, or *Wardin*, is ſituate upon the River *Kerez*, in the borders of *Tranſilvania*, to which Principality of latter times it belong'd. It is a Biſhops See, under the Archbiſhop of *Colozſa*, defended by a ſtrong Caſtle, that ſtands on the Eaſt, and good Ramparts, with 5 royal Baſtions, and

and a good regular Ditch, which may be fill'd upon occaſion, with the River-Water. Within, there is another incloſure of five Baſtions, and an high Wall, which may ſerve inſtead of a Cittadel. This City was taken by the *Crim-Tartars* in 1642. who left it ſoon after. In 1290. *Ladiſlaus* King of *Hungary* built here the Cathedral Church. In 1660. it was taken by the *Turks*, and recovered by the *Imperialiſts* in 1692. after a memorable Siege and Blockade. *Waradin* ſtands 75 Miles almoſt N. of *Temeſwar*, 90 Nigh W. of *Weiſſenburg*, 114 N. of *Belgrade*, and as many E. of *Buda*, Long. 42 d. 55. m. Lat. 47 d. 15 m.

X. *Segedin.*

Segedin or *Seged* Lat. *Segodunum*, is the Capital of the Country of *Bodroch*, on the River *Teys* or *Tibiſc*, near the Mouth of the River *Meriſh*, 55 Miles E. of *Colocza*, 64 S. W. of *Waradin*, and 104 S. E. of *Buda*, Long. 42 d. Lat. 46 d. 26 m. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1552. and retaken by the Imperialiſts in 1686. without much reſiſtance, after the taking of *Buda*.

XI. *Temeſwar.*

Temeſwar is a large and very ſtrong City upon the River *Temes*, whence it has its Name, towards the borders of *Tranſilvania*. The Turks took it in 1552. and have fortified it ſince to that degree, that they now eſteem it impregnable. Its indeed the ſtrongeſt place they have. It is the Seat of a *Baſſa*, and the Capital of a *Beglerbegtick* or Government ſomething like a County, bounded on the North by *Chaunad* and *Tranſylvania*; on the Weſt by the *Tibiſc*; on the South, by the *Danube*; and on the Eaſt by *Moldavia*. This City ſtands 54 Miles N. E. of *Belgrade*. 75 S. of *Great Waradin* and 160 S. E. of *Buda*, Long. 43 d. 24 m. Lat. 46 d. 6 m.

XII. *Giulia.*

Giulia or *Gula* Lat. *Julia* is a ſmall but fortified City ſeated on the Lake *Zarkad* by the River *Feketekerez*, and upon the

Frontiers of *Transylvania*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1566. and by them afterwards Mortgaged to the Prince of *Transylvania*; from whom they have taken it of late. It ſtands 28 Miles S. of *Great Waradin*, and 52 N. W. of *Temeſwar*.

XIII. *Montgatz.*

Montgatz or, *Munkatz* is a Fortreſs in the Earldom of *Pereczas*, ſituated on a ſteep Rock with a Borough at the Foot of it, well ſhut up and ſurrounded with a Ditch full of Water. A great Marſh is about this Place, ſo that it ſeems Nature has made it impregnable. The Fortreſs contains three Caſtles, the firſt and higheſt commanding the ſecond, and the ſecond above the third; all three ſurrounded with a Ditch wrought in the Rock, and the paſſages from one to another is over three Bridges. The Princeſs *Ragotski*, Count *Tekely*'s Wife, defended this place againſt a powerful Army, which was forced to raiſe the Siege, but after a Blockade of many years, being not able to pay her Troops, ſhe Capitulated in 1688. and ſurrendred the Town to the Emperor, and was conducted to *Vienna* with her Children, where ſhe was to live quietly without correſponding with her Husband. *Montgatz* ſtands 126 Miles nigh E. of *Buda* Long. 43 d. 8 m. Lat. 48 d. 28 m.

XIV. *Zatmar.*

Zatmar is a little but well Fortified Town in the Mountains of *Upper-Hungary* upon the Frontiers of *Tranſylvania*. It is Capital of a Country, lately erected into a County, and belongs to the Emperor. *Teekely* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1680. but the Emperor has regained it ſince. This Town ſtands incircled with the River *Samoſch* 25 Miles almoſt S. of *Montgatz*.

XV. *Ungwar.*

Ungwar or *Unghuar* lies at the foot of Mount *Crapach*, incircled with the River *Ungh* upon the Frontiers of *Red-Ruſſia*. It is the Capital of a County of the ſame name, more conſiderable

derable for its ſituation and ſtrength than for any other advantage. The *Hungarian* Hiſtorians pretend that this Town or River gave its Name to their Kingdom. Count *Teckely* was maſter of this place, and kept there his treaſures, with the beſt things he had, becauſe he thought it impregnable by its ſituation; but in 1685. the Imperialiſts made themſelves Maſters of it. This Town ſtands 42 Miles N. W. of *Zatmar*.

XVI. *Novigrad.*

Novigrad is a ſmall but very ſtrong Town in the County of the ſame name. It is defended by a Caſtle built upon a Rock, and encompaſſed with a Ditch four and thirty foot deep, cut in the ſame Rock, which makes it almoſt Impregnable. In 1594. the *Germans* took it from the Turks, who re-took it in 1663. but it is now again under the Emperor. It ſtands 16 Miles almoſt E. of *Gran*, and 22 N. of *Buda*.

XVII. *Peſt.*

Peſt Lat. *Peſtum* is a great and fine Town ſituate upon the *Danube*, over againſt *Buda*, from whence it yields a delightful proſpect by reaſon of its Walls, Towers and Moſques. There is a fine Bridge of Boats of half a Mile long betwixt them. It has often been taken both by the Turks and Chriſtians, and is now under the Emperor of *Germany*, ſince 1686.

XVIII. *Eſperie.*

Eſperie is a ſtrong Town on the River *Tarkzal*; It is the Capital of the County of *Saros*, and is famous for its Fairs and Salt Mines. It is ſubject to the Emperor, and ſtands 14 Miles off the borders of *Poland*, and 15 N. of *Caſſovia*, Long. 41 d. 57 m. Lat. 48 d. 54 m.

XIX. *Saros* or *Scaros.*

Saros, is a ſtrong Caſtle, in a County of the ſame name, ſubject to the Emperor. It ſtands upon a Hill two or three Miles almoſt N. of *Eſperie.*

XX. *Tokay.*

Tokay is a very ſtrong Town and Cittadel, ſeated in an Iſland made by the River *Teys* and *Bodroch.* It is the Capital of the County of *Semlin.* Count *Teckely* made himſelf Maſter of it in 1683. but the Emperors Forces retook it in 1685. It ſtands 66 Miles almoſt N. of *Great Waradin*, and 74 E. of *Buda.*

XXI. *Brodrogh.*

Bodrogh or *Bodroch* is ſeated on the *Danube*, and was formerly the Capital of a County of the ſame name. It is in the poſſeſſion of the Imperialiſts ſince the Conqueſt of *Buda* and *Segedin*, in 1686. and ſtands 90 Miles S. E. of the former, and 30 W. of the latter.

XXII. *Chonad.*

Chonad Lat. *Canadis* is ſituated on the River *Mericz*, not far from the Place where it empties it ſelf into the *Teys*, upon the Frontiers of *Tranſylvania.* It is a Capital of a County of the ſame name ſubject heretofore to the Grand Signior, but in the poſſeſſion of the Imperialiſts ſince 1686. It is a Biſhops See under the Archbiſhop of *Colocza*, and ſtands 15 Miles E. of *Segedin.*

XXIII. *Jeno.*

Jeno or *Geno*, is a ſtrong Caſtle in the County of *Waradin* ſubject to the *Turks.* It ſtands on the River *Feketekerez* 17 Miles S. of *Great Waradin.*

XXIV.

XXIV. *Kallo.*

Kallo is a Town of *Upper-Hungary* ſeated in a kind of a Lake, on the River *Kello*. It is ſubject to the Emperor, and ſtands 24 Miles S. E. of *Tokay*, and 48 almoſt N. of *Great Waradin*.

XXV. *Zemlin.*

Zemlin is the Capital of a County of the ſame name, ſeated on the River *Bodrach* among ſeveral Branches, 24 Miles N. E. of *Tokay* and 32 W. of *Mongatz*. It is ſubject to the Emperor.

Deſcription of the Remarkable Places in Lower-Hungary.

I. *Buda.*

BUDA or *Offen* is the Capital City of *Hungary*, and formerly the ordinary reſidence of its Kings, becauſe of its pleaſant ſituation. *Sigiſmund*, King of *Hungary*, who was Crowned in 1387. and was afterwards Emperor, beautified it with ſeveral ſumptuous Palaces, and cauſed the Caſtle to be built, where afterwards his Succeſſors kept their Court. This City paſſed for one of the Beautifulleſt of the Kingdom, before the *Turks* had it; but whilſt it was in their poſſeſſion, they ſuffered the fineſt Buildings to fall to ruin. It is built on the right ſide of the *Danube*, upon a Mountain which makes its ſituation very advantagious. *Peſt* is on the other ſide, a little below it, and there is commonly a Bridge of 60 Boats, which ſerves for a Communication from the one to the other. The lower City, called *Waſſerſtadt*, or Town of the *Jews*, which is like a ſuburb, reacheth from the Upper City to the *Danube*, on the ſame ſide. The Upper City takes up all the Declivity of the Mountain, and is Fortified with good Walls, which have Towers at certain diſtances af-

ter the ancient manner. The Caſtle is at the extremity of the City Eaſtward, upon a Hill which commands the greateſt part of it. It is ſurrounded with a very deep Ditch, and defended with old faſhioned Towers, and ſome modern Fortifications which take up all the Hill from the Wall of the Upper City to the *Danube*. This City was taken by *Soliman*, In 1526. *Ferdinand* the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, retook it the next year after. In 1529. *Soliman* made himſelf Maſter of it again, after the Garriſon had ſtood eleven Aſſaults, and reſtored it to the *Vayvode* of *Tranſylvania*, who had loſt it before. *Ferdinand* in 1540, and 1541. Attack d it again, when *Soliman* coming the third time to relieve it, raiſed the Siege and made himſelf maſter of the Place by Stratagem and Surprife, and ſo took it from the Queen, whom he came to aſſiſt. *Matthias* the Arch-Duke beſieged it again in 1598. and after in 1601. but with no ſucceſs. The Duke of *Lorrain* ſat down before it in 1684. from *July* 14. to *November* 1. but was forced to raiſe the Siege and leave it. He reinveſted it the 15 of *June* 1686. and made himſelf Maſter of it, after a Siege of two Months and a half. *Buda* ſtands 195 almoſt S. E. of *Vienna* 140 S. of *Cracovia*, 165 N. W. of *Belgrade*, and 675 almoſt N. W. of *Conſtantiple*. Long. 40 d. 15 m. Lat. 47 d. 38 m. The laſt Siege of this City has been ſo famous, not only for the importance of the Place, but alſo for the vigorous reſiſtance of the Beſieged, and the great Courage of the Imperialiſts, and of a vaſt number of Noble Voluntiers, that reſorted thither from all parts of *Chriſtian Europe*, that I hope, I ſhall oblige moſt Readers to give here the Particulars of it, and as for thoſe that are already acquainted with them, they may skip this Paragraph if they pleaſe.

Relation of the Siege of Buda *from* June 15. 1686. *to* September 2. *in the ſame year.*

THE 15th of *June* the two Bodies of the Imperial Army advanced equally; Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* with the Cavalry encamped at *Dotkamp*, and the Elector of *Bavaria* at *Mohatz*, oppoſite to one another, the *Danube* lying betwixt them. The ſame day the *Count* of *Staremberg* arrived at *Moratz* with the Infantry and part of the Baggage of the Army. The 16th Prince *Charles* went to incamp with the Horſe at St. *Andrew*, the Earl of *Staremberg* with the Foot at *Doſtkam*, and the Elector

Elector of *Bavaria* at *Wailan*, so that the Infidels, from the Ramparts could see the Christians on both sides the *Danube*. The *18th* all the Infantry having joined the Army, the whole Army marched, and invested the Place on all sides. They began the same day to make a Bridge of Boats, as well for the Passage of the Troops of *Bavaria*, as for Communication with the other side of the *Danube*, and afterwards resolved to Attack the Town in four different Places. The first attack, on the side of the lower Town was commanded by Prince *Charles*, and carried on the by the Imperial Troops. The second on the side of the Castle, by the Elector of *Bavaria*; The third was carried on by the Troops of *Saxony*; and the fourth by those of *Brandenburg*, under General *Schoning*. The *19th* Prince *Charles* caused the Army to approach to the Baths, and there fixed the General Quarter, with some Regiments of Foot, within a quarter of a Mile of the City. On the *21st* the Elector of *Bavaria* marched his Troops over the Bridge, and came to incamp at the foot of the Mount St. *Gerard*. The *22d* the Prince of *Newburg*, Grand Master of the Teutonick Order, arrived in the Camp with Count *Dunevald*. The next day the Christians began to batter the *Wasserstadt*, and having made a sufficient breach they entred it, whilst the Infidels retired into the Upper City. On the *30th* the Marquess of *Turlac* arrived in the Camp with the Troops of *Swedeland*, and at the same day arrived also the Auxiliary Troops of *Franconia* and *Suabia*, and two Companies of *Passau* and *Ratisbonne*. The *2d* of *July* the Troops of *Brandenburg* arrived under the Command of the Marshal General *Schoning*. The *13th* the Christians mounted and made themselves Masters of the Breach; but the *Turks* setting Fire to a Furnace, several Voluntiers of great Note, with a great Number of Soldiers, were killed or wounded. The *23d* it was thought fit to summon the Besieged. The Count of *Koningseck*, *Ayde de Camp* General, was sent with an Interpreter and a Drummer to make the Summons. The Turks came to meet him, and took the Letter which they presented to the Commander. There was a Truce of two Hours made on both sides. The Turks brought a Letter wrapped in Scarlet, written by the Governour, in answer to that of Prince *Charles*; wherein he declared that he was resolved to make a vigorous defence. After this answer there was great firing made on both sides. The *27th* the Christians gave a General Assault and became Masters of three Towers, at the

three Quarters of Prince *Charles*, of the Marſhal of *Schoning*, and of the Elector of *Bavaria*. The 1*ſt* of *Auguſt* the Beſieged ſent two Agas, who offered in the name of the Vifier of *Buda*, to remit this Place, with all its Dependencies, and what other two Towns the Emperor ſhould make choice of, if he would make Peace; but as Prince *Charles* was informed, that the Emperor would do nothing but with the conſent of his Allies, he diſmiſſed the Agas. On the 14*th* the Turks who came to the relief of *Buda* appeared in Battel Array; Prince *Charles* fought them, defeated them, took eight Pieces of Canon, and forty Standards with the loſs of 200 Men. The next day, there were found in the Field 2200 dead Bodies of the Infidels. The 22*d* the *Bavarians* ſeized on one of the Towers of the Caſtle. The 29*th* the Succours of the *Turks* made another attempt to enter into the City, but they were repulſed by the Chriſtians. The 31*ſt* they got advice that the Grand Vifier was extreamly diſatisfied with the two Baſſa's who commanded the Troops which the Chriſtians had defeated the 29*th*, and that his Army was but of about 30000 Men. Laſtly, The 2*d* of *September* was the General Aſſault given: The Elector of *Bavaria* accompanied with the Prince of *Baden* began it, attacking the Caſtle. A little while after, Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain* attended by the Prince of *Croy*, *Newbourg* and *Commerci*, the Generals *Souches*, *Diepenthal*, *Scherſſemberg*, and the chief Voluntiers of the Army, marched to the Aſſault. After a fierce Combat which laſted an hour, the Governour being killed upon the breach, the Turks loſt Courage, and retired in diſorder to the foot of a Wall of the Caſtle. The Imperialiſts being entered the City made a terrible Slaughter. The Elector of *Bavaria* found a ſtronger reſiſtance at the Caſtle; for the Turks who were therein their Retrenchments, not knowing that the City was taken, defended themſelves with a great deal of Courage; at laſt, being overpowered, they ſet fire through deſpair, to ſeveral places of the City. After a great Maſſacre, the Elector of *Bavaria* cauſed Quarter to be given to near 2000 Men, who were retired into the Caſtle, whilſt the Earl of *Coningſeck* carried the ſame orders to the Imperialiſts from Prince *Charles* of *Lorrain*. This they did, becauſe the Infidels might have defended themſelves yet a great while, for they had at their Head, the *Aga* of the *Janiſſaries* with the Baſſa's Lieutenant, the Mufti, and ſeveral other Officers, who were made Priſoners by the *Bavarians*. Moſt of the

Women

Women and Children were alſo ſaved. The Infidels being diſarmed ſome were conducted to a Moſque, and the reſt left in the Caſtle, whilſt the Fire they had kindled in the City raged ſo far, that the Walls of the Houſes hardly eſcap'd its fury. The next Day the two Generals viſited the Place, and found in it above 400 Pieces of Artillery, four of which of an extraordinary bigneſs, they call the four Evangeliſts. There was Ammunitions alſo found in it for more than a Month. The Chriſtians did not loſe above 100 Men in this Action, and as they were preparing to go to attack the Grand Vizier in his Camp, they were informed that he had abandon'd it. A Treaſure of 300000 Ducats diſcovered in the City, was given to the Baſſa to uſe as he ſhould ſee occaſion. There were alſo 60000 Sequins found, with other ſums, buried in the Ground in divers places. The Library of the Ancient Kings of *Hungary*, ſo much augmented by *Matthias Corvin*, being not in the leaſt damnified, was tranſported to *Vienna*.

II. *Strigonia* or *Gran*.

Strigonia or *Gran* Lat. *Strigonium*, is ſeated in a Plain upon the *Danube* above *Buda*, and commanded by a Neighbour Mountain, on the Top of which is a good Caſtle. The Archbiſhop of this City is Primate, Chancellor and Preſident of the Council of the Kingdom of *Hungary*; the Cathedral ſtands in the Caſtle. *Soliman* II. took this City in 1543. The Arch-Duke *Matthias* beſieg'd it in 1574. with 50000 Men, but was forced to raiſe the Siege. Count *Mansfeld* general of the Imperial Forces beſieged it again in 1595. and defeated 14000 Turks, but died ſoon after before this City. The Archduke *Matthias* continued the Siege, and forced the City to ſurrender upon Terms, after having been 52 years under the Dominion of the *Turks*. After this *Mahomet* III. beſieg'd it in 1606. and took it again. The Imperialiſts retook it in 1683. after having raiſed the Siege of *Vienna*, and after an obſtinate Combat maintained by the *Turks*, againſt the Imperialiſts and *Polanders*, near the Village *Barkan*, where the King of *Poland* and his Son were in great danger of their Lives. Laſtly, in 1685. The *Turks*, having again beſieg'd it, the Duke of *Lorrain* with the Elector of *Bavaria* forced them to raiſe the Siege and totally defeated their Army. *Strigonia* ſtands 28 Miles N. E. of *Buda* 35 E. of *Raab*, and 115 E. of *Vienna*, Long. 39 d. 42 m. Lat. 47 d. 50 m.

III. *Alba-*

III. *Alba Regalis.*

Alba Regalis, or *Stul Weiſſenburg*, by the *Sclavonians* called *Stolni Biograd*, and *Ebelveis Feierwa* by the *Hungarians*, is ſeated upon the River *Sarwitze* near the Lake *Calaton*. It has been famous heretofore for the Coronations and Sepulchres of the Kings of *Hungary*, and was taken by the *Turks* in 1543. but retaken by the Duke of *Mercoeur* in 1601. but the Infidels took it again the next Year after, and impal'd 40 of the Inhabitants for a deſign to have betray'd it again. On the 18th of *May* 1688. it ſurrendred to the *Imperialiſts*, and one of the Gates was put into the Hands of the Chriſtians, till the Emperor Ratified the Treaty under the Great Seal of the Empire, and having ſpent three days in providing for their departure, on the 20th of *May*, they march'd out about 4000 Souls in all, but not above 700 bearing Arms. The Imperialiſts found in it 34 Pieces of Cannon, great quantities of ſmall Arms, and an incredible ſtore of Ammunition, but no Proviſion. The *Germans* found it fortified with three Baſtions, and two other Works on one ſide, the reſt of the Town being covered by the Moraſs in which it ſtands, 40 Miles S. W. of *Buda*, 110 S. E. of *Vienna*, and 180 N. W. of *Belgrade*. Long. 39 d. 24 m. Lat. 47 d. 23 m.

IV. *Komorra.*

Komorre, or *Komare*, or *Komorra*, Lat. *Komorra*, is a very ſtrong Town, ſituate on the S. ſide of the Iſle of *Schut*, where the *Danube* reunites into one Stream. This Town was well fortified by *Matthias Corvinus* King of *Hungary* in 1472. and it became the Bulwark of *Chriſtendom* againſt the *Turks*, after they took *Strigonia* in 1543. It is populous, and rich as well as ſtrong. It has a Line drawn from the Southern to the Northern Branch of the *Danube*, defended with four Baſtions. The Emperor kept always here a great Garriſon. After the taking of *Raab* (or *Javarin*) in 1591. *Sinan Baſhaw* Beſieged this Town with 60 Ships, and a great number of *Turks* and *Tartars*, but without ſucceſs; for his Treachery and Valour were equally baffled by Baron *Braon* the Governour, who cut off four of the five *Turks* Heads he ſent to Suborn him,

him, and ſent the fifth back to acquaint the *Baſhaw* with their Doom, and that there were no more Traytors to be bought. The chief ſtrength of this impregnable Place is its Fort called the *Tortoiſe*. It ſtands 12 Miles S. of *Newhauſel*, 15 N. E. of *Javarin*, 38 almoſt E. of *Presburg*, 54 N. W. of *Buda*, and 74 almoſt E. of *Vienna*. Long. 39 d. 12 m. Lat. 48 d. 12 m.

V. *Javarin* or *Raab*.

Raab or *Javarin*, is a Town and Fortreſs at the Confluence of the Rivers *Raab* and *Danube*, with a Biſhop's See Suffragan of *Gran* (or *Strigonia*) the *French*, call it *Javarin*; the *Hungarians*, *Gewen*; the *Italians*, *Givvarin*; and the Latin Authors *Jaurinum*, *Arabo* and *Narabo*. This City is ſmall, but very ſtrong; it was taken by the *Turks* in 1591. and retaken by Monſieur *de Vaubecourt* a *Frenchman* in 1606. and has ever ſince been under the Emperor of *Germany*. It ſtands 34 Miles W. of *Strigonia*, as many S. W. of *Presburg*, and 62 almoſt W. of *Buda*. Long. 38 d. 52 m. Lat. 48. d. 3 m.

VI. *Veſprin*.

Veſprin, in *High Dutch*, *Weisbrun*, Lat. *Veſprinum*, is a ſtrong and populous City, the Capital of a pretty conſiderable County, to which ſhe has given her Name, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Strigonia*. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1593. but was retaken ſince by the Emperor, and is ſtill ſubject to him. It ſtands nigh the River *Sarwitza*, 13 Miles W. of *Alba Regalis*, and 53 almoſt W. of *Buda*. Long. 39 d. 6 m. Lat. 47 d. 22 m.

VII. *Kaniſa*.

Kaniſa, or *Kaniſca*, Lat. *Caniſia*, is ſeated upon the River *Sala*, in the *Zalad*, between the Lake *Balaton* and the River *Drave*, not above one Mile from the Confines of *Stiria*, to the Eaſt. It is one of the ſtrongeſt Towns in theſe Parts. It was taken by the *Turks* in 1600. tho' the Imperialiſts did all that was poſſible to prevent it. The following Year the Arch-

Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* Beſieged it, from the beginning of *September*, to the end of *October*, but without ſucceſs. In 1604. Count *Serini* Beſieged it, and had infallibly carried it, if he had been ſuccoured in time. In 1688. *June* 30th the Count *de Budiani* blocked it up with a Body of 6000 *Hungarians*, and 2000 *Heydukes*, which continued till *April* 13. 1690. when in purſuance of a Capitulation that the Emperor had ratified, the Keys of the Gates, hanging upon a Chain of Gold, were delivered to the Count *de Budiani* by a *Turk*, with theſe words, *I herewith conſign into your Hands the ſtrongeſt Fortreſs in the* Ottoman *Empire*. The Imperialiſts found in it great ſtore of large Artillery, taken heretofore from the *Chriſtians*. This Town ſtands 68 Miles, S. W. of *Alba Regalis*, 94 almoſt S. E. of *Vienna*, and 106 S. W. of *Buda*. Long. 37 d. 56 m. Lat. 46 d. 54 m.

VIII. *Sigeth.*

Sigeth, or *Zygeth*, Lat. *Salinæ*, is a very ſtrong Town, ſeated in a Moraſs near the River *Alme*. It has a very good Caſtle, and is fortified with three Ditches, and as many Walls. *Solyman* II. Emperor of the *Turks*, died at the Siege, and the Place was taken three days after in 1596. *Nicholas Eſdrin* Count of *Serini*, who was Governour of it, being ſlain in a Sally he made at the Head of his remaining Forces. The Imperialiſts retook this City from the *Turks* in *January* 1688. and found therein 85 Pieces of Cannon. It ſtands 44 Miles S. of *Alba Regalis*, 64 E. of *Caniſa*, and 74 S. W. of *Buda*. Long. 39 d. 24 m. Lat. 46 d. 36 m. There is another Town of the ſame Name in *Tranſylvania*, near the Fountains of the *Tibiſcus*.

IX. *Cinq Egliſes*, or *Quinque Eccleſiæ.*

Cinq Egliſes, Lat. *Quinque Eccleſiæ*, called by the *Germans*, *Funff-kirken*, is a place of no great ſtrength, on the River *Keoritz*, 12 Miles off the River *Drave*, 32 Miles N. E. of *Zigeth*, and 49 almoſt N. of *Poſega*. Long. 40 d. 6 m. Lat. 46 d. 26 m.

X. *Mo-*

X. *Mohatz.*

Mohatz, is a little Town between *Colocza*, and the Influx of the *Drave* into the *Danube* four *German* Miles from either, and 6 N. W. of *Eſſeck*. It is memorable for two great Battels fought near it; the firſt between *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, and *Solyman the Magnificent* in 1526. in which this Unfortunate Prince *Lewis* with 25000 Men fought 300000 *Turks*, who killed 22000 of the Chriſtian Army; the King in his flight over the Brook *Curaſs*, fell into a Quagmire, and was ſwallowed up. After this, *Solyman* took and ſlew 200000 *Hungarians*, and got ſuch a footing in this Kingdom that he could never be expelled. The ſecond, in ſome part, retrieves the Loſs and Infamy of the former. On the 29th of *July* 1687. the *Prime Viſier* having paſſed the *Drave* at *Eſſeck*, on purpoſe to Fight the Chriſtian Army under the Command of the Duke of *Lorrain*, upon *Auguſt* 12. there followed a Bloody Battel, in which the *Turks* loſt 100 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Mortars, and all their Ammunition and Baggage, and about 800 Men upon the Place of Battel, beſides thoſe that were Drowned in paſſing the River. After this Victory *Dunewalt* found *Eſſeck* deſerted by the Enemy, and took poſſeſſion of it.

XI. *Altenburg*, or *Owar.*

Altenburg, or *Owar*, Lat. *Ovaria*, is a very ſtrong Town on the *Danube*, in the County of *Muzon*, the beſt Out-work to *Vienna*, ſubject to the Emperor. It ſtands 18 Miles almoſt S. of *Presburg*, and 50 E. of *Vienna*.

XII. *Baboiſca.*

Baboiſca, or *Baboliza*, called *Manſuetinum* in *Antonin*'s Itinerary, is a Town and Caſtle, on the River *Rymnia*, in the County of *Sigeth*, from which it ſtands 19 Miles to the W.

XIII. *Bataſeck*, or *Bachia.*

Bataſeck, or *Bachia*, is a ſmall Town of *Lower Hungary* at the Confluence of the *Danube* and *Sarwizze*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhoprick of *Coloczа*; it was under the *Turks* until 1686. but after the taking of *Quinque Eccleſiæ* it returned to the Obedience of the Emperor. It ſtands 20 Miles S. of *Coloczа*, and 70 S. E. of *Buda.*

XIV. *Darda.*

Darda, is a ſtrong Fort in the County of *Caranywar*, on the North end of *Eſſeck*'s Bridge, about ſix Miles N. W. of *Eſſeck.* It was Built by the *Turks* in 1686. and taken by the Imperialiſts in 1687.

XV. *Palotta.*

Palotta, is a Town of no great Conſideration in the County of *Alba-Regalis.* It was taken from the *Turks* by the Imperialiſts in *October* 1687. The *Baſſa* that commanded there immediately deſired to Capitulate, and marched out with 250 Men, and as much Baggage as every Souldier could carry. There were found Eight Pieces of Cannon, divers Mortars, and great quantity of Powder and Proviſion, with three Colours. *Palotta* ſtands five Miles almoſt N. of *Alba Regalis.*

Article II.

Tranſilvania.

Bounds. *Tranſilvania* is a Principality, and part of the Ancient *Dacia* having *Hungary* to the Weſt; Mount *Carpathus* to the North; *Moravia* to the Eaſt, and *Walachia* to the South. Its' *Extent.* length and breadth are four Days Journey each; it

it had its Name from the *Romans*, by reaſon of the Forreſts and Mountains that environ'd it; the *Hungarians* called it *Erdely*, and the *Germans Sibenburgen*, a Name derived from the Seven Towns Built there by the Baniſh'd *Saxons*. Several other Inhabitants ſetled in it, but the *Saxons* who beſt Cultivated the Country, had the firmeſt footing. The *Romans* afterwards under *Trajan* became Maſters of it. It was afterwards united to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, and now its Princes are ſubject ſometimes to the *Turk*, ſometimes to the Emperor of *Germany*. *Name.* *Hiſtory.*

The Plains are very fruitful in Corn, the Hills covered with Vines, and the Mountains well ſtocked with Gold, Silver and Salt Mines. They have alſo Bitumen, whereof they make Torches, whoſe ſmoke is good to refreſh the Brain. In their Woods they have great numbers of Deers, Bears, and extraordinary wild Horſes. Their Water is unwholeſom, becauſe it paſſes through Mines of Alum and Mercury, but there are ſome that taſte like Wine, others that petrifie, and form a hard Cruſt, round Wood, or any thing elſe thrown into them. *Quality.*

This Principality is inhabited by three ſorts of Nations, *viz. Saxons*, *Bulgarians* and *Hungarians*; the firſt poſſeſs the Province called the *Seven Towns*; the *Bulgarians* dwell on the Banks of *Mariſe*; the *Hungarians* poſſeſs the Frontiers of *Walachia*, and follow the *Grecian* Religion. Theſe are divided into Counties, pay no Tribute to the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, but are obliged to ſerve at their own Expences when he goes to War. *Inhabitants.*

The Doctrine of *Calvin* and *Luther* were introduced here in 1561. For *George Brandrata*, Phyſician to *John Zapol*, Count of *Scepus*, and *Vayvode* of *Tranſilvania*, made this young Prince embrace the Sentiments of *Luther* by means of *Denis Alexis*, but this Man not Executing his Orders with care enough, he ſubſtituted *Francis David* in his Place, who of a *Lutheran* made the Prince a *Calviniſt*, and at laſt taught him the Doctrine of *Arius*. *Stephen Bathori* Prince of *Tranſilvania* in 1571. afterwards choſen King of *Poland*, endeavoured to re-eſtabliſh Popery; and to that end gave the Government of this Principality to his Brother *Chriſtopher Bathori*, who caſt *David* into Priſon, where he died Mad. He founded a College of *Jeſuits* at *Colaſwar*; but dying in 1583. his Son *Sigiſmund* who ſucceeded him, to comply *Religion.*

comply with the *Transilvanians*, was forced to dismiss the *Jesuits*, but recalled them two years after.

Government. This Principality is now incorporated with the Kingdom of *Hungary*, under the protection of the Emperor; for *Michael Abafti* the 23d Prince from *John Huniades*, who succeeded *John Kemani* in 1661. by a solemn Act given at *Hermanstadt*, *May* 9. 1688. with the full consent of the States of *Transilvania*, made an entire submission of this Country to the Emperor and the King of *Hungary* to last for ever, and accordingly he received Imperial Garrisons into all the principal places. The said Prince dying in 1690. the States in a general Assembly resolved to adhere to the Interests of the Emperor against all the Pretences of Count *Teckely*, or the *Ottoman Port*, according to the Tenour of the said Treaty.

The most considerable Places in the Principality of *Transilvania* are,

- *Hermanstadt*, Bish. Cap.
- *Alba Julia*, or *Weissemburg*, Bish.
- *Brassow*, or *Cronstadt*,
- *Colosvar*, or *Clausenburg*,
- *Segesvar*,
- *Agnetlin*,
- *Altenberg*,
- *Bestercze*,
- *Newmark*.

I. *Hermanstadt.*

Hermanstadt, Lat. *Cibinum* or *Hermanopolis*, called by the Inhabitants *Zeben*, the Capital of *Transilvania*, and Residence of the Prince, is a large, populous, strong and well built City. It has no Bishop at present, but is reckoned a Bishop's See Suffragan of the Archbishop of *Colocza* in *Hungary*. The Inhabitants of this City are *Saxons*, and five Jurisdictions depend upon it. The Prince of this Country having formerly put himself under the Protection of the *Grand Signior*, the late Duke of *Lorrain* prevail'd with the Prince *Abafti* to put himself under the Protection of the Emperor, and to receive a Garrison of 3000 *Germans* in 1687. This City stands in a Plain, on the River *Cibin*, 160 Miles N. E. of *Belgrade*, and 235 almost E. of *Buda*. Long. 45 d. 48 m. Lat. 46 d. 46 m.

II. *Wei-*

II. *Weiſſemburg.*

Weiſſemburg, Lat. *Alba Julia*, which the *Hungarians* call *Giula Fejerwar*, is ſituate upon the River *Mariſe*, (which the Inhabitants call *Marons*, and the *Germans Meriſch*) with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Colocka*. The ancient Kings and Princes of this Country made their ordinary reſidence in this City, which has been much greater than now it is, as may be ſeen by its rare *Roman* Medals, Coins and Inſcriptions, evident ſigns of Antiqnity and Grandeur. It ſtands 34 Miles W. of *Hermanſtadt*, 68 N. E. of *Temeſwar*, 90 E. of *Waradin* and 196 E. of *Buda*. Long. 45 d. Lat. 46 d. 46 m.

III. *Cronſtadt*, or *Braſſaw.*

Braſſaw, or *Cronſtadt*, Lat. *Patroviſſa*, is a ſtrong City, and a Biſhop's See ſituated near the Frontiers of *Moldavia*, and the Carpathian Mountains. Some take it for the *Prætoria Auguſta* of *Ptolomy*. and others call it *Corona* and *Stephanopolis*; and pretend that it is one of the Seven Cities Built or Repaired by the *Saxons*. It ſtands 65 Miles almoſt N. E. of *Hermanſtadt*. Long. 47 d. 20 m. Lat. 47 d. 5 m.

IV. *Clauſemburg.*

Clauſemburg, called *Coloſwar* by thoſe of the Country, and *Claudiopolis* in Latin, is a great and populous City, with the Title of a Biſhoprick, and an old Cittadel, ſituated upon the little Brook *Samos* at the foot of the Mountains towards the Frontiers of *Hungary*, 34 Miles N. W. of *Weiſſemburg*, and 64 of *Hermanſtadt*. Long. 44 d. 25 m. Lat. 47 d. 11 m. The States of *Tranſilvania* are kept in it.

V. *Segeſwar.*

Segeſwar, called *Sebezberg* by the *Germans*, Lat. *Segethuſa*, is ſeated on the River *Cochel* at the foot of the *Carpathian*

Mountains, ſubject to the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, under the Emperor. It ſtands 40 Miles N. of *Hermanſtadt*.

VI. *Agnetlin*, or *Agnabat*.

Agnetlin, or *Agnabat*, is one of the Chief Towns in *Tranſilvania*, tho' of no ſtrength; it is ſeated on the River *Harbech*, 25 Miles almoſt N. of *Hermanſtadt*, ſubject to the Prince of *Tranſilvania*, and protected by the Emperor.

VII. *Altemberg*.

Altemberg, is a ſmall City ſeated upon a Hill, Built out of the Ruins of *Zalnatra*, 20 Miles S. W. of *Weiſſemburg*, or *Alba Julia*, and 42 S. of *Clauſenburg*.

VIII. *Beſtercze*, or *Beſteriza*.

Beſtercza, or *Beſteriza*, Lat. *Biſtricia*, is a ſmall but very neat City, which ſtands in a very large Plain upon a River of its own Name, 80 Miles N. W. of *Hermanſtadt*.

IX. *Newmark*.

Newmark, Lat. *Nova Marchia*, called *Waverhely* by the *Hungarians*, is ſeated on the River *Meriſh*, at the foot of the *Carpathian* Mountains, 36 Miles N. E. of *Clauſenburg*. The States of *Tranſilvania* uſually meet here.

Article III.

Podolia.

Bounds. *Podolia*, is a great Province of *Poland*, in *Lithuania* between *Moldavia* to the S. *Black Ruſſia* to the W. *Volhinia* to the N. and the *Tartars of Oczakow* to the E.

This

This Province is very fertile, but has been often wasted by the Inroads of the *Tartars* and *Cossacks*, and is now the Theatre of the War between the *Poles* and the *Turks*. It's usually divided into the *Higher Podolia* that lyes to the West; wherein are the Cities of *Kaminieck* and *Bar*, and into the *Lower*, which lyes to the East, and has in it the City of *Bracklaw*.

I. *Kaminieck*, Bish. Cap.

Kaminieck or *Caminieck*, Lat. *Camenecia*, *Clepidava*, or *Camienicum*, is a very strong Town, and the Capital of *Podolia*. The Poles call it *Kaminieck Podeleki*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishoprick of *Lemberg*, and stands upon a Mountain by the River *Shortzyck*, which a little lower falls into the *Nieſter*. The *Turks* very often attempted this Place without ſucceſs; but it having ſuffered much by Fire in 1669. and being thereupon Beſieged by them in 1672. it was taken, the *Poles* being then Engaged in a Civil War amongſt themſelves, and the Town in an ill condition of Defence. The *Coſſacks* under *Motuha* blocked it up in *April* 1687. and the *Poliſh* Army deſigned to Attack it in *September* following, but upon the approach of the *Ottoman* Forces, they were both of them forced to retire. The *Poliſh* Army kept it in a manner blocked up by their Incampment in 1688. And in 1689. the Forces of *Lithuania* and *Poland* ſetting down before it, began a formal Attack, *Aug.* 20. but croſſed with ill ſucceſs, raiſed the Siege in *September* following. This City ſtands 72 Miles N. W. of *Soczow*, 116 almoſt S. E. of *Lemburg*, 280 E. of *Cracovia*, and 290 S. E. of *Warſovia*. Long. 47 d. 46 m. Lat. 48 d. 50 m.

II. *Bar*.

Bar, is a very ſtrong Town on the River *Row*, in the Palatinate of *Kaminieck*, upon a Hill among Marſhes, and now ſubject to the *Turks*. It ſtands 70 Miles N. E. of *Kaminieck*, and 54 N. W. of *Braclaw*. Long. 49 d. 22 m. Lat. 49 d. 14 m.

III. *Braclaw.*

Braclaw, Lat. *Braclovia*, is a ſtrong Town in *Lower Podolia*, ſituated upon the River *Boz*, towards the middle of this Province, and Capital of the *Palatinate* of the ſame Name, it is ſubject of the King of *Poland*, but the Country has been ſtrangely ruined by the *Turks* ſince the taking of *Kaminieck*, off which City it ſtands 110 Miles to the E. Long. 50 d. 52 m. Lat. 48 d. 53 m.

Article IV.

Moldavia.

Name. *Moldavia*, is a Principality of *Europe*, known alſo under the Name of *Great Walachia*, or *Walachia Ciſalpina*, formerly part of *Dacia*, and afterwards of the Great Kingdom of *Hungary*. It has its Modern Name from a River, or from the Borough *Moldavia*. The *Nieſter* divides it from *Podolia*, on the N. the *Black Sea*, and the *Danube* divide it from *Bulgaria* on the E. It has the Rivers *Danube* and *Serethe*, or *Miſſou* on the South, and the Mount *Hemus* divides it from *Walachia* and *Tranſilvania* on the Weſt. It is about 90 Leagues long from Eaſt to Weſt, and 70 from N. to S.

Bounds.

Extent.

Quality. This Country is fruitful in Corn, Pulſe, *&c.* the Air very good. There is ſuch plenty of Wax and Honey, that their Tythes are worth above 200000 Crowns to the Prince. The Inhabitants are Chriſtians under the Greek Patriarch, and the Tribute they paid formerly to the *Turks*, was formerly about 1400 Pounds; but the Port increaſeth it from time to time, not caring how poor they make them to keep them obedient. In 1686. the *Poles* over-ran all this Country, and took their principal Cities; they therefore ſince relinquiſhed the *Ottoman* Intereſt, and voluntarily put themſelves under the Protection of the Emperor of *Germany* in 1688.

Hiſtory.

Thi

This Country is divided into *Moldavia*, properly so called, towards the West, and *Bessarabia* towards the East, where the *Danube*'s Mouths are, and belongs to the *Turks*.

Bessarabia, is inhabited by the *Tartars Drobuces*, or of *Budziack*, and the *Tartars* of *Oczakow*, both great Thieves.

The Places of Note in *Moldavia Proper* are,
- *Sockzow*, or *Czukaw*,
- *Jassy*, or *Jazy*,
- *Pudna*,
- *Targorod*, or *Trescort*.

In *Bessarabia*,
- *Tekin*, or *Tigina*,
- *Akierman*, or *Bialogrod*,
- *Oczakow*,
- *Kilia nova*.

I. *Sockzow*.

Sockzow, or *Czukaw*, is a great and strong City, the Capital of the Principality of *Moldavia*, and the ordinary Residence of the Prince called *Kayvode*. It stands on the River *Serethe*, 54 Miles N. E. of *Cronstat*, and 74 almost S. of *Kamieneck*. Long. 48 d. 30 m. Lat. 47 d. 44 m.

II. *Jassy*.

Jassy, or *Jazy*, is a great and populous City on the River *Pruth*, subject to its own Prince, under the protection of the Emperor. The *Poles* took it in 1686. and soon after left it again. It stands 60 Miles E. of *Sockzow*.

I. *Tekin*.

Tekin, or *Tigina*, is a great City, the Capital of *Bessarabia* on the River *Niester* towards the Borders of *Podolia*. It stands 100 Miles N. E. of *Jazy*. Long. 51 d. 20 m. Lat. 47 d. 30 m.

II. *Bialogrod*, or *Akierman*.

Bialogrod, is a ſtrong City upon the *Nieſter* near the *Pont Euxine*, and the Capital of the Principality of *Budziack*. It ſtands 42 Miles S. W. of *Oczakow*, and 270 N. of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 54 d. 34 m. Lat. 47 d. 32 m.

III. *Oczakow*.

Oczakow, or *Ocziakow*, Lat. *Axiace*, is a ſtrong Town ſeated at the Fall of the *Boryſthenes* or *Nieſter* into the *Euxine* Sea. It has a Caſtle which is Garriſon'd by the *Turks*, but the Citizens are *Precopenſian Tartars*; it was Built by *Vitolaus* Duke of *Lithuania*, and at firſt peopled by his Subjects. Near this City the *Poles* gave the *Tartars* a fatal overthrow in 1644. This Place gives Name to the Neighbouring *Tartars*, who are ſo troubleſom to *Podolia*, *Lithuania*, and *Poland*, that the King of the latter pays them Tribute to prevent their Incurſions. It ſtands 44 Miles N. E. of *Bialogrod*, and 290 N. of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 55 d. 27 m. Lat. 47 d. 52 m.

IV. *Kilia Nova*.

Kilia Nova, is a ſtrong Town of *Beſſarabia*, ſubject to the *Turks*, upon the *Danube* 60 Miles S. W. of *Bialogrod*, and 230 N. of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 53 d. 28 m. Lat. 46 d. 44 m.

Article V.

Walachia.

Bounds. *Walachia*, or *Valaquia*, a Principality of *Europe*, was formerly part of the ancient Kingdom of *Hungary*. It lyes between *Moldavia* to the N. E. *Tranſilvania* to the N. W. *Hungary* to the Weſt, and *Bulgaria* to the South. It is not very long ſince

since it was divided into great *Valachia* or *Cisalpina*, (the present *Moldavia*) or little *Valachia* or *Transalpina*, (the which is now called *Valachia*.) It has Mines of Gold, Horses the most esteemed in *Europe*, and a great number of Rivers. The *Turks* call it *Carabogdana*, that is the *Land of black Corn*. This Province is divided into 13 Counties promiscuously Inhabited by *Saxons*, *Hungarians*, and Natives. The *Vaivode* or Prince has 100000 Crowns by his Tythes of Honey and Wax, a great Commodity in that Country; and his Customs upon the *Malmsie* of *Candia*, carried thro' his Lands into *Germany*, bring him a great Sum too. He is now Tributary to the *Grand Signior*, to whom he generally pays 70000 Ducats, but is sometimes obliged to pay 100000 to maintain himself in his Principality. He can raise 10000 Horse, and 1000 Foot. The People here are inconstant, and wild; their Tongue inclines somewhat to the Latin, which makes some think they are descended from the *Romans*. In the Ceremonies of their Religion, which is that of the *Greeks*, they make use of the *Lingua Franca*, used almost over all the Orient.

Division. *Quality.* *Riches.* *Government.* *Strength.* *Inhabitants.* *Religion.*

The places of Note in *Walachia* are,
- *Tarvis*, or *Targovisco*, Cap.
- *Brascovia*,
- *Buthorist*,
- *Margozest*.

I. *Tarvis*, or *Targovisco*.

This is a great and considerable City, the Metropolis of *Walachia*, and the ordinary Residence of the *Vaivode*. It stands on the River *Launiza*, 94 Miles S. E. of *Hermanstat*, 140 S. W. of *Jazy*, and 200 E. of *Belgrade*. Long. 47 d. 38 m. Lat. 48 d. 54 m.

II. *Brascovia*.

Brascovia, or *Bracslow*, or *Brasgow*, is a City towards the North Parts of *Walachia*, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Colocza*, 47 Miles almost N. of *Tarvis*.

Article VI.

Bulgaria.

Bounds. BVlgary, Lat. *Bulgaria*, a Province of *Europe* belonging to the *Turk*, had in times past the Title of Kingdom. It stretches from *Servia*, which it has on the W. along the *Danube*, which parts it from *Moldavia* and *Walachia*, unto the Mouths of this River in the *Black Sea*, which bounds it on the East; and on the South a long Chain of Mountains separates it from *Macedonia* and *Romania*, the old *Thracia*.

Inhabitants. *Bulgaria*, formerly made part of *Lower-Mœsia*, Authors do vary about the Original and first Seat of its Inhabitants. There are several who think that they came from the *Asiatick Sarmatia*, and that they took their Name from the River *Volga*, which discharges it self into the Sea of *Hyrcania*, having had their Seat upon its Banks before they passed into *Europe*. Others make them descend from the Ancient *Getæ* or *Gepids*. However, they have often opposed the Emperors of *Constantinople*, and made Incursions into *Italy* and *France*, under the Kings of the Second Line.

The most remarkable places in *Bulgaria* are,

- *Sofia*, Cap. Archb.
- *Nicopolis*, or *Nigeboli*, Archb.
- *Guistandil*,
- *Panfalca*,
- *Ternovo*,
- *Hasgrad*,
- *Silistria*,
- *Prounda*, or *Proslavisa*,
- *Tomi*, or *Trosmi*,
- *Mesembria*, or *Mesevira*.

I. So-

I. *Sofia.*

Sofia, or *Sophia*, is called by the *Turks Triadizza*, and is an Archbiſhop's See; it was of old called *Sardicca*, and belonged then to the *Lower Maſia*. It is ſeated upon the River *Ichar*, at an equal diſtance from the Borders of *Thracia* E. *Macedonia* S. and *Servia* W. being now a great, populous, but unwalled City, and the Seat of the *Baſſa* or Governour for the *Beglerbeglicz* of *Romelia*; it is ſuppoſed to have been Built by the Emperor *Juſtinian* in Honour of his Wife *Sophia*: It is noted for one of the greateſt General Councils in 307. that ever was held; wherein by the Artifice of *Conſtantius*, the Council of *Nice* was condemned. *Amurat* II. took this City, and ſince that time all the Country of its dependency has been ſubject to the *Turks*. It ſtands 150 Miles S. of *Targoviſco*, and 315 W. of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 47 d. 12 m. Lat. 43 d. 25 m.

II. *Nicopolis.*

Nicopolis, or *Nigeboli*, which the *Turks* call *Sciltaro*, is ſeated upon the *Danube*, the Capital of a *Sangiak*, with an Archbiſhop's See. It is famous for the Victory which *Bazajet* I. won there In 1396. It ſtands 74 Miles almoſt N. of *Sofia*.

III. *Siliſtria.*

Siliſtria, is a great City, the ſecond of *Bulgary* (by ſome reckoned the Chief) and the Capital of a *Sangiac*. It ſtands 18 Miles S. of *Nicopolis*, and 70 N. of *Sophia*. Long. 47 d. 50 m. Lat. 44 d. 25 m.

From *Siliſtria* to *Tomi* or *Troſmi*, (known in Antiquity by *Ovid*'s Confinement) are ſeen the remains of a Wall Built by the Emperors of *Conſtantinople* againſt the *Barbarians*.

Arti-

Article VII.

Servia.

Bounds. *Servia*, is a Province of the Turkish Empire, which by the *Romans* was called *Mœsia Superior*, and then esteemed a part of *Thrace*. It is of great Extent, being bounded on the North by the *Danube*, which separates it from *Hungary* and *Walachia*, on the West by *Bosnia*, on the South by *Albania* and *Macedonia*, and on the East by *Bulgaria*. This Country is very fruitful and *Quality.* rich, having several Mines of Gold and Silver. In the Year 1350. *Vbsan* or *Dusan* Reigned, and was *History.* the first King of *Servia*, and called himself also Emperor of *Greece*. He Conquered *Bulgaria*, *Bosnia*, and several other Nations in those parts. But his Family ended in *Stephen* in 1371. The *Servians* submitted to *Amurath* I. after the taking of *Nissa*, but being provoked by his Cruelty revolted in 1376. and joined with the Despote of *Bosnia*. In 1388. *Lazarus* Despote of *Servia* fought *Amurath* I. in the Plains of *Cassovia*, in which Battel fell 50000 Men; and *Amurath* was slain after the Fight as he was viewing the Field by a wounded *Servian*, who rose from the Dead Bodies, and stabb'd him to Revenge the Death of *Lazarus* his Master, who was slain here too. In 1420. *Amurath* Sultan of the *Turks* made an Invasion on *George Despote* of *Servia*, called the *Rascian*, took *Nevomento*, *Scopia*, and *Sinderovia*, with two of the Despote's Sons, put out their Eyes, and cut off their Genitals, and Married their Sister for her great Beauty. In 1427. the *Servians* were reduced by the same Prince; in 1454. they were again reduced, and have since that time been subject to the *Ottoman* Port.

The Places of Note in *Servia* are,

- *Belgrade*, Cap. Bish.
- *Semendria*, Bish.
- *Nissa*,
- *Scopia*, Archb.

I. *Belgrade.*

I. *Belgrade.*

Belgrade, or *Griſchiſh-Weiſſemburg*, Lat. *Alba Græca*, and *Alba Bulgarica*, is ſeated a little below the Confluence of the *Save* and *Danube*, very conſiderable for its greatneſs, and for its ſituation upon a Hill, which renders it extraordinary ſtrong. Some do take it for the old *Taurinum*, but that was too far from the Confluent of the *Save* and *Danube*, to be the ſame with *Belgrade*. There is more likelihood that the latter being increaſed by the Ruin of the other, its Neighbourhood made it to be taken for the ſame City. *Belgrade* is a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhoprick of *Antivari*. *Amurath* II. loſt a Victorious Army before it in 1439. and *Mahomet* II. his Son loſt another Army of 250000 Men before it in 1456. which the brave *Huniades* ruin'd by this Stratagem; he ſuffered a Party of the *Turks* to enter the Town, and whilſt they were plundering, ſallied out, and took their Cannon, turned them againſt themſelves, killed 40000 of them, and forc'd the reſt to an inglorious flight, leaving all their Baggage and Ammunition behind. In 1521. *Soliman the Magnificent* took it after two Months Siege, *Lewis* King of *Hungary* being then but 15 Years of Age, and the other Chriſtian Princes being ingaged in a Mutual War. It was for many Years after neglected by the *Turks*, but in 1686. they begun to refortifie it after the loſs of *Buda*. In 1688. the Emperor ſent the Duke of *Bavaria* againſt it with a Potent Army, he forced his way over the *Save*, *Aug.* 8. and defeated 6000 of the beſt of the *Turkiſh* Troops, on the Tenth he March'd toward *Belgrade*, whereupon the *Turks* ſet Fire to the Lower Town, and abandon'd it, tho' they had 20000 Men Incamp'd, and a ſtrong Work which reach'd from the Town to the *Save*. An old *Baſſa* was left to Command the upper Town and Caſtle. On the 12th. the Chriſtians begun their Approaches, the *Turks* making a Vigorous Defence; but Breaches being made, the *Imperialiſts* Storm'd it thrice ſucceſſively at the 6th. of *September*, and at the third Aſſault, entred the Place, putting all to the Sword at firſt, ſo that there were about 7000 kill'd and thrown into the *Save*; but the *Baſſa* and about 3000 more obtained Quarter, having Chain'd 200 Chriſtian Slaves, whom they ſet betwixt them and the *Imperialiſts*. There were 76 Pieces of Cannon, with a vaſt deal of Plunder, tho' the

the Inhabitants had been removing their Effects a long time, and a 1000 Boats went down the River the Day before the lower Town was Burnt. The Christians had about 4000 killed and wounded in this Siege. In 1690. the Emperor being Attack'd by the *French* King upon the *Rhine*, the prime Visier sat down before *Belgrade*, *Octob.* 3. with 60000 Men. The Garrison consisted of 6000 Men well provided, who made a Gallant Defence, and killed abundance of *Turks*; but on the 8th. a Bomb falling into the Magazine, blew it up, with 1700 *Germans* going to Mount the Guard, and set Fire to the other Magazines, blew up part of the Walls, and filled the Ditches, so that the Enemy entred by whole Squadrons, and put all to the Sword. The Fire destroyed the Town and Castle, and only the Governour with 300 of the Garrison escaped. He was afterwards brought to his Tryal for not having done his part, but acquitted. Since that time the *Turks* have refortified this City. It stands 165 Miles S. E. of *Buda*, 160 S. W. of *Hermanstadt*, 230 N. W. of *Sofia*, 280 S. E. of *Vienna*, and 540 almost W. of *Constantinople*. Long. 42 d. 24 m. Lat. 45 d. 20 m.

II. *Semenbria.*

Semenbria, is a City and Bishoprick on the *Danube*, 24 Miles E. of *Belgrade*. The *Turks* took it in 1690. from the *Imperialists*.

III. *Nissa.*

Nissa, is a very considerable City upon the River *Nichawa* It is strong by its situation, capable of being improved, and has five Mosques. The Country round it is very fruitful and pleasant. This City is memorable for the defeat of the *Turks* by the *Imperialists*, on the 24th of *September* in 1689. under Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, whereupon all *Servia* and *Albania* submitted to the Emperor, as did also the Town nextday after the Victory; but it was retaken by the *Turks* in 1690. after a Siege of three Weeks. It stands 140 Miles S. E. of *Belgrade*. Long. 45 d. 5 m. Lat. 43 d. 53 m.

IV. *Scopia*,

IV. *Scopia*, or *Uſcopia*:

Scopia, or *Uſcopia*, (which *Sanſon* places in *Bulgaria*) is a large City at the foot of Mount *Orbelus*, on the River *Veratazar* near the Borders of *Macedonia*, partly on Hills, partly on Plains, in a pleaſant Country. It was at firſt a Biſhop's See, but is now an Archbiſhop's, and is a pleaſant, populous, and trading City. There are in it 700 Tanners, many fair Houſes, and ſome handſom Sepulchral Monuments. The beſt Houſes are richly furniſhed with Carpets to tread on, finely painted. This City in the Year 1689. was taken by *Picolomini* for the Emperor of *Germany*, it being deſerted by the *Baſſa* and its Inhabitants: The *Germans* ſaid it was as big as *Prague* in *Bohemia*, and had 60000 Inhabitants, and 400 *Jews*, but being open, and only walled, and taken late in the Year, the *Imperialiſts* plunder'd it, and burnt it down to the Ground. It ſtands 60 Miles S. E. of *Niſſa*, 66 almoſt W. of *Sofia*, and nigh 200 S. E. of *Belgrade*. Long. 45 d. 48 m. Lat. 43 d.

Article VIII.

Raſcia.

SOme Geographers include *Raſcia* in the Kingdom of *Hungary*, others in *Servia*, and others in *Sclavonia*; I ſhall follow neither of them, but make it a diſtinct Province, according to *Sanſon's* Maps.

Raſcia, is a Principality bounded on the N. by the River *Drave*, that ſeparates it from the Kingdom of *Hungary*, on the E. by the *Danube*, on the S. by the *Save*, that divides it from *Servia* and *Boſnia*, and on the W. by *Sclavonia*.

The Places of Note in *Raſcia* are, { *Peter Waradin*, *Eſſeck*, *Swernick*.

I. *Peter-*

I. *Peter-Waradin.*

Peter-Waradin or *Petro-Waradin* called by the Inhabitants *Petrowar* Lat. *Acuminium*, or *Petro-Varadin*, is situate on the *Danube* between the *Save* and the *Drave*, and has been very famous during the present War. The Turks made it their common passage into upper *Hungary*, after the Emperors Forces had made themselves Masters of *Buda*, and for that purpose kept a Bridge of Boats over the *Danube* here: the Revolt and Mutiny against the prime Visier, after the Battel of *Mohats*, happened here, whereby that General was forc'd to fly for his Life to *Belgrade*, and thence to *Constantinople*. It has since been taken and retaken by both Parties. Its Fortifications were blown up by the Imperialists in 1688. and the Town quite burnt down a little after. But the Emperor in 1691. begun to refortify it, and intends to make it a place of great strength. It stands 32 Miles N. W. of *Belgrade*, and 36 S. E. of *Esseck*, Long. 41 d. 55 m. Lat. 45 d. 38 m.

II. *Esseck.*

Esseck is a Town upon the *Drave* which has been very famous in the Present Wars betwixt the Turks and Imperialists; The Town stands low and the Streets are plank'd with Trees. Upon one side of the Gate, is a part of a *Roman* Inscription *M. Ælian*, &c. on the other a Man's head in Stone. In or near this Place *Constantius* defeated *Magnentius* the Usurper and Murtherer of *Constantine* II. in 339. The Town is great and populous, by reason of the Trade and Commerce, but not strong; and therefore the Turks have of late bestowed much cost and pains in fortifying it. But that which is the great wonder is the Wooden Bridge, 8585 Geometrical paces long, and 17. broad; running over the *Drave*, over a long Marsh and the River *Fenna*, from the City to the Fort of *Darda*, which is on the other side in the lower *Hungary*. It was built by *Soliman* the *Magnificent* in 1521. as soon as he had taken *Belgrade*, and has Rails on both sides, with Towers of Wood at every quarter of a Mile. Count *Nicholas Serini* burnt part of it in 1664. which necessitated the Turks to build

build that part a little nearer the *Danube*, because they could not without great charges and difficulty, pluck up the remainder of the Trees which the Water had preserved from the Fire. By this Bridge the Turkish Armies used to pass between *Hungary* and *Constantinople*. Near this Place the unfortunate *Lewis* King of *Hungary*, was defeated in 1526. in attempting to stop *Soliman*'s passage into his Kingdom. Count *Lessy* burnt this Bridge a second time in 1685. and possess'd himself of the Town of *Essek*; but the Castle holding out he blew up their Magazines, plunder'd the Town and left it. In 1686. The *Turks* began to build it after another manner, by driving rows of Trees into the Earth, and filling up the space with Earth, that it might not be subject to be rain'd by Fire. But the Duke of *Lorrain* destroyed it in 1687. drove the *Turks* over the *Drave*, and in a few days entirely ruined, what 8000 men had been many Months a Building. After the taking of *Belgrade*, the Turks sat down with an Army of 15000 Men before this place, but retired without success in 1690. It stands 65 Miles N. W. of *Belgrade*, and 100 S. E. of *Buda*, Long. 41 d. 25 m. Lat. 46 d. 4 m.

III. *Swernick.*

Swernick is a great City with a considerable Pass on the River *Trina*, near the Confines of *Bosnia*, 28 Miles E. of *Sarain*. It was taken by the Imperialists *Octob.* 19. 1688.

Article IX.

Bosnia.

Bosnia or *Bossina* is a Province of *Europe* formerly a Kingdom. It is situated betwixt the Rivers *Unna*, *Save* and *Drina*, and took its name from the River *Bosna*. It *Borders* *Servia* on the East; *Dalmatia*, on the South; *Croatia* on the West, and *Sclavonia* and *Rascia* on the North. This Country was anciently part of *Pannonia*, conquered since by the *Goths*, and at last by the *Sclavonians*, who becoming Tributaries

Bounds.

History.

taries and ſubjects to the *Hungarians*, *Boſnia* had the ſame Fate. It conſiſted then only of one Province, which has ſince had Princes of its own. *Mahomet* II. ſeized it in 1463. and Flead *Stephen* the laſt King of *Boſnia*. In 1688. at the ſame time that the Duke of *Bavaria* marched to the Siege of *Belgrade*, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* went with a ſtrong Detachment of *Germans* and *Hungarians* to the Conqueſt of *Boſnia*. The *Croatians* having Orders to join with him, the 14th of *Auguſt* his Army paſſed the River *Unna*, tho' the Baſſa oppoſed him with 15000 Men, after which he took *Caſtanovitza*, which is a Caſtle of three ſtrong Towers, and a Wall according to the ancient way of Fortification, and ſeated on the *Unna*, between *Croatia* and *Boſnia*, which yielded without reſiſtance. The 15th the Army went towards *Gradiſca*, which was ſet on fire and deſerted, as was alſo *Debitza* and *Jaſſenovitz*, and 3000 *Turks* were intercepted and cut off near the former. The 25th he marched toward *Brod*, (the *Croats* being ſent home) in order to reinforce the Siege of *Belgrade*, but finding the *Baſſa* had ſtill a conſiderable Body of Men he reſolved to diſperſe them before he went. The *Baſſa* lay then at *Terwent* five *Hungarian* Miles from *Brod*, and the 4th of *September* he marched towards him in the Night with a Body of 3000 *German* Horſe without any Foot. The 5th by break of Day, they fell upon the Enemies Camp 15000 ſtrong, and defeated their Horſe, and of 7000 Foot, which could not ſo well ſhift, 5000 were ſlain and 2000 taken, with the loſs of 150 Chriſtians, upon which *Bagnaluca* the laſt Town yielded to Prince *Lewis*, and ſince that the *Germans* are become Maſters of all the other Places, and have reconquered the whole Province.

The Principal places of this Province are,

- *Sari* or *Boſna*, *Saray* Cap.
- *Iſwornick*.
- *Ternovitza*.
- *Bagnialuck* or *Bagnaluca*.
- *Kretno*.
- *Faickza* or *Tetze*.
- *Debitza*, or *Dobicza*.
- *Jaſſenovitz*.
- *Tina*.

I. *Sari*.

I. *Sari.*

Sari or *Bosna-Saray* is seated upon the River *Miglazza*, and is accounted now the principal City of *Bosnia*, (which honour belong'd formerly to *Jaitza*, and then to *Warbosaum*,) and stands 50 Miles S. W. of *Peter-Waradin*, and 175 S. of *Buda*, Long. 40 d. 15 m. Lat. 45 d. 10 m.

II. *Jaykza.*

Jayeza, *Gieza* or *Gaitia*, formerly the Capital City of *Bosnia*, is a mighty strong City and Castle, seated on the River *Plena*. This City was recovered by the King of *Hungary* in 1463. from the Turks, who endeavoured to retake it the same year, without success; but they took it afterwards, and made it the seat of a *Sangiack* or Governour. It stands 42 Miles E. of *Wihitz*, 60 almost N. of *Bagnialuck*, 82 Miles N. E. of *Zara*, and 154 almost S. of *Buda*. Long. 39 d. 15 m. Lat. 45 d. 22 m.

Article X.

Sclavonia.

UNder the name of *Sclavonia*, the ancients comprehended *Hungary*, *Sclavonia propria*, *Croatia*, *Dalmatia*, *Bosnia*, *Servia*, *Rascia* and *Bulgaria*, reaching from the River *Drave* to the Gulph of *Venice*. But by *Sclavonia* at present is only meant that part of the ancient *Pannonia*, which is bounded by the *Drave* on the North; *Rascia*, on the East; the *Save*, on the South; and *Germany*, on the West. It is 32 *German* Miles in length, and 12 in breadth. *Ancients. Extent. Modern. Bounds. Extent.*

It is said to have had its name from the *Slavi* an ancient People who came from *Scythia* in the time *Name.*

History. of the Emperor *Justinian*, and having seized *Istria* and all *Greecia*, founded the Kingdom of *Poland* under *Lechus*, and that of *Moravia*, under *Zechus*, *Anno* 550. they were beat out of *Greece* by *Constantine*. And in 783. they were kept under by *Lewis* the *Pious*. In 807. they embraced Christianity by the Preaching of one *Methodius*. The Emperor *Lewis* II. had War with them, about 858. as also the Emperor *Otho* in 960. They infested *Canute* and *Sueno* Kings of the *Danes* in the Xth Century, but *Walduner* overcame them in 1161. *Anno* 1200. *Canute* the *Dane* overcame the Marquess of *Brandenburg*, who had possest himself of *Sclavonia*, and after this the *Sclavonians* became Tributaries to the *Hungarians*. They were most of them of

Religion. the *Roman* Church, but performed their Wor-

Language. ship in their own Language, which was formerly very extensive, and spoken in more places than any other living Tongue in *Europe*, and is yet, tho' in different Dialects, from the *Adriatick* Gulf to the Northern Ocean, by the *Istrians*, *Dalmatians*, *Bosnians*, *Moravians*, *Bohemians*, *Lusatians*, *Silesians*, *Poles*, *Lithuanians*, *Prussians*, *Scandinavians* and *Russians* almost as far as *Constantinople*, and much used among the *Turks*.

In 1504. this Country was subdued by *Soly-*

Government. *man* the *Magnificent*. in 1687. after the *Turks* were defeated, at *Mohatz*, their Army Mutiny'd against the *Grand Visier*, and the *Turks* deserting it, the whole Country, except *Gradisca*, submitted to the Emperor.

This Country is very fruitful, and has many

Quality. Mines; the People are so enamoured with

Manners. War, that they often pray they may die with their Swords in their Hands.

The most remarkable Places here are,

- *Posega.*
- *Gradisca.*
- *Sopia.*
- *Novigrad.*
- *Koprantz.*
- *Waradin.*
- *Brodt.*

I. *Posega.*

I. *Posega.*

Posega, the Capital City of *Sclavonia*, is a Place of an indifferent strength, but of great Commerce. It has 400 Villages depending upon it, and consists of about 1000 Houses. The Country about it is very fruitful, producing fruits of all sorts of an extraordinary size. It was taken from the *Turks* by the Imperialists in 1687. The *Bey* made at first some resistance, but after having fired some Cannon, he abandoned the Place; part of the Garrison retired to the Mountains, and the rest into different places upon the *Save*. The *Germans* found in it a great quantity of Ammunition and Provision, with five Pieces of Cannon. This City stands on the River *Oriana* 120 Miles S. of *Buda*, 126 W. of *Belgrade*, and 185 S. E. of *Vienna*, Long. 39 d. 42 m. Lat. 45 d. 46 m.

II. *Gradisca.*

Gradiska is a strong Town seated upon the River *Save*, toward the Frontiers of *Croatia*. It was taken from the *Turks* by the Imperialists under the Command of the Duke of *Croy* in 1691. It stands 30 Miles almost W. of *Posega*, Long. 39 d. Lat. 45 d. 39 m.

III. *Brodt.*

Brodt is a small Town 15 Miles S. of *Posega* famous for a Victory Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* gained over the *Turks* in 1688.

Article XI.

Croatia.

Bounds.

Croatia has the Title of a Kingdom, and comprehended formerly all between the *Drave* and the Sea of *Dalmatia*, and was divided into three parts, but now that is called *Croatia* that lies between *Bosnia* on the East, the Gulf of *Venice*, on the South; *Germany*, on the West; and *Sclavonia* on the North; *Croatia* is called *Krabatin* by the *Germans*, and *Corbavia* in Latin. The People of this Province are good Warriors, and take much after the *Germans*, *Hungarians* and *Sclavonians* for their Customs and Manners, so that their Gentlemen are said to share with the first in their Drunkenness; to imitate the second in their Pride; and to be every whit as importunate as the last. The *Croates*, especially those called *Uscokes*, are very swift, and run up and down Mountains like Bucks, with Shoes made of Cord on purpose. *Croatia* is commonly divided into the *Austrial* and the *Ottoman*, because the House of *Austria* and the *Turks* are Sovereigns thereof.

Name. Manners

To the Emperor. { *Segna.* Bish. / *Sangrad.*

To the Turks. { *Wihitz* or *Pighiton.* / *Sissaken*, or *Sisseg.* / *Velay.* / *Castanovitz.*

I. *Segna* or *Zeng.*

Segna or *Zeng*, is a strong City on the Bay, anciently called *Flanaticum* now *Quarnaro* or *Carnaro*, from the Mountain *de Carnia*, and has over against it the Island of *Veglia*. This is the Capital City of the Principality of *Morlachia*, and a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Spalatro*. It is strong both

both by Art and Nature, having vaſt Woods and Mountains behind it to the Land-ward, ſo that an Army can hardly get to it, and the Port is not capable of a great Fleet. About the year 1539. It was in the poſſeſſion of the Count *de Frangipani*, and was claimed by *Soliman*, the Grand Seignior as a part of *Hungary*, which he had then conquered in great part. This forced *Ferdinand* the Emperor to take it into his own hands, after which he entertained the *Uſtbochi* a ſort of Robbers like our *Buccaneers*, who had like to have kindled a War betwixt the *Turks* and the *Venetians*. The Coaſt about this Bay is full of ſmall Iſlands, Rocks and Creeks, ſo that it has ever been a Receptacle for Pyrates. Thoſe Pyrates in time became 500 or 600 Men, and did great damage to the *Turks* and to the Chriſtian Merchants. The *Turks* provok'd by the Injuries of theſe *Buccaneers* in the year 1592. began a War againſt the *Auſtrian* Dominions, which laſted till the year 1602. In the year 1613. *Fadre Paolo* in his continuation of the Hiſtory of the *Uſcbochi* tells us, that this City conſiſted of three ſorts of Men, the *Stipendarii* or Liſted Men, which were 200 under four Captains; the *Caſalini*, or Citizens, which were then about 100 Families; And the *Venturini*, who were Fugitives from Turkey, *Dalmatia* and *Apulia*; their whole number not above 2000. Yet this handful of Men, plagued the State of *Venice* from 1537. to 1616. The War I laſt mentioned loſt the Empire of *Germany*, *Agria* in 1596. and *Caniſa* in 1602. In the year 1615. the Arch-Duke of *Auſtria* declared a War againſt the *Venetians*, on the ſcore of theſe Pyrates, which drew the *Dutch* to aſſiſt them; and this forced the Arch-Duke the next year to ſuppreſs this Neſt of Pyrates, ſo that they were never heard of ſince. *Segna* ſtands 45 Miles nigh S. of *Carolſtad*, as many N. W. of *Zara*, and 52 W. of *Wibitz*. Long. 35 d. 59 m. Lat. 45 d. 16 m.

II. *Wibitz.*

Wibitz or *Pighiton*, is a very ſtrong City, ſeated on a ſmall Lake by the River *Unna* reckoned the Capital of *Croatia*. It ſtands 44 Miles S. E. of *Carolſtat*, 52 almoſt N. of *Zara*, and 84 nigh W. of *Poſega*. Long. 37 d. 44 m. Lat. 45 d. 18 m.

III. *Castanowitz.*

Castanowitz is a good Castle on the River *Unna*, near the Borders of *Bosnia* 34 Miles W. of *Gradisca*. It belonged to the *Turks*, but was taken by Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and submitted to the Emperor of *Germany* in 1688.

Article XII.

Dalmatia.

Bounds. *Dalmatia*, is a Province lying on the Gulf of *Venice*, part of the ancient *Illyria*. It was anciently very large, but is now more contracted. It has *Istria*, on the West; *Croatia* and part of *Bosnia*, on the North; *Servia* and *Albania*, on the East; and the Gulph of *Venice* on the South.

Language. Their Language is *Sclavonick*, and their

Religion. Religion for the most part Popery.

Manners. The People are Martial, but ridiculous in their Divertisements.

History. The Pope at a Council held by two of his Legates, at *Salone*, erected this Province into a Kingdom, and invested *Demetrius* their Duke, with Sword, Scepter and Crown, *Anno* 1076. *Diocletian* the Persecuting Emperor, was a Native of this Country; whether he retired after his Abdication. It was added to *Hungary* in 1310. together with some adjacent Provinces.

Dalmatia is divided into three parts, as followeth.

The first belongs to the *Venetians* and comprehends.

- *Zara.* Archbp. Cap.
- *Nona.* Bish.
- *Zemonico.*
- *Sebenico.* Bish.
- *Trau.* Bish.
- *Spalatro.* Archbp.
- *Salone.*
- *Clissa.*

The

The second belongs to the *Turks*, and comprehends these opposite Places, but the *Venetians* have of late conquered most of them.

- *Scardona.* Bish.
- *Narenca* or *Narenza.* Bish.
- *Trebigna.* Bish.
- *Castel-Nuovo.*
- *Cattaro.* Bish.
- *Budoa.* Bish.
- *Antivari.* Archbp.
- *Dulcigno.* Bish.
- *Scutari.*

The third is the Republick of *Ragusi*, in which are,

- *Ragusi* or *Dobronika.* Archbp.
- *Stagno.*

I. *Zara.*

Zara Lat. *Jadera* is a very considerable Town and Port, Capital of *Dalmatia*, and an Archbishop's See. It is environed by the Sea, being joined to land only by a Draw-Bridg: Besides this, it is defended with six strong Bastions, *Ladislaus* King of *Naples*, who also took the quality of King of *Hungary*, sold it with the depending Islands to the *Venetians* in 1409. to whom it belong'd before, for they being assisted by *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, and other Princes that were going to the Conquest of the *Holy-Land*, after *Saladin's* Death, made themselves Masters of it in 1200. This City stands 116 Miles N. E. of *Ancona*, 184 almost S. E. of *Venice*, and 165 N. W. of *Ragusa*. Long. 37 d. 20 m. Lat. 44 d. 34 m.

II. *Nona.*

Nona Lat. *Ænona* is a well-fortified Town and Port of *Dalmatia*, with a Bishoprick under the Archbishoprick of *Zara*. It stands 35 Miles N. of *Zara*.

III. *Zemonico.*

Zemonico was a strong hold of *Dalmatia*, about seven Miles from

from *Zara*. The *Venetians* yielded it to the *Turks* in 1573. but in 1647. The Proveditor *Foſcoli* obſerving how the *Turks* of that Garriſon did annoy the Country all about, reſolved to beat them out of it, which he did and then demoliſhed the Fort. In 1682. The *Turks* deſigned to eſtabliſh themſelves there, but were cut off by the *Morlaques*.

IV. *Sebenico.*

Sebenico Lat. *Sebenicum Sicum*, is a ſmall, but ſtrong City upon the *Adriatick* Sea, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. It has been under the *Venetians* ſince the year 1412. before which time it was a Sea-Port Town of *Croatia*. It has a Caſtle and Fort built upon a Rock, which has four times baffled the *Ottoman* Forces, and is ſituate at the Mouth of the River *Kerka*, 30 Miles N. W. of *Spalatro*, and 44 S. E. of *Zara*, Long. 38 d. 18 m. Lat. 44 d. 16 m.

V. *Traw.*

Traw is a very ſtrong and populous City, a Sea-Port and a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Spalatro*. It ſtands in a ſmall Iſland of the ſame name, but joined to the Continent by a Bridge, it is ſubject to the Republick of *Venice* ſince 1420. and lies 24 Miles S. E of *Sebenico*.

VI. *Spalatro.*

Spalatro Lat. *Spalatum*, or *Palatium Diocleſiani*, and *Salona Nova*, is very Strong, Rich and Populous, and an Archbiſhops See. Its name ſeems to be a Corruption of *Palatium*, becauſe it was in former times, the Palace of *Diocleſian*, who was born at *Salona*, about a League from *Spalatro*. This City is well-fortified, and about a Muſquet ſhot from the Eaſt Gate there is a Fort built upon high Ground, which commands the City. Here is alſo a very ſpacious and convenient Harbour. The *Venetians* have but a ſmall Garriſon there, as truſting in their Fort of *Cliſſa*, there being no paſſage from *Turkey* to this City, but under the Cannon of that Place. The Cathedral of this City was of old a Temple that ſtood

in

in the midst of *Diocletian*'s Palace. Since this Temple was changed into a Church, they have broken through the Wall to make a Quire to it, and made several Windows in it, for before it received light only by the Gate or Door, according to the Custom of the Heathens, who commonly made their Temples all dark, to render their Mysteries the more venerable, by the borrowed light of many Torches and Lamps. The Walls of *Diocletian*'s Palace, which contain the two thirds of the City, are in a manner whole and intire, and make an exact square, with a Gate in the midst of each side. The Country round this Place is very fruitful, and all Provisions very Cheap. It stands 30 Miles S. E. of *Sebenico* 74 S. E. of *Zara* and 92 N. W. of *Ragusi*. Long. 38 d. 50 m. Lat. 44 d.

VII. *Salona.*

Salona is a City on the Gulph of *Venice*, now ruined by the *Sclavonians*, but formerly was a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Spalatro*, and much mentioned in ancient Writers, and more particularly famous for the Retreat of the Emperor *Diocletian*. The *Venetians* have built a Castle, near its ruins, which stands five Miles N. of *Spalatro*.

VIII. *Cliffa.*

Cliffa is a strong Fort 10 Miles N. E. of *Spalatro*, and 34 almost W. of *Sebenico*.

IX. *Scardona.*

Scardona is seated upon the River *Kerka*, in Latin *Titius*, which compasseth a great part of it so as to make it a kind of *Peninsula*. It is about seven Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea, with a Bishops See under the Archbishop of *Spalatro*. It was formerly a famous City, and the Capital of the *Turkish Dalmatia*. It is still considerable. In the year 1683. the *Morlacks* of *Croatia* took it from the *Turks*, and General *Veliar* put a good Garrison into it for the *Venetians*, after that he had put the place into a condition of being a Bulwark against

the

the Incursions of the Infidels. It is about 30 Miles almost N. of *Sebenico*.

X. *Narenza.*

Narenza, or *Narenca*, Lat. *Naro*, is seated on the Gulf at *Venice*, and belongs to the *Turks*; it was formerly very considerable, and the Capital of *Dalmatia*, but at present it is in a manner wholly ruined. It has a Bishop Suffragan of *Ragusi*. The *Venetians* took it in 987. and the *Turks* in 1479. It stands 44 Miles N. of *Ragusa*.

XI. *Trebigni*, or *Trebigna.*

Trebigna, is a small and inconsiderable, but very Ancient City, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishoprick of *Ragusa*, subject to the *Turks*. It stands 20 Miles almost N. of *Ragusi*. Long. 41 d. 2 m. Lat. 43 d. 10 m.

XII. *Castel-Nuovo.*

Castel-Nuovo, is a Town of the Dutchy of St. *Saba*, or of the Province of *Herzegovine*, seated upon the Canal of *Cattaro*, three Leagues from its Mouth, and over-against the Eastern Sea. The Castle of *Salimanega*, which is joined to the place on the North-side is built upon a very rocky place, and is commanded by the Mountain of St. *Veneranda*, whence also the Tower of *Fastagick*, which is partly built upon the Rock, and partly upon the joining Ground, can be batter'd. This great Tower was used by the *Turks* as a Magazine for Powder. The high Fortress called *Goringrad* is 650. paces from the Town, on the Northern side, and this may be batter'd to pieces from the top of *Mont-stichi*, which is nigh it. This place was Attacked in 1538. by the Pope, the Emperor's, and *Venetian* Army, and taken by them, and Garrisoned with *Spaniards*, but they put three Colours into it, one for the Pope, one for the Emperor, and a third for the Republick. They did not enjoy it long, for the very next Year *Barbarossa* came into the Channel with 90 Galleys, and 30 Fustes, and having landed 80 Pieces of Canon, and some Men,

Men, that were joined by the *Sangiac* of the Province, he Battered the Place, and carried it by Assault. The *Spaniards* sustained a great Loss on this occasion, for there were 4000 of them either killed, or put to Iron. The *Venetians* endeavoured to retake it in 1572. but were forc'd to give over the Enterprize, yet have at last made themselves Masters of it in 1687. jointly with the Pope's Troops, and those of the Order of *Malta*, which fell out thus; Count *Herbestein* Great Prior of *Hungary*, and General of the Gallies of *Malta*, and Commander of the Pope's Seven Gallies, received Orders from the Pope to join the *Venetian* Army in the *Morea*, commanded by the Generalissimo *Morosini*, to undertake some considerable Enterprize in *Dalmatia*, which he did upon the 7th of *August* 1687. and with the General *Cornaro* resolved upon the Siege of *Castel-Nuovo*; this Resolution was put in Execution the 2d of *September*, the 29th the *Turks* quitted the Town, and the next Morning those of the Castle yielded upon condition, that they might have with them what they could carry upon their Backs, with Vessels to Transport them into *Albania*, all which was executed the 2d of *October*, the *Turks* came out, being 9000 well-arm'd, and about 1000 Women and Children. *Castel-Nuovo* stands 12 Miles W. of *Cattaro*. Long. 41 d. 26 m. Lat. 42 d. 38 m.

XIII. *Cattaro.*

Cattaro, or *Catarro*, called by Latin Authors *Catharum*, or *Cathara*, (which *Le Noir* takes to be the *Ascrivium* of *Ptolomy* and *Pliny*) is seated upon a Gulf to which it gives its name, and is defended by a Castle Built upon a Hill, with a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Ragusi*. This City belongs to the *Venetians*; the *Turks* have often attempted it, but to no purpose. It stands 50 Miles S. E. of *Ragusi*. Long. 41 d. 40 m. Lat. 42 d. 36 m.

XIV. *Budoa.*

Budoa, is situated upon the Sea, betwixt the Gulph of *Cattaro*, and the City of *Dulcigno*. *Pliny*, *Ptolomy*, and *Stephanus* of *Byzantium* have made mention of it under the Name of *Butua*, *Bulua*, *Buthoe*, *Alexandro Donato* having Cowardly

ly yielded *Antivari* to the *Turks* in 1571. *Auguſtin Paſqualigo* ſurrendred *Budua*, whereof he was Governour, but was not blamed becauſe of the weakneſs of the Place. *Zacharia Salomoni* Governour of *Cattaro*, having retook it ſoon after with the Land and Sea Forces, the Republick of *Venice* took care to fortifie it, ſo that though it is a ſmall Place, yet it is very Regular. It ſuffered much in 1667. by an Earthquake, but great care was taken to Repair the Ruins cauſed by this Accident. This Town is a Biſhop's See Suffragan of *Antivari*, and ſtands 8 Miles N. W. of that City. Long. 41 d. 44 m. Lat. 48 d. 54 m.

XV. *Antivari.*

Antivari, Lat. *Antibarum*, which ſome take to be the Ancient *Doclea*, is ſeated upon the *Adriatick* Sea, or Gulph of *Venice*; of a Biſhoprick created into a Archbiſhoprick by Pope *Alexander* II. with 10 Suffragans in 1062. It has ſince fallen under the Tyranny of the *Turks*. It ſtands 60 Miles S. E. of *Raguſi*. Long. 41 d. 42 m. Lat. 43 d. 15 m.

XVI. *Dolcigna, Scutari.*

Dolcigno, or *Dulcigno*, and *Scutari*, or *Scodra*, were formerly reckoned in *Dalmatia*, but belong now-a-days to the Kingdom of *Albania*, of which we ſhall Treat in the next Section.

Of the Republick of Raguſi.

Raguſi, or *Raguſa*, is a City and Republick upon the Gulf of *Venice*, with an Archbiſhop's See. Some Authors eſteem it to be the ſame with the Ancient *Epidaurus*, but others will have the Ruins of that City to be on the other ſide, in a place called *Raguſi Vecchio*. However it be, this City which the *Sclavonians* call *Dubronich*, is very well Built. Its ſituation is upon a Rock, ſo high on one ſide and craggy, that 'tis a Covert to it, and on the other ſide it ſtretches

along

along a little Tongue of Land where 'tis waſhed by the Sea. Near this City is the Fort of St. *Lawrence*, and a Port. It's Inhabited by many Merchants, and the beſt peopled place in *Dalmatia*. The Government of it is almoſt like unto that of the Republick of *Venice*. It's true, that the fear of loſing their Liberty is ſo great, that it obliges them to change their Duke or Governour every Month, and to continue their Officers in their Poſts but for ſix Weeks; wherefore Gentlemen cannot wear a Sword, nor lye abroad without informing the Senate therewith; and in the Night time, Strangers, and eſpecially *Turks*, are lock'd up in their Lodgings by them. Moreover, the Gates of the City are never open but for three or four Hours by Day in Summer time, and not above an Hour and a half in Winter. The *Raguſians* pay Tribute to the *Turks*, whom they fear; to the *Venetians*, whom they hate; to the Pope, Emperor, and King of *Spain*, upon conſideration. *Raguſia*, or the Country of *Raguſa* is but inconſiderable, comprehending no more than the Town of that Name, *Stagno*, and two or three Villages. This City is very much ſubject to Earthquakes, and had terrible ſhocks in 1637. and 1667. The Senate of *Raguſa* is compoſed of Sixty Senators, whereof Forty at leaſt, muſt meet together when they aſſemble for Judgment. Civil Matters, at the Commencement of the Suit, are brought before Six of the Senate, from whom there is an Appeal to the College of Thirty, who are no Senators, and if the Decrees be for Sums exceeding 500 Crowns, the Appeals are finally determin'd by the Senate. Their Judicial Proceedings are in *Latin*, but they plead in *Italian*, or the Language of the Country. Criminal Affairs are judged by an Officer, from whom there is an Appeal to a Juriſdiction compoſed of Six Senators, and if the Sentence be confirm'd there, the Affair is terminated; but if otherwiſe, the Senate takes Cognizance thereof, and Judges it. As to Politick Affairs of leſſer Importance, the Governour with Six of the Senate decides them, and theſe Six Senators exerciſe that Charge a Year. *Raguſa* ſtands 82 Miles N. W. of *Scutari*, 160 S. E. of *Jaicza*, 165 S. E. of *Zara*, and 168 S. W. of *Belgrade*. Long. 40 d. 40 m. Lat. 43 d. 3 m.

Stagno.

Stagno, Lat. *Stagnum*, is a ſmall City and Sea-Port belonging to the Commonwealth of *Raguſa*, with a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of that City, from which it ſtands 18 Miles almoſt N. W. Long. 40. d. 40 m. Lat. 43 d. 18 m.

THE

THE MARTIAL-FIELD OF EUROPE

SECT. VI.

Greece *Lat.* Græcia.

THIS Country which the Turks now a days call *Rumelia*, derives its ancient Name of *Greece* from a certain King call'd *Græcus*. Another King whose name was *Hellen*, gave it the name of *Hellas*, and its People that of *Hellenes*. But the name of *Greece* is taken variously: for at first it comprehended only two little Countries, of which the one was called *Thessalia*; and the other *Hellas*, or *Greece* properly so called. Afterwards *Epirus*, *Macedon*, *Achaia*, the *Peloponnesus*, as also the Islands round about that extremity of the Continent, received the name of *Greece*. Besides that, the name of *Great Greece* was given to *Sicily*, and the lower part of *Italy*. And lastly, the name spread it self into the Continent of Neighbouring *Asia*, which was called *Asiatick Greece*. *Greece*, properly so called, which we are now to describe, is bounded on the North by a long Chain of the Mountains *Mariani*, which separate it from *Romania*, *Bulgaria* and *Servia*; on the West, by the *Adriatick* and *Jonian* Seas; on the South, by the *Mediterranean* Sea; and on the East by the *Archipelago* or *Name.* *Bounds.* *Whites*

White-Sea, formerly *Mare Ægeum.* It ſtretches
Situation. from the 42 d. 30 m. to the 49 d. 30 m. of Longitude and from the 34 d. 40 m. to the 43 d. of
Extent. Northern Latitude; ſo that its Extent W. and E. is about 420 Miles; and about 500 S. and N.

Ancient Diviſion. *Greece* was formerly divided into ſix part, *viz.*

1. *Peloponneſus.*
2. *Epirus.*
3. *Greece Proper.*
4. *Theſſaly.*
5. *Macedon.*
6. The *Iſlands.*

Greece, properly ſo called, or *Hellas* was ſubdivided into *Ætolia*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, *Attica*, *Megaria*, *Bœotia*,, and the Country of the *Locri.*

Modern Diviſion. *Greece* at this Day is divided into ſeven parts, *viz.* ſix large Provinces, and the Iſlands.

1. *Albania* on the *Adriatick* Sea or Gulph of *Venice.*
2. *Epirus*, on the *Jonian* Sea.
3. *Macedon.* } On the *Ægean* Sea, or *Archipel*, or *White*
4. *Theſſaly.* } Sea.
5. *Achaia.*
6. *Morea*, a Peninſule on the South of *Achaia* environ'd with the *Jonian*, *Cretian* (or of *Sapienza*,) and *Ægean* Seas.
7. The *Iſlands.*

The ſix firſt have preſerved their ancient Names, except *Morea* formerly called *Peloponneſus* and *Albania*, formerly part of *Epirus.*

Quality. The Air is here generally mild, temperate and wholeſom. The Soil extreamly fruitful in all neceſſaries, as Corn, excellent Wine, and Fruits the moſt exquiſite in the whole World. There are alſo very good Paſtures that feed abundance of Cattel; and the Woods are ſtock'd with Fowl and Deer.

Antient Inhabitants. Their Wit. The Ancient *Greeks* had the advantage over all other Nations for Learning, Bravery and Wiſdom. They were the Inventors of Arts and Improvers of Sciences, and as they were renown-

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ed for Learning, so were they no less fam'd for their Military Prowess, extending their Arms into several Kingdoms of the Universe, so that People resorted to 'em from most parts of the World, either to be instructed in the Liberal Sciences, or else to learn the Art of War. The Countrey was so fertile in Men of Learning, that the time was once when there were found to be above three hundred Authors, who had made the Description of one Battel. The *Greeks* were also the People, who first of all submitted to Laws, and who found out the way to govern themselves and rule others. Their most famous Law-givers were *Cecrops*, *Draco* and *Solon* in *Athens*; *Lycurgus* in in *Lacedæmon* or *Sparta*; *Zeleucus* among the *Locri*; and *Minos* in *Creta* or *Candy*. Their Laws were so famed throughout all the World that about the year of *Rome* 303. and of the World 3533. the *Decemvirs* of *Rome* sent three of their Colleagues, *Spurius Posthumius*, *Aulus Manlius*, and *Publius Sulpitius* to copy them out, from which they framed *the Laws of the* XII. *Tables*, so much celebrated in *Roman* Antiquity.

Courage.

Wisdom.

Laws.

As *Greece* was the *School* of all other Nations, so was *Athens* the School of all *Greece*; and the *Athenians* distinguished themselves from the rest by the Curiosity of their Genius, and the Elegancy of their style. Nevertheless if they surpassed the rest in Politeness and Delicacy of Wit, yet they were great admirers of Tales and Fictions. Almost all their Authors were addicted to Superstition, and their Poets were the Fathers of their false Deities and the Inventors of the Pagan Theology. Nor were the *Greek* Historians any more addicted to Truth, than their Poets. Their ancient Histories especially those of *Herodotus*, and *Diodorus Siculus* are full of *Fables* and *Romances*; and their Modern Historians had recourse to Visions and extraordinary Adventures to satisfy their Genius's, which is the reason we have nothing of exact or certain knowledge of what passed toward the latter end of the *Constantinopolitan* Empire.

Religion.

Histories.

At present the *Greeks* are so far degenerated from what they anciently were, so cowed by the *Turks*, both Priests and People so miserably Ignorant, and so frequently abjure the Christian Religion to embrace Mahumetism for the more quiet enjoyment of the conveniencies of this Life, that were it not

Modern Inhabitants.

for those Christian Festivals and Fasts which are in such veneration among them, the Christian Religion would e're this, in all probability have been eradicated out of the Country. But by means of those solemnities wherein their Holy Performances continue five Hours together, and sometimes seven they still preserve a Face of the Christian Religion under a Patriach, Bishops and Priests, of which the Learned Dr. *Smith* of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, has given us an exact* account. The *Greek* Priests and Prelates wear their Hair long, like the Layety of *Europe*. Their Pontifical and Priestly Habits are different also from those of the *Roman* Church. The Patriarch wears a *Dalmatic* or long Gown with Sleeves all Embroidered, and upon his Head a Royal Crown instead of a Mitre. The Bishops wear a certain Cap down to their Ears, like the Hollow of a Hat without Brims. Nor do they bear crosses in their hands, but only a little crutch of *Ebony*, tipped with Ivory or Mother of Pearl. In the Sacrament they make use of leaven'd Bread, and administer the Sacrament in both kinds. They admit of no Images in *Base Relief*, or emboss'd work, but only Paintings or Sculptures in Copper and Silver, nor do they make use of Musick in their Churches. Their Monks or *Caloyers*, which are generally of the Orders either of St. *Basil* or St. *Chrysostom* lead very austere lives, especially those of Mount *Athos*.

Religion.

* *De Græcæ Ecclesiæ hodierno statu Epistola.* Printed in 1678.

Greece comprehended formerly several Kingdoms as that of *Epirus*, *Thessaly*, *Macedon*, &c. there were also many Republicks, of which *Athens* and *Lacedæmon* were the most renowned. She fought a long time in defence of her Liberty, but was at length subjected to the *Romans*; afterwards she buckled to the Emperors of *Constantinople*, and now groans under the Yoak of the *Turks*; under whose Government all her Cities lie utterly ruined. 'Tis true *Morea* and some Places in the other Provinces seem to breath again under the Protection of the *Venetians*, who have of late, wrested them from those Infidels.

Government.

CHAP.

CHAP. I.

Albania.

ALbania, is a large Province or Kingdom, formerly a part of *Epirus*, bounded on the North by *Dalmatia* and *Servia*, on the East by *Macedonia*, on the South by *Epirus*, and on the West by the *Adriatick* Sea. *Bounds.*

This Country was a Celebrated part of Ancient *Greece*, it has been subject to the *Turks* for these 200 Years last past, that is, ever since *Mahomet* II. won it from the Successors of the Renowned *George Castriote*, alias *Scanderbeg*, he that beat the *Turks* in 22 different Battels, but at present the Inhabitants, (who are about 70000 Souls, for the most part Christians or Renegado's) seem much disposed to shake off the *Turkish* Yoke, and to put themselves der the protection of the *Venetians* This Province was ever famous for the Courage, Swiftness and Dexterity of its Cavalry, to whom the *Turks* have been beholden for many a Victory. *History.*

The most Remarkable Cities and Towns of *Albania* are,

- *Scutari*, Bish. Cap.
- *Antivari*, Archb.
- *Dulcigno*, Bish.
- *Ducagini*, Bish.
- *Alessio*,
- *Croya*, Bish.
- *Durazzo*, Archb.
- *Elbassan*,
- *Ocrida*, Archb.
- *Albanopoli*,
- *Polina*, Arch.
- *Vallona*.

I. *Scutari.*

Scutari, Lat. *Scodra*, was formerly a City of *Dalmatia*, and the Seat of the Kings of *Illyricum*. It is now the Capital of

Albania, and a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*, and ſtands upon the River *Bocano*, 24 Miles from the *Adriatick* Sea. The Inhabitants call it *Scadar*, the *Turks Iſcodar*, and the *Italians Scutari*: It was twice Beſieged by *Mahomet* II. without ſucceſs, and in 1487. reſigned by the *Venetians* for a Peace. This City lyes by a Lake, 80 Miles S. E. of *Raguſa*, 178 S. of *Belgrade*, and 210 W. of *Theſſalonica* or *Salonichi*. Long. 42 d. 20 m. Lat. 42 d. 26 m.

II. *Antivari.*

Antivari, Lat. *Doclea*, was alſo formerly a Town of *Dalmatia*, but is accounted in *Albania* ſince the *Turks* are Maſters of it. Pope *Alexander* II. of a Biſhop's See erected it into an Archbiſhoprick in 1062. and gave it Ten Suffragans. It ſtands on a riſing Ground upon the *Adriatick* Sea, 18 Miles N. W. of *Dolcigno*, and 60 S. E. of *Raguſi*. Long. 41 d. 32 m. Lat. 42 d. 13 m.

III. *Dolcigno.*

Dolcigno, or *Dulcigno*, is an Epiſcopal City under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*, ſeated near the *Adriatick* Sea, 18 Miles S. E. of *Antivari*, and 27 S. W. of *Scutari*.

IV. *Ducagini.*

Ducagini. or *Dagno*, is the Head of a Territory of the ſame Name, with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Antivari*. It ſtands on the River *Drin*, or *Drino*, 24 Miles E. of *Scuturi*.

V. *Aleſſio.*

Aleſſio, or *Aleſſo*, or *Aleſco*, Lat. *Liſſus*, is ſeated upon the River *Drin* 8 Miles from its Mouth, and 12 S. of *Ducagini*. It is famous for the Tomb of the Renowned *Scanderbeg*, who died there in 1467. and for whoſe Memory the *Turks* have ſo great a Veneration, that happy are they who can approach his

his Monument, and carry away ſome of the Earth, or a piece of the Sepulchre, which they tye to their Elbows, as a precious Relick that raiſes their Courage in Battel.

VI. *Croya.*

Croya, or *Croie*, or *Crua*, is a ſtrong and conſiderable City on the River *Lizane*, reckoned by ſome the Capital of *Albania*. *Volteran* ſays that it was called *Troy*; however, it has been a long time the Reſidence of the Brave *George Caſtriot*, called *Scanderbeg* Prince of *Albania*. But after his Death *Mahomet* II. took it in 1477. It was formerly an Epiſcopal City under the Archbiſhop of *Durazzo*, and ſtands 52 Miles almoſt S. of *Scutari*.

VII. *Durazzo.*

Durazzo, or *Drazzi*, is a ſtrong and celebrated Town and Sea-Port at the Mouth of the River *Argentaro*, Built by thoſe of *Corfu* in the 130th Year of *Rome*. Its Ancient Name of *Epidamus* was changed by the *Romans* into that of *Dirrachium*, which was the Name of the Harbour. In the Year of *Rome* 315. this City being Beſieged by a Company of Out-Laws and Banditto's, the Inhabitants implored the Aſſiſtance of the *Corinthians*, which were defeated by thoſe of *Corfu*. The *Athenians* Eſpouſed the Party of the latter; and a ſmall Quarrel was the Riſe of the War called *Corinthiacum*, and as it were the Leaven of the Great *Peloponneſian* War, ſo famous in the *Greek* Hiſtory. *Durazzo* was formerly an Archbiſhop's See under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. *Bajazet* took it from the *Venetians* in the XVth Century. It has a good Haven, but the inſalubrity of its Air, makes it to be but thinly Inhabited. It ſtands 58 Miles S. of *Scutari*, and 18 S. W. of *Croia*. 42 d. 26 m. Lat. 41 d. 28 m.

VIII. *Polina.*

Polina, the Ancient *Apollonia*, is but a ſmall City, with the Title of an Archbiſhoprick, 46 Miles almoſt S. E. of *Durazzo*.

IX. *Vallona.*

Vallona, is a pretty ſtrong Town, ſeated on the Sea, 54 Miles S. of *Durazzo*. The *Venetians* took it in 1690. and found in it 130 Pieces of Cannon.

X. *Elbaſſan.*

Elbaſſan, is a ſmall Town on the River *Arzenga*, 44 Miles S. E. of *Croia*, and 42 of *Durazzo*.

XI. *Ochrida.*

Ochrida, or *Lochria*, is a great and populous City on the Borders of *Macedon*, ſeated on a high Hill, by the Lake *Pelitum*, with an Archbiſhoprick. It ſtands 80 Miles almoſt S. E. of *Durazzo*, and 135 W. of *Salonichi*. Long. 44 d. 8 m. Lat. 41 d. 4 m.

XII. *Albanopoli.*

Albanopoli, is a ſmall Town, yet formerly accounted by ſome the Capital of *Albania*. It ſtands 60 Miles E. of *Durazzo*.

Article II.

Epirus.

BY *Epirus*, is meant now that part of *Greece* which ſome call *Lower-Albany*, bounded on the North by *Albany*, on the Eaſt by *Macedon* and *Theſſaly*, on the South by *Livadia* or *Achaia*, and on the Weſt by the *Jonian* Sea.

Epirus comprehended formerly both the *Higher* or *Proper Albany*, and the *Lower* or the *Modern Epirus*: The moſt famous People

People of this Country were the *Molossi*, the *Dryopes*, *Chaonians*, *Dolopes*, &c. It fell under the Power of the *Turk* in the XIVth Century, all but the Island of *Corfu*, which remained in the Hands of the *Venetians*; but the latter have reconquered some Places in this late Wars.

The Principal Cities in *Epirus* are, *Preveza*, *Panormo*, *Larta*, *Bastia*, or *Bastick*, *Chimera*.

I. *Preveza.*

Preveza, is a Fortress standing at the Mouth of the Gulf of *Larta*, upon the Ruins of the Ancient *Nicopolis*, Built by the Emperor *Augustus*, to preserve the Memory of the famous Battel of *Actium*, won by him from *Mark Anthony*. *Marco Grimani*, Patriarch of *Aquileia*, General of the Popes Gallies, accompanied with *Andrew Doria*, General of the League in 1539. endeavoured to surprize this Place, which was in the Possession of the *Turks*; but they were constrained to retire. But Captain General *Morosini* made himself Master of in 1684. This Place stands 90 Miles N. W. of *Lepanto*, and 150 S. W. of *Larissa*. Long. 44 d. Lat. 38 d. 24 m.

II. *Panormo.*

Panormo, is but a small Town upon the Sea, which has nothing considerable besides the Haven.

III. *Larta.*

Larta, is another small City, on a Bay of the same Name, 24 Miles N. E. of *Preveza*. It is still subject to the *Turks*.

IV. *Bastia*, or *Bastick.*

Bastia, is another small Sea-port Town, nigh the Isle of *Corfu*.

V. *Chimera.*

Chimera, is a very ſtrong City, built upon a Rock by the Sea-ſide, 30 Miles N. of the Iſle of *Corfu*. It is the Head of a Territory of the ſame Name, and is partly free, and partly ſubject to the *Turks*.

CHAP. III.

Macedon.

MAcedon, Lat. *Macedonia*, is a vaſt Province of *Greece*, bounded on the Eaſt by the *Archipel* or *White Sea*, on the North by *Bulgary*, on the W. by *Albania*, and on the S. by *Theſſaly*. *Bounds.*

It was formerly a Kingdom under which was *Theſſaly*, *Epirus*, and even *Thracia*. According to *Titus Livius*, it went by the Name of *Pæonia*, *Mygdonia*, and *Emonia*. *Solinus* gives it the Name of *Edonia*, *Precia*, and *Emathia*. This Kingdom is ſaid to have contained 50 ſeveral ſorts of People in former Times. *Caranus* deſcended from *Hercules* founded this *Monarchy* about *Anno Mundi* 3240. which endured about 500 Years, became very famous under *Philip* and *Alexander the Great*, his Son, and continued till the Reign of *Perſeus*, whom the *Romans* Conquered *An. Rom.* 586. and reduced the Kingdom into a Province 256 Years after the Death of *Alexander the Great*, and after the Succeſſion of 41 Kings. *Hiſtory.*

There are in this Province Mines of Gold and Silver, The famous Mount *Athos*, now called *Monte Santo*, that ſhoots into the Sea, is alſo to be ſeen there.

Macedon is divided into three Parts, *viz. Macedonia* Proper, *Jamboli* and *Comenolitari*. The moſt remarkable Places there are,

- *Saloniki*, Cap. Arch.
- *Zuchria*, or *Jeniza*,
- *Emboli*, or *Amphipolis*,
- *Siderocapſa*,
- *Xilopolis*,
- *Conteſſa*,
- *Lita*, or *Liſſa*.

I. *Saloniki.*

Saloniki, or *Salonichi*, formerly *Theſſalonica*, is the Capital City of *Macedonia*, with an Archbiſhoprick and a fair Haven. It ſtands at the foot of an Hill upon a ſmall River, and at the bottom of a Gulf or Bay bearing its own Name. On the Weſt ſide of it is the great River *Vardar*, which is almoſt half a League over, and whoſe Banks are planted with very tall and thick ſtanding Trees. The Walls are Built after the old Faſhion with Turrets or Towers at certain Intervals, and are about four Leagues in Circuit. It is ſtrengthned with three Forts, the leaſt of which is the furtheſt from the Walls of the City, and ſtands at the Landing place, mounted with twenty Pieces of Cannon; the other two are larger, and are joined to the City Wall, the Sea beating upon them, each of them planted with 40 Pieces of Cannon. To Landwards it has a Fortreſs like that of *Conſtantinople*, and bears the ſame Name, *viz.* the *Seven Towers*, which commands all the City, as ſtanding upon an high Hill, at the bottom whereof there is a great Suburb, which alſo has its particular encloſure. The City is well peopled by reaſon of the Trade of Silk, Wooll, all ſorts of *Leather*, *Cotton*, *Grain*, *Powder* and *Iron*. The principal Trade of the City is in the *Jews* Hands, who are exempt from Tribute, in conſideration whereof they are to furniſh the *Janiſaries* of the City with Cloth for their Cloathing. *William* King of *Sicily* Conquered this City in 1180. but afterwards the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* reduced it to his Obedience again. *Andronicus Paleologus* gave it to the *Venetians* in 1313. but two Years after the *Turks* drove them thence, and have been Maſters of it ever ſince. The *Greek* Chriſtians have 30 Churches in this City, the Chiefeſt whereof is the Archbiſhop's See, Dedicated to St. *Demetrius*. This Church has three Bodies, ſupported by very fair Pillars, and was formerly honoured with the Preaching of St. *Paul*. There are alſo five Convents of the Order of St. *Baſilicus*, in every one of which are about an Hundred young Women, who may, if they pleaſe, quit the Habit and Marry. The moſt Magnificent Turkiſh Moſques are thoſe Buildings that formerly were the Churches of St. *Sophia*, the *Bleſſed Virgin*, St. *Gabriel*, and St. *Demetrius*, *Mahomet* IV. who was Dethroned in 1687. changed the Church of the *Bleſſed Virgin* into a Moſque;

Moſque; on each ſide of this Building are twelve great Pillars of Jaſper-ſtone, whoſe Chapiters or Tops ſupport ſo many Croſſes which the *Turks* have not defaced. The *Jews* alſo have 36 Synagogues in this City, the moſt conſiderable of which are that of *Caſtille*, of *Portugal*, and of *Italy*. They have alſo two Colleges, which contain above Ten Thouſand Scholars, who come to ſtudy there from all parts of the *Ottoman* Empire. Of all the ſtately Pieces of Architecture that were of old in this City, there remains nothing very remarkable at preſent, ſave only a Triumphal Arch of Brick-work, ſupported by two Marble Pillars, full of Trophies, and abundance of other Figures, but ſo much ſhattered and defaced by Time, that it cannot well be gueſt what it was erected for. The City is Governed by a *Mouſſelin*, Juſtice is Adminiſtred by a *Molla*, and a *Mufti* Orders all Matters relating to Religion. This City ſtands 108 Miles S. of *Sophia*, 300 S. E. of *Belgrade*, and 330 W. of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 47 d. Lat. 41 d. 37 m.

II. *Zuchria.*

Zuchria, or *Jeniza*, is a ſmall City Built by the *Turks* out of the Ruins of *Pella*, formerly the Capital of *Macedonia*, and the Birth-place of *Alexander the Great*, upon the Bay of *Salonichi*, between the Rivers *Bevola*, and *Caſtora*, 27 Miles S. W. of *Salonichi*.

I. *Amphipolis*, or *Emboli.*

Amphipolis, is a City of *Macedonia*, on the Borders of *Thracia*, with an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. The *Greeks* call'd it *Chriſtopoli* ſince, and its Modern Name is *Emboli*. It is ſituated on the River *Strymon*, which waſhes it on every ſide, 60 Miles almoſt E. of *Salonichi*. This City is very famous in the Ancient Hiſtory of *Greece*.

IV. *Siderocapſa.*

Siderocapſa, is a ſmall Town, only remarkable for the Gold Mines that are about it; *Philip* the Father of *Alexander the Great*,

Great, caused a Gold Coin to be Coin'd, called *Golden-Philips*, after that *Crenides* had discovered the Gold Mines there, and wrought them; which Mines afforded King *Philip* a 1000 Talents of Gold a Year, and do still yield the *Grand Seignior* 9 or 10000 Ducats a Month. There are no less than five or six Hundred Furnaces for the melting of Gold in the Mountains near this City.

CHAP. IV.

Janna, *or* Thessaly, *Lat.* Thessalia.

Bounds. THessaly, is bounded on the East by the *Archipel*, on the North by *Macedon*, on the West by *Epirus*, and on the South by *Achaia*.

Name. This Country has had different Names, derived from divers Princes who have lived therein, and was divided into five parts, *viz. Thessaly Proper*, the Country of the *Pelasgi*, *Ethiosia*, *Magnesia*, and *Phtiotide*: Its Modern Name is *Janna*, from a Town of this Name.

Quality. The Air is here very good, the Soil fruitful, producing delicious Figs, Water Melons, Pomegranates, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, excellent Grapes, Almonds, Olives, and all sorts of Corn.

Inhabitants. The Ancient Inhabitants were well-bred, civil, but somewhat too voluptuous, yet they did not want Courage: They were also noted for Magick and Drunkenness; were the first that Minted Gold and Silver, tam'd Horses, and put Ships to Sea. They are still Warlike, and are a handsom Race of People, having black Hair, black Eyes, and their Faces of a Beautiful, Sanguine, Fresh Colour, and are for the most part Christians.

Mountains. This Country is encompass'd with four great Mountains, *viz. Olympus*, *Pindus*, *Ossa*, and *Æta*, famous in the *Greek* and *Latin* Poets.

History. It had for a long time its particular Kings, until it was subjected to the *Macedonians*, and afterwards to the *Romans*. *Deucalion* was one of the

most

most Ancient and Celebrated Kings. He Reigned in the same Age with *Cecrops* first King of *Athens*, 349 Years before the Ruin of *Troy*. *Hellen* his Son gave Name to a great part of *Greece*; *Dorus* his second Son left his Name to the *Dorians* near Mount *Parnassus*. *Xuthus* the third was Father of *Achæus*, Founder of the *Peleponnesian Achæans*. *Ion* his second Son, was the Chief of the Inhabitants of *Attica*. This Country is very famous for the remarkable Defeat of *Pompey* by *Julius Cæsar* in the Plains of *Pharsalus*. *Sultan Amurath* Conquered the greatest part of it, and his Posterity still enjoys it.

The most remarkable Places in *Thessaly* are,
- *Larissa*, Archb. Cap.
- *Armiro*,
- *Volo*,
- *Pharsalus*, or *Farsa*, Archb.
- *Scotusa*, Bish.
- *Voidenor*,
- *Demetriada*.

I. *Larissa.*

Larissa, is the Principal City of *Thessalia*, (the Country of *Achilles*) upon the River *Peneus*, 25 Miles from the Bay of *Salonichi* to the West. It is an Archbishop's See, and one of the most flourishing Cities of *Greece*, by reason the late *Grand Seignior* being disgusted with *Constantinople*, almost 20 Years together, kept his Court here. It is pleasantly seated on a Rising Ground, in the upper part whereof stands the *Grand Seignior*'s Palace, upon the North the famous Mountain of *Olympus*, and on the South a Plain Inhabited by Christians, *Turks* and *Jews*. There is a handsom Stone-bridge over the River, consisting of Nine Arches. This City stands 90 Miles S. of *Salonichi*, 160 N. W. of *Setines*, or *Athens*, and 380 S. W. of *Constantinople*. Long. 46 d. 55 m. Lat. 39 d. 45 m.

II. *Armiro.*

Armiro, Lat. *Eretria*, is a City and Sea-port, mentioned by *Thucydides*, *Strabo*, *Livy*, and several other Ancient Writers; it lyes upon the *Sinus Pelasgicus*, which from it now is called

called the *Gulf of Armiro*, about 17 Miles from *Lariſſa* to the South. Out of this Gulf the *Argonauts* looſed when they went to *Colchis* for the Golden-Fleece, and in it the Navy of *Xerxes* was ſorely ſhattered by a Tempeſt, which then ſaved *Greece*. In the ſame Bay lyes *Pagaſe*, in which the Ship *Argo* was Built.

III. *Volo.*

Volo, is a Fortreſs that gives its Name to a Gulf of *Theſſaly* to the North of *Negrepont*. The Ancients called this Town *Pagaſa*, and the Gulf *Pagaſicus Sinus*, (or *Pelaſgicus Sinus*, and Gulf of *Armiro*). The Fortreſs has a good and ſpacious Port, and was defended with good Towers, after the Ancient way of Fortification. It was here the *Turks* kept the Magazines, which they gathered in the Neighbouring fruitful Provinces. General *Moroſini* reſolv'd in 1683. to paſs to *Volo*, to poſſeſs himſelf of the Proviſions the *Turks* had laid up there; he Battered the Place, and then Mounted the Aſſault. The *Baſſa* that Commanded in the Place retired to a Corner of the Town, that was pretty well retrenched, but at laſt quitted that Poſt, and Surrendred to the *Venetian* General. He found above Four Millions of Pounds weight of Bisket, with other Proviſions, and 27 Pieces of Cannon, which when he had Shipped, he ſet Fire to the Magazines, Houſes, and Moſques; and before he parted, beat down all the Walls to the Ground.

II. *Pharſalus.*

Pharſalus, or *Pharſalia*, is very famous in the *Roman* Hiſtory for the Battel won by *Julius Cæſar* againſt *Pompey the Great* in the Neighbouring Plains. It has ſince been called *Farſa*, being a Biſhop's See under *Lariſſa*, and afterwards an Archbiſhopriek under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*.

V. *Scotuſa.*

Scotuſa, is a ſmall City with a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Lariſſa*, from which it ſtands about 18 Miles to the Weſt.

VI.

VI. *Voidenor.*

Voidenor, is another ſmall Town, ſeated upon the River *Atrax*, 54 Miles W. of *Ariſſa*.

VII. *Demetriada.*

Demetriada, is a very Ancient, tho' inconſiderable City, upon the Gulf of *Armiro*, or of *Volo*.

CHAP. V.

Achaia; *or* Livadia.

Name. *Achaia*, formerly called *Hellas*, and *Græcia*, now *Livadia*, and *Rumelia*, is bounded on the North by *Theſſaly*, on the Eaſt by the *Ægean* Sea, on the South by the Gulf of *Engia*, the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, and the Gulf of *Lepanto*; and on the Weſt by the *Jonian* Sea, and part of *Epirus*. It had formerly Seven Provinces, *viz.* *Ætolia*, *Bœotia*, *Attica*, *Locris*, *Doris*, *Phocis*, and *Megaris*.

Bounds.

Hiſtory. *Pliny* ſays, That the Wine of this Country made Women Miſcarry; and *Pauſanias* ſays, That ſuch as waſhed in one of its Rivers *Slemnos* forgot their Amours. The Apoſtle St. *Andrew* is thought by many to have ſuffered in this Country.

Mountains. *Parnaſſus* and *Helicon*, two Mountains ſo famous among the Poets, are in this Country.

Achaia, is ſometimes taken for a ſmall part of the *Peloponneſus*, or *Morea*, now called *Romania Alta*. and *Ducatus Clarentiæ*; and ſometimes for the whole *Peleponneſus*.

The

The Principal Places in *Achaia*, or *Livadia* are,

- *Setines*, or *Athens*, Archb. Cap.
- *Stives*, or *Thebes*, Archb.
- *Aulis*,
- *Marathon*,
- *Livadia*,
- *Megara*,
- *Delphos*,
- *Lepanto*, Archb.
- The *Dardanells* of *Lepanto*.

I. *Setines* or *Athens*.

Setines anciently called *Athens*, was one of the most famous and flourishing Cities in the World, the Capital of *Attica*, formerly a Kingdom, and the chief seat of Learning and Valour, taking its rise *An. Mun.* 2496. and continuing 487 years, under 17 Kings, the first whereof was *Cecrops* and the last *Codrus* Son of *Melanthus*. After that they were govern'd by 10 *Archontes*, or Rulers, during life; than by *Archontes* for 10 years; and at last by annual Prætors. *Draco* first gave 'em Laws, which were too severe, then *Solon* instituted Milder introducing Democratical Government, 594 years before our Saviour. *Athens* sustained many great Wars against the *Persians*, *Lacedæmonians*, *Thebans*, *Rhodians* and *Macedonians*. It suffered much under *Alexander the Great*, and after his Death yet more under *Antipater*, *Craterus* and *Cassander*. *Demetrius* made it free again, but being refus'd shelter there after his defeat in *Phrygia*, he invested and made himself Master of the Town after a years Siege. Sometime after it shook off the *Macedonian* yoke, and put it self under the Protection of *Rome*, until *Ariston* making himself Tyrant thereof, irritated the *Romans*, who took and plunder'd it under *Sylla* 87 years before Christ. After this, *Pompey the Great* permitted it the use of its Laws, for which kindness it declared for him against *Cæsar*, who after the Battel of *Pharsale*, when he had power to punish his Enemies, said, *Truly the* Athenians *deserve to be chastis'd, yet in consideration of the merit of the Dead, I pardon the Living.* All was Magnificent in *Athens*, and worth the admiration of Posterity. The *Areopage*, the *Lycæum*, the *Academy*, *Portique*, *Temple*, and other fine Buildings are well described in the Works of ancient

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Authors. St. *Paul* Preached here, and ſeveral Perſons of Note embraced Chriſtianiſm, as *Dionyſius* the *Areopagite*, and a Noble Lady called *Damaris*. After that the Church of *Athens* became very conſiderable, for in the II. Century a great number of the *Athenians* ſuffered Martyrdom, animated by the Example of their Biſhop *Publius*. This happen'd in 123. under *Adrian*, who came to *Athens* in 126. This City was afterwards erected into an Archbiſhoprick. It is defended by a Cittadel called *Acropolis*, inacceſſible on every ſide, ſave the Weſt, ſeated in the Middle between two Hills; the one call'd *Muſæum*, within Cannon Shot, the other *Anchesmus*, which has no place to Mount Great Guns on, being Spired like a Sugar-Loaf, and having no more compaſs on the top, ſave that in which St. *George*'s Chappel is built, the place where formerly the Statue of *Jupiter* was Worſhiped. The City is North of the Cittadel, and ſo covered by it, that it can hardly be ſeen on that ſide next the Sea, well ſituated and wealthy, tho' in a hot Climate, which is tempered by the North Winds. The Inhabitants are about 10000 *Greeks* and *Turks*, the latter have four Moſques in the City, and one in the Caſtle. The Citizens are reckoned Treacherous and Cunning, whence comes the Proverb, *From a Jew of* Salonica, *a Greek of* Athens, and *a Turk of* Negropont, Good Lord Deliver us. They ſpeak *Greek* and *Turkiſh* promiſcuouſly, and differ only in Habit, which the *Greeks* wear cloſer on their Bodies. Their Women ſeldom ſtir abroad, when they do, they cover their Heads with a Veil of Calico, and throw over 'em a large Crimſon Velvet or Violet colour'd Mantle with their Silver Claſps. The Maids never go abroad till their Wedding-Day, being courted by Proxies. Upon their Nuptials they wear a large Crown of Filigram and Pearls, and are led from Church to the Bridegrooms Houſe, with Hautboys, Drums and other Muſical Inſtruments playing before them. The Archbiſhoprick of *Athens* is not worth above 4000 Crowns a year; wherefore moſt of the Jeſuits are retired to *Negropont*. But the Conſuls of *France* and *England* keep each of 'em a Chappel here. The Soil about this City is fruitful in Wine and Olives, eſpecially thoſe called *Colymbades*, reſerved for the *Grand Signior*'s own eating, being large and well-taſted. The Caſtle ſtands on the North, on a deſcent from the City, in which is a magnificent, large white Marble Temple, ſupported with beautiful Pillars of black Marble, and Porphyry. On the Frontiſpiece are the Figures of Horſe-men,

as big as the life, prepared for Combat. Round about it are to be ſeen the noble Atchievements of the ancient *Greeks* in *Baſſo Relievo*, every Figure almoſt two Foot and a half high. Cloſe by this Temple is a beautiful White Marble Palace much decay'd. At the Foot of the Caſtle are 17. Columns 18 Foot in circumference, and proportionable in height the remainder of 300, which they ſay, formerly belong'd to the Palace of *Theſeus*. Over the Portal, yet intire, is this Inſcription in *Greek*.

This ancient City of Athens *is certainly the City of* Theſeus.

And another within thus,

The City of Athens *is the City of* Adrian *and not of* Theſeus.

Here is alſo the *Fanari* or Lantern of *Demoſthenes*, whether he retired to ſtudy in privacy. It is a ſmall Marble Tower, with ſix Columns round it, and a Lamp with branches over the *Duomo* which covers it, whence perhaps it was called the *Lantern* ſuppoſed to have been dedicated to *Hercules* by the ſeveral Figures ſet in the Friſes thereof combating in Lions Skins. Here are alſo the Ruins of the *Areopagus*, whoſe Glacis, or Senate-Houſe, 40 paces long, is ſupported by vaſt pieces cut out of the Rock, and pointed like a Diamond. In the midſt thereof is a kind of Speakers Chair cut out of the Rock, with Seats round it for the Senators. Add to theſe the Remains of the Temple of Victory, built after the *Jonick* Order, where the *Turks* lay their Powder. The Arſenal of *Lycurgus* and the Temple of *Minerva*, both of the Dorick Order. *Setines* was taken by Mahomet II. in 1455. but regain'd by the *Venetians* in 1687. It ſtands nigh the Gulph of *Engia*, about 120 Miles almoſt N. of *Miſitra*, 160 S. E. of *Lariſſa* and 420 S. W. of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 48 d. 20 m. Lat. 37 d. 25 m.

II. *Stives*, or *Thebes*.

Stives anciently called *Thebes*, was once one of the moſt celebrated Cities of Greece, the Capital of *Beotia* the Birth place of *Pindar* (who calls it *Heptapyle* by reaſon of its ſeven Gates,) and of the renowned General *Epaminondas*.

This City sustained great Wars against the *Athenians*, *Lacedæmonians* and *Macedonians*, it submitted to the last with reluctancy, so that upon the report of *Alexander* the *Great* being Dead, they revolted and sollicited their Neighbours to do the same: but the Town being taken a second time, it was quite destroyed, not one House being left standing, but that of *Pindarus*. *Cassander*, *Antipater*'s Son repair'd it 20 years after, and it had afterwards the Title of Archbishoprick, but is now an inconsiderable Borough subject to the Turks. The *Venetians* took it in 1687. and soon after left it again, it stands 40 Miles N. W. of *Setines* or *Athens*.

III. *Aulis.*

Aulis is a City of *Bœotia* upon the Streight of *Negropont*, famous for the Harbour that belongs to it, where *Agamemnon* and all the *Grecian* Captains rendezvouz'd before they set Sail for *Troy*.

IV. *Marathon.*

Marathon called at this Day *Marathona*, or *Maraſon*, is a small Town in *Attica*. It is famous for the Victory which 10000 *Athenians* under the Command of *Miltiades*, obtained over the *Persian* Army of above 500000 Men *Anno Rom.* 264. towards the end of *September*.

V. *Livadia.*

Livadia is a Town and Castle of *Achaia*, from which all that Principality is now called *Livadia*. It is subject to the *Turks*, and stands 70 Miles W. of *Athens* or *Setines*.

VI. *Megara.*

Megara called by the *Turks Megra* (the Birth-place of *Euclides*) was anciently a famous City, built upon two Rocks, but now one is Desolate, and the other has but about 3 or 4000 pitifull Cottages built one story high, and close together

ther, the Walls of which are but the Ruins of the former Houſes, or a few Fagots covered with Clay. A place at firſt Capital of a Monarchy, under the Reign of 12 Kings, than a Republick, which maintained divers Wars with the *Athenians* and others, and eſtabliſhed a Colony in the Iſland of *Sicily*.

VII. *Delphos.*

Delphos or *Delphes* is a little Village of *Phocis*, under Mount *Parnaſſus*, famous in ancient Hiſtory for the Temple of *Apollo*, whence he pronounced his Oracles.

VIII. *Lepanto.*

Lepanto Lat. *Naupactus*, is a City of *Ætolia*, (now *Livadia*) a Country of *Achaia*, called by the *Turks*, *Einebachri*, ſeated near the entrance of the Weſtern Bay of *Corinth*, now called the Gulph of *Lepanto*. This City is built on the South-ſide of a Mountain formed like a Sugar Loaf, on the top of which is a ſtrong Caſtle, ſurrounded with four ſtrong Walls ſet at ſome diſtance one above the other; between which Walls the Inhabitants have their Houſes, and by them the City is divided into four Parts. The Port is very handſome and beautiful, and may be ſecured by a Chain. The Mouth of it is ſo ſtrait, it will hold but a few Ships, and thoſe cannot go out and in at ſometimes neither for want of Water. The Country round this City is pleaſant and full of delightful Gardens. The Wine of *Lepanto* is the beſt of all *Greece*; but they pitch their Veſſels as they do generally over all *Morea*, and at *Athens*, to preſerve the Wine (as the *Germans* and *Hollanders* are wont to Sulphurate them for the ſame purpoſe) which renders the Taſte, at firſt, ſomewhat diſagreeable to Strangers. The *Turks* have five or ſix Moſques here, and the *Greeks* have two Churches, one in each Suburb, tho' but very ſmall, and they but few in number, and ill treated, for which reaſon their Archbiſhop kept his reſidence at *Marta*. The Jews have three Synagogues there. The Chiefeſt Commodities of the Place are, Leather, Oyl, Wheat, Tobacco, Rice and Barley; but the moſt conſiderable of all the reſt is *Turkey* Leather. In 1408. this City was under the Empire of

Greece, but *Emanuel* then Emperor assigned it to the *Venetians* who took care to fortifie it as it is now. In 1475. *Mahomet the Great*, the same that took *Constantinople* having gained *Corinth*, besieged it with an Army of 30000 Men, but was forced to raise the Siege, but in 1498. *Bajazet* II. attack'd it with an 150000 Men, and took it by the Treachery of the Venetian Governour, whom he had corrupted with Money. In 1687. The *Venetians* having in the foregoing years almost beat the Turks out of all the *Morea*, their General *Morosini* landed near *Patras*, notwithstanding all the opposition of the Seraskier, whom he fought and defeated on the 24th of *July*, and having taken *Patras* and the *Dardanel* Castle on that side; he crossed to the other to *Lepanto*, where he found the *Turks* making haste to empty the Place for him, whereupon he took possession of it with out striking a blow, and found in it 120 Pieces of Brass Cannon. *Lepanto* stands 100 Miles S. E. of *Prevesa* 140 W. of *Setines*, and 480 S. W. of *Constantinople*, Long. 45 d. 30 m. Lat. 37 d. 25 m.

IX. *Dardanels* of *Lepanto*.

At the Entrance of the Gulph of *Lepanto* are two Capes, about 13 or 14 Miles S. W. of *Lepanto*; that which joins to *Morea* is called by the Ancients, *Anthirium Promontorium*, now adays *Cape Antirio*, and has a little Fortress called the Castle of *Morea* or of *Patras*; The other that joins to *Achaia*, is called by *Strabo*, *Rhium Promontorium*, vulgarly Cape *Rio*, and has also a little Fort called Castle of *Romelia*.

These two Castles are also called *Dardanels* of *Lepanto*, in allusion to those of the *Hellespont*. Their Figure is square, environed with strong Walls, mounted with good Cannon even with the Water. All the Commodities that go out of the Gulph of *Lepanto*, pay here a Toll, which comes to about 3 *per Cent*.

The Famous Sea-Fight *of* Lepanto *in* 1571.

It was near the Gulph of *Lepanto* that a famous Sea-Fight was fought against the *Turks*, *Octob.* 2. 1571. in which they lost above 30000 Men, being the most bloody defeat they ever met with since the first establishment of their Empire.

Besides

Beſides the ſlaughter, the *Chriſtians* took 5000 Priſoners, amongſt whom, were the two Sons of *Haly*, General of the *Turkiſh* Fleet. They took alſo 130 Galleys, ſtranded, burnt, or ſunk 90. and redeemed near 20000 *Chriſtian-Slaves*. Neither was the Booty leſs conſiderable, for their Fleet pillaged all the Iſles thereabouts, and took many Merchant-Men. This Battel was fought in the ſame Gulph were *Auguſtus* defeated *Marck-Anthony*: and it is hard to ſay which of both was the moſt Glorious Victory. The Chriſtians loſt 8000 Men, the moſt conſiderable whereof was *Barbarigo*, Commander of the left Wing. The *Chriſtian* Commander in chief in this Signal Combat was *Don-John* of *Auſtria*, natural Brother to *Philip* II. King of *Spain*.

CHAP. VI.

Morea.

Morea is a *Peninſule* (in vulgar *Engliſh*, a *Demi-Iſland*) bounded on the North by the *Iſthmus*, or neck of land of *Corinth*, that joins it to *Achaia*, and by the Gulph of *Lepanto*; and on the other ſides by the Mediterranean Sea, called *Mare d'Jonia* on the Weſt; *Mare de Sapienza* or of *Candia* on the South; and *Mare Egeo* on the Eaſt. *Bounds.*

It lies betwixt the 34 d. 40 m. and the 37 d. 30 m. of Northern Latitude, and betwixt the 44 d. 50 m. and the 48 d. 30 m. of Longitude, being in length about 170 Miles from *Caſtel-Torneſe* to the Cape of *Schili*; about 160 in breadth from *Corinth* to Cape *Matapan*; and in circumference about 550. *Situation.* *Torneſe.*

This Country has had ſeveral Names; it was anciently called firſt *Argo* or *Argos* from one of its Principal Cities; afterwards *Ægialeia* from *Ægialus* a King of the *Sicyonians*; afterwards *Apia*, from *Apis* third King of *Argos*; Then *Peloponneſus*, from *Pelops* Son of *Tantalus* King of the *Phrygians*, and at laſt *Morea*. Authors differ much about the derivation of this name, ſome think that it's ſhape like a Mulberry-Trees Leaf (Lat. *Morus* *Name.*

and in Greek Μορία) made the laſt Emperours of *Conſtantinople*, call it *Morea*. Others derive it from the Word *Romea*, which by a tranſpoſition of Letters was changed into that of *Morea*; It being certain that as long as *Conſtantinople* was ſubject to the Roman Emperors, that City was called *New Rome*, and thoſe of that Country *Romeans*, as much to ſay, *Romans*. *Doglioni* is of another opinion and thinks the Moors gave their name to this *Peninſula*, when they made Incurſions into it.

Quality. There is no Country in *Europe*, that can be paralleld to this *Peninſula*. Its Air is clear wholeſome, and temperate; It Soil Fertile and abounding with Corn, Wine, Olives and all manner of Fruits, the moſt exquiſite in the World, and its Mountains full of Game, and Medicinal Plants. The In-

Inhabitants. habitants are accounted Witty and Courageous.

Mountains. There are in this *Peninſula* ſeveral famous Mountains, *viz. Foloe* (now *Dimizana*) *Cyllene*, *Liceus*, *Parthenius*, *Meralus*, *Sepia*, *Cronia* (now *Grevenos*) *Mintia* or *Mente*, (now *Olonos*) *Neris*, *Nonacris*, *Taigetus* (now *Orta*) Of all theſe Mountains *Cyllene*, is accounted the higheſt, and *Taigetus*, the moſt conſiderable, as being full of Deer, Bears, Wild-Boars, *&c.* All theſe Mountains have been celebrated by the ancient Greek, and Latin Poets.

Rivers. The Principal Rivers in this beautiful Country are,

1. The River *Carbon* (formerly called *Orſea*, *Alpheus*, or *Alpehius*, and *Strimphalus* or *Nyctymus Fluvius*) ſo much famed for its Virtue of taking away the ſpots and blemiſhes of the Skin, which beſides 140 Torrents or Brooks receives the Rivers *Celadon*, *Erimanthus*, and *Amarinthe*. The Poets feigned that it ran under the Sea into *Sicily*, to be joined with the Waters of the Spring *Arethuſa*, becauſe it goes often under the Ground, and comes out always with more ſtrength.

2. *Vaſili Potamos*, formerly *Eurotas*, *Iris*, *Hemerus*, and *Marthaton*) which riſes at the ſame place where the River *Carbon* has its Source, and waſhing *Miſitra*, diſcharges it ſelf in the Gulf of *Colchine*.

3. *Planizza*, formerly *Inachus*, *Haliacmon*, and *Cravamor*.

4. *Spirnazza*, (formerly *Stomius*, *Pomylus*, and *Panyſus*) diſcharges it ſelf into the Gulf of *Coron* near *Calamata*.

There

There are alſo the Rivers *Linceus*, *Aſtoria*, or *Stella*, and *Braſin*, which run with rapidity all along the Mount *Stymphalus*. As alſo the *Styx* that flows at the foot of Mount *Nonacris*, and which the Poets have feign'd to be a River of Hell, becauſe its Water, tho' clear and agreeable to the ſight, is moſt fatal to thoſe that drink it.

Peloponneſus, after ſeveral Revolutions, fell into the Hands of *Emanuel* a Greek Emperor about 1150, who at his Death, having divided his Empire among his Seven Sons, was thereby the Cauſe of its Ruin. Theſe Princes were called *Deſpotes*, that is, Lords or Governours; they depended upon the Emperor, both as to their Government and Election; otherwiſe they were abſolute, and their Dignity almoſt Hereditary, for it ſeldom hapned that the Emperor choſed any Succeſſor to the late *Deſpote*, but his Son, Brother, or near Relation. *Conſtantine* ſirnamed *Dragares* Brother of *Theodorus* II. was Deſpote, when *Amurat* made an Irruption into *Morea*. The *Greek* Emperor ſtopt his fury by the Promiſe of a yearly Tribute. Some time after, *Conſtantine* being Crowned Emperor at *Conſtantinople*, divided *Morea* between his two Brothers *Demetrius* and *Thomas*. The *Turks* under *Mahomet* II. under the pretence of aſſiſting *Demetrius* againſt *Thomas*, took occaſion of their Diviſions to Invade their Eſtates, and the Places the *Venetians* poſſeſſed in *Morea*, which they accompliſhed without much Reſiſtance after the Death of General *Bertoldo d'Eſte*, whom the Republick had ſent with a good Army to oppoſe them. Since that, the *Turks* kept here a Governour, with the Title of *Sangiac* or *Morabegi* (that is Lord of *Morea*) under the *Beglerbey* of *Greece*. This *Sangiac* made his ordinary Reſidence at *Modon*.

Morea is now under the *Venetians* ſince 1687. General *Moroſini* having Reconquered the beſt Places in it, *viz. Patras*, *Lepanto*, *Caſtel-Torneſe*, *Corinth*, *Miſitra*, *Napoli di Romania*, *&c.* (as you ſhall ſee in the particular Articles of each of thoſe Towns) he cauſed all the Churches that were Moſques before, to be reconſecrated; ſo that many *Greek* Families have left *Achaia*, to ſettle in *Morea*, and more than 12000 Inhabitants have reſorted thither.

This *Peninſule* has at different times been vari- *Diviſion.*
ouſly divided.

In *Pauſanias*'s time it had but three Regions, *viz.* 1. That of the *Arcadians*. 2. That of the *Achaians*; and, 3. Laſtly, That of the *Dorians*. After this *Ptolomy* and others divided it into Eight Parts, *viz.*

1. *Achaia Proper,*
2. *Arcadia,*
3. *Argia,*
4. *Corinthia,*
5. *Elis,* or *Elea,* or *Cauconia,*
6. *Laconia,*
7. *Messenia,*
8. *Sicyonis.*

Now-a-days *Morea* (according to *Baudrand, Moreri,* and all Modern Geographers) is divided into four Provinces, *viz.*

I. The Dutchy of *Chiarenza*——*Chiarenza,* Archb.
II. *Belvedere*——*Modon,* Bish.
III. *Zaconia,* or *Braccio di Maina*——*Malvasia,* Archb.
IV. *Saccania,* or *Romania Minor*—*Napoli di Romania,* Archb.

Article I.

The Dutchy of Chiarenza.

Bounds. THIS Dutchy Borders the Gulph of *Lepanto* on the North, *Sacconia* on the East, *Zaconia* and *Belvedere* on the South, and the *Jonian* Sea on the West; it contains the old *Achaia Proper, Sicyonis* and *Corinthia.*

Capes. The most famous Capes here are,

1. *Cape Rio.*
2. *Cape Chiarenza,* formerly *Araxus Promontorium.*
3. *Cape Torneso,* formerly *Chelonates Promontorium.*

The most Remarkable Towns here are,
- *Patras,* Archb. Cap.
- *Chiarenza,* or *Clarence,*
- *Caminitza,* Bish.
- *Castel-Torneso.*

I. *Patras.*

Patras, is a very Ancient and Flourishing City, called by the *Turks Badra* and *Balabutra;* it is seated near *Cape Rio* on the

the North ſide of a Mountain, on the top of which ſtands a good Fortreſs, 18 Miles almoſt S. of *Lepanto*, and 120 N. W. of *Miſitra*. Long. 45 d. 40 m. Lat. 37 d. 20 m. It is the Capital of the Dutchy of *Chiarenza*, and an Archbiſhoprick. Towards the beginning of the *Roman* Monarchy, this City had a great number of Inhabitants, by reaſon both of its commodious Situation for Trade, and of the Fertility of its Soil. It is about five Miles diſtant from the Gulf that bears its Name, where it has a good Seaport called *Panormus*, which the Emperor *Auguſtus* choſed for the Retreat of his Navy; and for that Reaſon made the Inhabitants of *Patras*, *Citizens of Rome*, and granted them ſeveral Immunities and Priviledges, which gave occaſion to the *Romans* to call this City, *Auguſta Aroe Patrenſis*. The Goddeſs *Diana* was worſhipped here under the Name of *Diana Latria*, and had a yearly Sacrifice offered her of a young Man, and a Maid pickt out of the handſomeſt in all the City. This Superſtitious and Bloody Sacrifice continued till *Euripiles* came to *Patras*, and was made a Chriſtian Convert by the Apoſtle St. *Andrew*. *Patras* is now very well peopled, eſpecially with *Jews*, who drive a great Trade there with the *Grecians* of the Neighbouring Iſlands, and the *Engliſh* and *French* Merchants. Its Air is none of the wholeſomeſt, by reaſon of the Neighbouring Mountains covered with Snow, almoſt all the Year round, and of the Waters that ſurround it. This City, with the Territory belonging to it, was formerly in the Poſſeſſion of the Deſpotes of *Greece*, the laſt of which not being able to keep it againſt the *Turks*, ſold it in 1408. to the Republick of *Venice*. The *Turks* took it from the *Venetians* in 1463. but in 1533. they retook it from the *Turks* under the Command of General *Doria*. The next Year after the *Turks* expelled the *Venetians*, who took it again in 1687. after their General *Moroſini* had given the *Turks* a conſiderable overthrow in its Neighbourhood.

II. *Chiarenza.*

Chiarenza, which is thought to be the Ancient *Cyllene*, ſtands on the right ſide of the River *Inachus*, called by *Ptolomy*, *Penæus Fluvius*, upon a Hill near the Gulph of *Patras*. It has been a famous City, and the Capital of the Dukedom of the ſame Name, under its own Princes. The *Venetians* made

made themſelves Maſters of it, when it was ſtill in a pretty good condition. But it is now ſo extreamly changed, that there is ſcarce any thing to be ſeen beſides its Ditches, and ſome miſerable Veſtiges of what it has been. Its Port which was capable of many good Ships, is now filled up with Sands. It ſtands about 25 Miles S. W. of *Patras*.

III. *Caminitza.*

Caminitza, called by *Strabo*, and *Ptolomy*, *Olenus*, and by *Pliny*, *Olenum*, ſtands three Miles from the Gulph of *Patras*, on the right Bank of the little River *Pirus*, betwixt the Cape of *Chiarenza* and *Patras*, at an equal diſtance from each. It owes its Foundation to *Olenus* Son of *Vulcan*; but tho' it has been a great City with a Biſhop's See Suffragan of the Archbiſhoprick of *Patras*; it is now reduced to a ſmall inconſiderable Borough.

IV. *Caſtel-Torneſe.*

Caſtel-Torneſe, called by the *Turks*, *Clemontzi* is a little Town, near the Cape of *Torneſe*, in the Dutchy of *Chiarenza*, (or according to others in the Province of *Belvedere*) Built upon a heighth that overlooks a great Countrey round about, betwixt the Gulf of *Chiarenza*, and that of *Arcadia*, called before *Chelonates*, about three Miles from the Sea. After the taking of *Patras* in 1687. *Moroſini* ſummoned this Place, which the *Aga* delivered preſently.

Article II.

Belvedere.

Bounds. THIS Province Borders the River *Carbon* on the North, which ſeparates it from *Chiarenza*; *Zaconia*, or *Braccio di Maina* on the Eaſt, the Sea of *Sapienza* on the South, and that of *Ionia* on the

the West. It contains the old Provinces of *Elis*, and *Messenia*.

The most famous Capes here are, *Capes*.

1. *Cape Jardan* formerly *Ichæus Promontorium*.
2. *Cape di Sapienza*, or *Cape Gallo*, antiently *Acritas Promontorium*.

The Places of Note in this Province are, *Modon*, Bish. Cap. *Coron*, *Calamata*, *Navarin*.

I. *Modon*.

Modon, called by the *Turks*, *Mutum*, anciently *Methone*, is in that part of *Peloponnesus*, formerly called *Messenia*: It is a strong, rich and trading City, with a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Patras*. Its Seat is very advantagious, being upon a Cape of the Sea of *Sapienza*, at the Foot of which is a fair and good Port. This City was the ordinary Residence of the Sangiac or Governour of *Morea* for the Grand *Seignior*. It has at several times undergone several Revolutions. The Emperor *Trajanus* granted it great Priviledges, which were confirmed upon it by *Constantine the Great*. In 1124. the *Venetians* made themselves Masters of it, under the Doge *Domenico Michiole*, but the Emperor of *Constantinople* retook it the next Year after. In 1204. upon the Division of the Empire it fell again into the Possession of the *Venetians*, from whom it was taken by *Leo Veteran* a famous Pyrate of *Genoa*. This Usurper did not enjoy it long, for being taken in the *Hellespont*, he was brought to *Corfu*, where he suffered an Ignominious Death, which so frighted his Party, that the Captains *Dandolo* and *Promalino* made themselves Masters of *Modon* without any opposition. In 1498. *Bajazet* II. laid Siege to it with an Army of 150000 Men, and took it after a sharp Battel with the Army of the *Venetians*, which came to relieve it. In 1659. *Morosini* the *Venetian* General took it from the *Turks*, but they regained it in the end of the *Candian* War. In 1686. the *Venetian* Arms again prevailed to deliver this noble and strong City out of the Hands of the Infidels.

dels. They found in it 90 Pieces of Cannon. *Modon* ſtand 15 Miles S. W. of *Coron*, and 70 almoſt W. of *Cape Matapan*. Long. 40 d. Lat. 34 d. 58 m.

II. *Coron.*

Coron, has a ſtrong and commodious ſituation on the left ſide of *Cape Gallo*, called by *Ptolomy*, *Acritas Promontorium*, once a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Patras*. It was anciently accounted a Colony of the *Thebans* called *Pedaſus* by the Poets; *Epea* by *Pauſanias*, and *Corone* by *Strabo* and *Pliny*. The Figure of this City is an irregular *Triangle*. At one of the Angles there is a great Tower built in 1463. by the *Venetians* for a Magazine; the two other ſides that are not waſhed by the Gulph that bears its Name, leave a ſpace wide enough to go round the Fortreſs, which is environ'd with an old Wall, of an unequal thickneſs, flank'd with great Towers; and a little way further towards the Eaſt, there is a Suburb with 500 Houſes. This City has had ſeveral Maſters. *Baudrand* thinks that it was yielded to the *Venetians* by the Deſpotes Princes of *Morea*; but *Verdizzotti* aſſures us that they never had it before the Diviſion of the Eaſtern Empire. In 1204. it was ſurprized by *Leo Veteran* a *Genoeſe* Pyrate; but after he had been Executed at *Corfu*, *Coron* returned to its Lawful Maſters the *Venetians*, from whom it was taken by the formidable Army of *Bajazet* II. in 1498. The *Spaniards* under General *Doria* took it from the *Turks* in 1533. and ſoon after were forced to leave it. In 1685. General *Franciſco Moroſini* made himſelf Maſter of *Coron* notwithſtanding the Vigorous Defence of the Beſieged, and the Succours that came to their Relief. Several Men of Note loſt their Lives during the Siege, which laſted 49 days; and among the others the Commandeur *La Tour*, General of the Land Forces of *Maltha*, ahe Prince of *Brunſwic*, the Prince of *Savoy*, and Captain *Ravagnin*. All the *Turkiſh* Garriſon was put to the Sword. This Town ſtands 15 Miles N. E. of *Modon*. Long. 46 d. 20 m. Lat. 35 d.

III. *Ca-*

III. *Calamata.*

Calamata, called by *Baudrand*, *Thelame*, *Theramne*, *Thuria*, and *Abia*, is an unwalled Town on the left ſide of the River *Spirnazza*, or *Pamiſſus*. It is ſeated in an open Country of the Province of *Belvedere*, is pretty well peopled, and had a good ſtrong Caſtle of a Regular Fabrick. In 1659. General *Moroſini* made himſelf Maſter of it by a Stratagem, and abandon'd it, after he had burn'd it, and the Country round it. The ſame General took this Caſtle again in 1685. and ſoon after cauſed it to be razed.

IV. *Navarin.*

Navarin, or *Zunchio*, Lat. *Navarinum*, *Nelea*, *Pylus Meſſeniaca*, the Birth-place of the famous *Neſtor*, is called *Javarin* by the *Turks*. It is divided into the new and old City. The old is built upon a ſteep Rock, which runs into the Sea, and makes its ſituation very ſtrong, beſides what Art has done to render it, as it were, impregnable. On the left ſide thereof is the new City on the ſide of a Hill, fortified with good Walls, and a Cittadel with ſix Baſtions, built by the *Turks* in 1572. at the bottom whereof is a Haven, the beſt and moſt capacious of all the *Morea*. The entrance of this Harbour is commanded by the Cannon of the old *Navarin*. In 1644. *Sultan Ibrahim* choſe this Haven for the Rendezvouz of his Fleet, conſiſting of 200 Sail, deſign'd againſt *Candia*. In 1498. the *Turks* after the Surrender of *Modon*, took *Navarin* from the *Venetians* and kept it till 1686. when General *Moroſini* appearing before old *Navarin* with 200 Sail, Commanded by General *Coningſmark*, forced the Garriſon to a Surrender: But the *New Town* made a ſtout Defence, in hopes of being Relieved by the Seraſquier of *Morea*, then upon his March. General *Coningſmark* leaving the Management of the Siege to Chevalier *Alcenago*, fought and defeated the Seraſquier, upon which the Town Surrendred. It ſtands 13 Miles N. of *Modon*, and 28 almoſt W. of *Coron*.

Article

Article III.

Zaconia, or Braccio Di Maina.

Bounds. THIS Province is the largeſt of the four into which *Morea* is divided: It Borders *Chiarenza* on the North, *Saccania* on the Eaſt, the Sea of *Sapienza*, or of *Candia* on the South, and *Belvedere* on the Weſt. It was formerly called *Lelegia*, *Name.* *Æbalia*, *Argia*, and *Laconia*. There are many huge Rocks, Caves and Precipices, which render this Country ſubject to frequent Earthquakes.

Capes. The Principal Capes here are,

1. *Cape Matapan*, of which we ſhall make a particular Deſcription.
2. *Cape Onugato.*
3. *Cape Malea*, or *Ale di ſan Michiel.*

The Places of Note in this Province are,
- *Malvaſia*, Archb. Cap.
- *Miſitra*,
- *Zarnata*,
- *Chielefa*,
- *Paſſava*,
- *Maina.*

I. *Malvaſia.*

Malvaſia, or *Napoli di Malvaſia*, anciently called *Epidaurus*, or *Epidaurus Limera*, and ſometimes *Monembuſia*, is ſeated near the fartheſt South-Eaſtern Cape called *Cape Malea*, with an Archbiſhoprick under the Patriarch of *Conſtantinople*. It is built upon a Rock, whence it has a pleaſant Proſpect, both into the Sea, and the adjacent Country. It is alſo ſurrounded with the Sea, and joined to the Continent by a Timber-bridge, yet it has Springs of good freſh Water, ſufficient both to ſerve the City and their Gardens. This City

City is of a very great ſtrength, being only approachable on the South ſide, and there it is defended by a good Tripple Wall. Next to this Wall there is a Suburb with a good number of Houſes, walled about with a ſtrong Rampart. There is alſo a very convenient Harbour defended by the Fortreſs. Its Soil is very fruitful in Grapes, of which is made the moſt exquiſite Wine in all *Greece*, and ſo much fam'd through all the World: It yields alſo as much Corn as ſerves to maintain 60 Perſons, which conſidering the natural ſtrength of the Place, are enough for a Garriſon. This City owes its Foundation to a Colony of *Argos*; and was anciently famous, and much frequented, on account of *Æſculapius*'s Temple. Tho' this place ſeem impregnable, yet it was taken in 1204. from the Emperor of the Eaſt, by the *French* and *Venetians* under the Command of *Baldwin* Count of *Flanders*, (the ſame that was Crowned Emperor of *Conſtantinople*) and retaken again from *William* a *French* Baron, to whom it was given by *Baldwin*. Whereupon he reſigned his Right to the *Venetians*, who attacked it with a powerful Fleet, and kept it till 1537. that they Surrendred it to *Soliman* to Purchaſe a Peace. In the *Candian* War they took it again by Storm, plundered, burnt it, put moſt of the Inhabitants to the Sword, carried away the Cannon, and then left it. The *Turks* afterwards rebuilded it. In 1689. the *Venetians* Beſieged it again, under the Command of the Doge *Moroſini*, who being called home by the Senate on *Septemb.* 14. left it block'd up by three Forts, and a Squadron of light Frigats. On the 10th of *Auguſt* 1690. it was Surrendred to the *Venetians*, being the laſt Town in the *Morea* that withſtood them. It ſtands 50 Miles almoſt E. of *Miſitra*, and 100 S. of *Setines*. Long. 48 d. 5 m. Lat. 35 d. 40 m.

II. *Miſitra.*

This City was firſt called *Sparta*, then *Lacedæmon*, and now *Miſitra*: It is one of the Antienteſt of the World, and the moſt famous of *Greece*. Authors vary much about its Foundation; ſome aſcribe it to *Spartus*, Son to King *Amicla*, others to *Sparta*, Wife to a King of *Lacedemon*; others to *Cecrops*, who alſo founded *Athens*; and others aſſure us, that it was founded by *Spartus* Son to *Phoroneus* King of *Argos*, in Patriarch *Jacob*'s time, 1763. Years before our Saviour. In

Polybius's

Polybius's time it was of a round Figure five or six Miles about, being Commanded by Mount *Taigetus* on the West. This City now has but the Miserable Ruins of its former Greatness: It is divided into four Quarters separated from each other. The Castle makes one, the Land another, and two Suburbs, called *Melokorion* (or the middle Suburb) and *Exokorion* (or the outward Suburb). The *Exokorion* is seperated from the other three by the River *Vasoli Potamos*, but has Communication with them by a Stone-bridge. The Castle called *To Castron* has very good Walls, and is so advantagiously seated on a rising Ground, that some Historians assure it was never taken by open force, either by the *Turks* or *Venetians*, Nevertheless General *Morosini* made himself Master of it in 1687. It stands 120 Miles almost S. of *Setines*, 150 S. E. of *Lepanto*, and 526 S. W. of *Constantinople*. Long. 47 d. 32 m. Lat. 35 d. 26 m.

III. *Zarnata.*

Zarnata, is a Fortress which both Art and Nature have conspired to make strong, being seated on a very pleasant rising Ground, and defended with Towers and other Fortifications. In 1685. the Garrison frighted at the approach of the *Venetian* Army Surrendred to General *Morosini* upon Articles. It stands 25 Miles almost W. of *Misitra*.

IV. *Chielefa.*

Chielefa, is a considerable Fortress seated on a steep Rock, of a square Figure, environ'd with good Walls, flank'd with five huge Towers: It is a Mile in circumference, and stands about two Miles off the Sea, and 17 N. of *Cape Matapan*, near the place where *Vitulo* a famous trading City stood formerly, which has given its Name to *Port Vitulo*, now little frequented, because it is neither safe nor commodious. In 1685. *Chielefa* Surrendred to General *Morosini*. The next Year after the *Turks* endeavouring to regain this Place, were routed and put to flight by the *Venetians*.

V. *Passava.*

V. *Passava.*

Passava, is an inconsiderable Fortress in the Province of *Maina*, near the Gulph of *Colpebine*, on the *Cape Mapatan*, over-against *Chielefa* and *Port Vitulo*; it is built upon a rising Ground, but very irregular, and of no strength. In 1685. General *Morosini* took it without any opposition, and caused it to be razed.

VI. *Cape Matapan* and *Maina.*

To the S. of *Morea* is *Cape Matapan*, which runs further into the Sea, than any other Cape of this *Peninsula*. It was anciently called *Promontorium Tenarium*, from the Cave *Tenaro*, whose vast spacious Gap gave occasion to Poets to feign it the Mouth of Hell. The Sea round this Cape is very deep, and has there two good Ports; the first is called the *Port of Quails*, by reason of the prodigious number of Quails that fly thither; the other is called the Port of *Maina*. Betwixt these two Ports, and upon the Ruins of the Ancient *Cersapolis*, the *Turks* built formerly a Fortress which they called *Turcotigi*, *Oliminius* add *Monige*, which the *Greeks* Interpret *Castro di Maini*. In 1570. the *Venetians* took this Fort and razed it.

Article IV.

Saccania, *or* Romania Minor.

THIS Province which comprehends the old *Argia*, borders the Gulf of *Lepanto*, the Isthmus of *Corinth*, and the Gulf of *Engia*, on the North. The *Mare Egeo* on the East, *Zaconia* and the Gulf of *Napoli di Romania* on the South, and *Zaconia* and *Chiarenza* on the West.

Bounds.

The *Palus*, or Marsh of *Lerna*, where *Hercules* is said to have kill'd the *Hydra with Seven Heads*, is in this Province.

Cape. The only Cape here is Cape *Schili*, Lat. *Scyllæum* or *Plethon*, or *Scillium*, or *Damala*, or *Sygillo Promontorium.*

The Cities of Note here are, { *Napoli di Romania*, Archb. Cap. / *Argos*, Bish. / *Corinth*, Archb.

I. *Napoli di Romania.*

Of all those famous Cities which were formerly the Ornament of *Argia*, called now *Saccania*, or *Romania Minor*, none but *Napoli* keeps to this day some remains of its former Beauty and Grandeur. It is called by *Ptolomy Nauplia*, by *Sophianus Napli*, and *Anaplia* by the *Greeks*. It is a strong and trading City Built by *Nauplio*, Son to *Neptunus* in the fartheſt part of the Gulf commonly called of *Napoli* anciently *Argolicus Simus* upon a little Cape that divides it self into two different parts; that towards the Sea forms a good, safe, and spacious Haven; the other towards the Land, renders the passage to the Town almost inaccessible, there being no other but a narrow, stony, steep, way to come to it, between Mount *Palamida* and the Sea-shore. Besides the advantages of the situation, which render this City one of the strongest in *Europe*, it is defended by a Cittadel Built on a Rock in the Sea, a hundred Yards off the City, which consequently cannot be Attack'd by Land. *Napoli* was formerly a Bishoprick Suffragan of *Corinth*, but now it is an Archbishop's See, and the ordinary Residence of the Governour of the Province, which is Inhabited by 60000 *Greeks*, besides a vast number of Strangers of several Nations. It stands 78 Miles S. W. of *Athens*, and 60 N. of *Misitra*.

Napoli, as most Cities, has undergone many Changes of Government; in 1205. the *French* and *Venetians* together made themselves Masters of it. In 1388. King *Giovanissa* took it by Storm, put all the Garrison to the Sword, and blew up the City. *Napoli* came into the Hands of *Mary Erigana* (or *Anguien* by corruption) Widow of *Peter* Son to *Frederick Cornaro Piscopia*, who being unable to keep it against so powerful an Enemy as *Bajazet*, sold it to the Republick of *Venice*, to which it was subject till 1539. when it was yielded to *Mahomet* II. to procure a Peace. In 1686. General *Morosini* ordered

dered General *Coningsmark* to posſeſs himſelf of Mount *Palamida*, which is within Musket-ſhot of the Town, and commands it; and whilſt he battered it from this Place, *Morosini* gave Battel to the *Seraſquier* that came to relieve it, defeated him, and took *Argos*, their Fleet at the ſame time taking *Ternis*. *Aug.* the 29th the *Seraſquier* advanced again with 2 1000 Men, and fell upon the *Venetians* in their Trenches, where the Battel was dubious for three Hours, but at laſt the *Turks* fled. After the Battel the Siege was puſht on with vigour, and the *Turks* Capitulated to Surrender, on the uſual Terms, and were conducted to *Tenedos*.

II. *Argos.*

There have been three Cities called by this Name, the firſt is *Argos Amphilochium* in *Epirus*; the ſecond *Argos Pelaſgicum* in *Macedon*; and laſtly *Argos Peloponneſiacum*, of which we are now to Treat. It has been anciently called *Phoronia*, *Hippobote*, *Jaſia*, *Diposia*, *Jappia*, and laſtly, *Argos*. It was formerly the Capital of the famous Province of *Argia* or *Argolis*, and one of the moſt Celebrated Cities of *Peloponneſus*. It is ſeated on the River *Planiſſa*, Lat. *Inachus Fluvius* 7 Miles almoſt W. of *Napoli di Romania*. It was firſt a Biſhoprick under the Archbiſhop of *Corinth*, and then erected into a Metropolitan it ſelf. It has the Mount *Cronia* on the Weſt, and the Ruins of old *Mycene* on the South.

This City has undergone ſo many Viciſſitudes, that it has now but the bare Name left as a Memorial of its Ancient Greatneſs and Splendor; the Magnificence of its Buildings being reduced to ſome pitiful paltry Houſes, and a Cittadel. This City was ſold to the *Venetians* in 1388. by *Mary Erigana*, or *Anguien*, in whoſe Hands it remained till *Mahomet* II's time. The *Venetians* took it from the *Turks* in 1463. and loſt it again a little while after. But in the Year 1686. General *Morosini* recovered it again from the *Turks*.

III. *Corinth.*

The City of *Corinth*, vulgarly called *Coranto*; *Getane* by the *Turks*, and *Ephyro* by *Lauremberg*, is ſeated in the middle of the *Iſthmus*, to which it gives its Name. It has the Title

of an Archbishoprick, and stands 85 Miles E. of *Patræ*, and 54 S. W. of *Athens*. It is commanded by the famous Fortress called *Acrocorinth*, which is near it. Its Situation is so advantageous, that it is called by some the Eye, and the Bulwark of *Peloponnesus*. The Romans upon pretence of an affront offered to their Ambassadors, sent the Consul L. *Mamius* who burn'd and pillaged this City *Anno Mundi* 3818. but by the Care and Magnificence of *Augustus* it recovered its former Beauty and Riches. Since that time it has often felt the fury of War, especially under *Amurath* II. and *Mahomet* his Son, so that it has now but the miserable ruins of its former Greatness, and 20 or 30 Houses or rather Cottages, it is subject to the *Venetias* since 1687.

The Isthmus *of* Corinth.

The *Isthmus* of *Corinth*, Lat. *Isthmus Argolicus* and *Corinthiacus*, is a neck of land about six or seven Miles broad betwixt the Gulph of *Lepanto* and that of *Engia* which joins *Morea* to *Achaia*. It was anciently very famous for the *Ludi Isthmii* or *Isthmian Games*, instituted here by *Theseus*, as also for its Theater, *Stadium*, *Neptunes* Temple and the Forest of Pine-Trees, whose Leaves served to Crown the Combatants. Several Princes as, *Alexander* the *Great*, *Pitia*, *Demetrius*, *Julius Cæsar*, *Caligula*, *Nero* and *Herod* the *Athenian*, either to advance Navigation and Trade, or meerly to raise a Monument to their Fame, have at different times attempted the digging through of this *Isthmus*; but whether interrupted by more important business, or wearied with the tediousness of the Work, they have all of them left it unfinished. Whence came the Latin Proverb, *Istmum fodere*, against those who undertake things beyond their strength. Afterwards on this neck of Land a Wall was built, which was called *Hexamilon* because it contained six Miles, which is the whole breadth of the *Isthmus*. This Wall was demolished by *Amurath* II. and being rebuilt and fortified by the *Venetians*, was a second time pulled down by *Mahomet* II. in 1443.

Article

Article V.

The Boundaries of Morea.

THE Bounds of this *Peninſule*, as we have already hinted, are the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, of which we have already treated, and the Seas of *Jonia*, *Sapienza* and of *Candia* and *Ægeo*, in which we ſhall conſider the Gulphs.

I. *Gulphs of the* Jonian *Sea.*

There are in this Sea five conſiderable Gulphs, *viz.* 1. The Gulph of *Lepanto*, called *Criſæus*, by the Ancients; *Helcyonius*, by *Strabo*; Gulph of *Pedras*, by *Sophianus*; and *Corinthiacus Sinus* by others its length Weſt and Eaſt is about 80 Miles waſhing on the North the Coaſts of *Achaia* and on the South thoſe of *Morea*.

2. The Gulph of *Patras* ſo called from a Sea-Town of *Chiarenza*; which being environ'd partly by the Continent and partly by the oppoſite Iſlands reſembles a ſpacious Lake, in length about 200 Miles and about as many in breadth.

3. The Gulph of *Chiarenza* ſo called from an ancient Sea Town, extends it ſelf from Cape *Chiarenza* to *Caſtel Torneſe*.

4. The Gulph of *Arcadia*, called *Chelonates* or *Chelonites*, *Sinus*, by *Ptolomy*, and *Locardian* by others; ſtretches from *Cape Torneſe* to *Cape Jordan*.

5. The Gulph of *Zanchio*, called formerly *Cypariſius Sinus*, reaches from *Cape Jardan* to *Cape Sapienza*.

II. *Gulphs of the Sea of* Sapienza *or of* Candia.

Here are but two remarkable Gulphs, *viz.*

1. The Gulph of *Coron*, which waſhes the City, whence it derives its name, called *Meſeniacus Sinus*, by *Ptolomy* and *Pliny*; *Meſſenius*, by *Strabo*; *Coronæus* and *Aſineus Sinus* by ſome, and Gulph of *Calamata* by others. It is betwixt *Cape Gallo*, and *Cape Matapan*.

3. The Gulph of *Colochina* or of *Caſtel Rampani* or of *Fleos*, called *Laconicus Sinus* by *Strabo* and *Ptolomy*, waſhes *Laconia*, and extends it ſelf from *Cape Matapan*, to *Cape Malio*

III. *Gulphs of the* Mare Ægeo, *towards* Morea.

Here are two remarkable Gulphs, *viz.*

1. The Gulph of *Napoli di Romania*, ſo called from the City of the ſame name, and formerly *Argolicus Sinus*, becauſe it waſhed old *Argia*; its extent is from *Cape Angelo* to *Cape Schilli*.

2. The Gulph of *Engia* is ſeparated from that of *Lepanto* by the *Iſthmus* of *Corinth*, it comprehends a great many little Iſlands and Rocks. It was formerly called *Saronicus Sinus*, from the River *Saron*; *Salaminiacus*, by *Pliny* and *Ptolomy* from the Iſland *Salamis*; *Eleuſinus*, by *Strabo*, *Hermonicus Sinus*, by ſome; and laſtly Gulph of *Egena*, from the Iſland ſo called which is in the middle of it.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Iſlands *about* Greece.

Article I.

Iſlands *in the* Jonian *Sea*.

The Iſlands of Note in this Sea may be reduced to

- *Corfu.*
- *Curzolaires* Iſlands.
- *Santa Maura.*
- *Cephalonia.*
- *Teacchi.*
- *Zante.*
- *Strivales* Iſlands.

1. *Corfu*,

I. *Corfu.*

This is one of the moſt conſiderable Iſlands under the *Venetians.* It has had ſeveral Names ſome call it *Scheria*, others *Drepano*, *Ephira*, *Corintoa*, *Eſſiſo*, *Caſſiopea*, *Argos*, *Ceraunia*, *Cercira*, and *Corcyra*, from which loſt its preſent Name of *Corfu* is derived. It is 70 *Italian* Miles long W. and E. and 20 Miles broad in ſome Places, 12 in others, and 120 in compaſs; its Soil is very fruitful, abounding with Corn, Honey, Wine, and very good Oyl. The Air is ſerene, mild and temperate, which may be eaſily believed, if we conſider the Foreſts of *Cedar* and *Orange* Trees, that grow there.

There are 100 Villages or Caſtles and a Town that bears the name of the Iſland, in all which they reckon about 41000 Inhabitants. The City of *Corfu* is ſeated in the middle of the Iſland with a very ſtrong Fortreſs, built upon a ſteep Rock whoſe foot is waſhed by the Sea. It is an Archbiſhops See, and is governed by ſix Nobles, which are ſent thicher every other year by the Republick of *Venice*, who is in poſſeſſion of this Iſland, ſince 1327. Before that time it was ſubject to the Kings of *Naples.*

II. *Curzolaires Iſlands.*

The *Curzolaires* Iſlands are five in number, they were known to the Ancients, under the name of *Echinades* or *Echinæ*; the greateſt of them are *Same* and *Dulichio*, about a Mile from the Continent, and 31 Miles W. of *Lepanto.*

III. *Santa Maura.*

The Iſland of *Santa Maura* or *Lefcade* was called by the Ancients *Leucus*, or *Leucadia.* It was formerly a Peninſule, joined to the Continent of *Achaia*, but the People of that Country digged it into an Iſland. It is 70 Italian Miles in Compaſs; abounds with Corn, Wine, Oyl, Tobacco, and all manner of Fruits. This Iſland has 30 Villages, and the City of *Santa Maura* which is environ'd by the Sea, betwixt *Lefcade* and the Continent, and is joined to this, by ſeveral lit-

tle Islands, which communicate to one another by Bridges, and by an Aqueduct supported by 360 Arches. Its Walls are of an Eptogonal irregular figure flank'd with five great Towers: to the East, it has an Harbour called *Damata*. General *Morosini* made himself Master of it in *July* 1684.

IV. *Cefalonia.*

The Island of *Cefalonia*, was formerly called *Melena* by some, *Samo*, or *Same*, *Dulichio*, *Telebi*, *Cassio* and *Chieffali* by others. It lies on the S. of *Corfu*, and is 170 Italian Miles in compass. It is very fruitful in Corn and Fruits; The Trees bear twice in the year, and the Wheat they sow in the spring, is reap'd in *June*. There grow also Lemons of an extraordinary bigness; and great quantities of Raisins which are transported into *England*. Besides several Villages and Boroughs, there is a City that has the same name with the Island, and the Fortress of *Asso*.

The CIty of *Cephalonia* is a Bishop's See, its Cathedral is an Annex of that of *Zanteg*, it is the Seat of the Governour who is a Noble *Venetian*, with the Title of *Proveditor*.

The Fortress of *Asso* was built by the *Venetians* in 1595. on a very high steep Rock, surrounded with the Sea, so that it is accounted inaccessible. The Fortifications are raised according to its Situation which is very Irregular, this Fortress is joined to the Island of *Cefalonia* by a Neck of Land about 20 Paces broad.

This Island was freely given to the *Venetians* in 1224 by one *Gajus* its Lord and Governour.

VIII

V. *Teacchi.*

Teacchi, called *Itaca* by *Strabo* and *Pliny*, *Nericia*, *Val di Compagno*, *Val di Compare*, *Cephalonia Picciola*, by others, *Tiachi* by the *Greeks* and *Phiacchi* by the *Turks*, lies on the N. E. of *Cefalonia*, from which it is separated by a Channel 20 Italian Miles long, and five broad. This Island is famous in Antiquity for being the Country of *Ulysses*, and the Residence of the Chast *Penelope* during the Siege of *Troy*. The Inhabitants are 15000 in number, which are Governed by

one

one of the Citizens of *Cefalonia*, ſent thither every year with the Title of *Capitan* of *Teatchi*.

VI. *Zante*.

Zante was called *Zacyn* thus by the Ancients. The North of this Iſland is full of Craggy ſteep Rocks, but to the South it has fine, delightful Plains covered with Fruit-Trees of all ſorts. Beſides a great number of Villages, there is a Town and Caſtle that bears the name of the Iſland, with the Title of a Biſhoprick, and the ordinary reſidence of the Governour or Proveditor of the Iſland, who is a Noble Venetian. He has two Counſellors under him, and the Place of all three, laſts two years. The Caſtle is built on a Hill that commands all the Iſland; at the foot of the Town, which ſtretches along the Sea ſide the ſpace of two Miles. They make there vaſt quantities of Raiſins, ſtrong racy Wines, and moſt excellent Oyls, to the value of 50000 Ducats *per An.*

Moſt of the Inhabitants are *Grecians*, who profeſs the *Greek* Religion; the Latins, including the Soldiers, make but an inconſiderable number. There are about 3000 *Jews*, who have there three Synagogue, and thrive a very great Trade. There are alſo ſome *Engliſh* Merchants, moſt of them, Proteſtant. This Iſland is ſubject to frequent Earth-quakes which is the reaſon, why they built their Houſes generally but one Story high. There are in this Iſland ſeveral *Greek* Churches and Religious Houſes to the number of 44. under the Government of a Biſhop, who is to be choſen by the *Greek* Curates of all the Iſland. None are admitted to that Dignity, but thoſe who have profeſt the Monaſtical Life of St. *Baſil*, which is the reaſon, why there are here, ſo many Houſes of that Order. The Biſhop has no Revenue beſides the free Gifts of the People, and his Fees for Ordination both which, amount to a conſiderable ſum of Money.

This Iſland was ſold to the Republick of *Venice* by *Robert Tarente* in 1350. with ſeveral other Iſlands.

VII. *Strivales* Iſlands.

The *Strivales* are two little Iſlands, called by Seamen *Stamfane*, and by the Ancients *Strophades*, *Strivali*, *Stromphides*,

phides, and *Calydnes*. They ſtand low, and almoſt reach to the Water; their Haven is 50 *Italian* Miles diſtant from *Cefalonia*. They are very ſmall, the greateſt of the two not being above four Miles in Compaſs: Yet they yield great quantity of Grapes, out of which extraordinary good Wine is made. There are no other Inhabitants but a ſort of Monks called *Caloyers*, who have Built their Convent like a Fortreſs defended with good Cannon to ſecure themſelves from the Aſſaults of the *Turks*. Theſe Iſlands are famous in the Ancient Poets, who feign'd them to be the Dwelling-place of the *Harpies*.

Article II.

Iſlands in the Sea of Sapienza, *and* Candia.

THere are in theſe Seas but three little Iſlands, and two great ones, called *Cerigo* and *Candia*.

The firſt of the three is called *Sphagia*, or *Sphateria*, or *Sfragia*, vulgarly of *Sapienza*.

The ſecond is called *Cabrera*, or *Fuſchella*, or *Teganuſe*, and *Cauriera*.

The third is called *Venetico*. Near theſe Iſlands are many Rocks, where the Pyrates of *Barbary* uſe to watch the Merchant-Men which come out of the Gulf of *Venice*, or from *Sicily*.

I. *Cerigo*.

Cerigo, is an Iſland of the Sea of *Sapienza* in the Gulf of *Colochina*, about ſix Miles diſtant from the Continent. It was formerly called *Cytherea*, *Porphyruſa*, and *Schothera*. It is 60 *Italian* Miles in Compaſs. The City that bears the Name of the Iſland, has the Title of a Biſhoprick. Both Art and Nature have contributed to make it ſtrong. It is Built upon a high craggy Rock, on the Sea-ſide, with good Baſtions (tho' irregular) defended with Cannon. At the foot of this Fortreſs there is a Haven not much frequented, becauſe it is narrow, and expoſed to the Winds: But 12 Miles from this Port

Port, there is another, large, commodious, and ſafe. This Iſland abounds with Fowl, but yields but little Corn, Wine and Oyl, ſo that Proviſions are here extraordinary dear. Here are many Villages, but of little or no conſideration. There are alſo ſome Monaſteries of *Hiero-Monachi*, and *Caloyers*. Amongſt the others, there is one Built upon a very high ſteep Rock, on the right ſide, and pretty near the Fortreſs, for which the Inhabitants have a great Veneration, by the perſwaſion they have, that St. *John* began there his Book of *Revelations*. This Iſland is alſo famous in the Fables of the Ancients, for being either the Birth-place, or the Reſidence of *Venus* during her Youth; to whom they had Dedicated a Temple in the Eaſtern part of the Iſland, under the Name of *Citherea*. This Iſland is ſubject to the *Venetians*, who ſend thither every other Year one of their Nobles, with the Title of *Caſtellain*, and Proveditor.

II. *Candia.*

Candia, anciently called *Crete*, is an Iſland and Kingdom ſituated at the entry of the Archipelago, ſtretching from Eaſt to Weſt one ſide towards *Aſia*, and the other towards *Africa*. It's greateſt length is from *Cape Salomon* to *Cape Cornico*. *Situation.* *Extent.*

The Country is good and fertile, and has divers ſmall Rivers and Mountains, whereof *Mount Ida* (different from *Mount-Ida* in *Phrygia*) now called *Pſiloriti* is the higheſt, from the top of which both Seas may be ſeen. It's aſſured that towards the Sources of the Brook called *Lene*, which is to the North of *Mount-Ida*; there is a Grotto wrought into a Rock, which is ſaid to be the Labyrinth of *Minos*, made according to *Dedalus*'s Directions. Its Inhabitants of this Iſland were the firſt that made themſelves powerful at Sea by *Navigation*, and on Land by the uſe of Arrows. The ſides their Experience at Sea, they taught the way of taming and managing Horſes; they firſt of all invented Muſick, and were alſo the firſt that recorded their Laws. Yet they have always had the Repute of being Vicious, Lyars, and Pyrates. *Quality.* *Rivers.* *Mountains* *Inhabitants.*

This

History. This Island was very famous for the Labyrinth of *Minos*, Invented by *Dedalus*, and for the Ship called the *Bull*, wherein *Europa* was carried away; for the Amours of *Pasiphae*, and by the Birth of *Jupiter* to whom this Island was Consecrated. The Ancients reckoned above 100 Towns in it, and called it *Hecatompolis*. The *Lacedemonians* took *Candia*, in *Darius*'s Name, in the 422 Year of *Rome*; but *L. Celius Metellus* Consul of *Rome* made himself Master of it in 686 of *Rom.* Afterwards this Island was Subject to the Emperors of *Rome*, and those of *Constantinople* until 823. that it was taken by the *Saracens*, who Built the Town of *Candia*, that gave its Name to the Island. *Nicephorus Phocas* retook it in 962. *Boniface*, Marquis of *Montferrat* was Master of it, and after *Constantinople* was taken by the *French* and *Venetians*, he sold it to the latter in 1204. The *Venetians* fortified this Island in some places to curb the Inhabitants which were very subject to Rebel; for in 1364. they had a mind to bring in the *Genoeses*, but they were diverted by the wise Politicks of the Republick. The *Turks* under pretence of Besieging *Maltha* in 1645. to be Revenged for the great Prize that the Knights under the Command of *Bois-Baudran* had taken in 1644. with a *Sultan* and an *Ottoman* Prince, fell into *Candia*, where they continued the War until 1669. They made themselves Masters of *Canea* in 1645. and then laid Siege to the Town of *Candia*, which notwithstanding the endeavours of the *French* to rescue it from the Hands of the Infidels, after a desperate War of 24 Years was forced to yield to the *Turks*, but made honourable Conditions. After the taking of this Important Place, the *Turks* made themselves Masters of the greatest part of the Island, which they have kept ever since. The Chief Fortresses which were left to the *Venetians* by their last Treaty with the Port, are *Grabusa*, the *Suda*, and *Spina Longa*. As for their Religion, the *Venetians* are *Roman Catholicks*, but the other Inhabitants of the Island are of the *Greek* Church.

Religion.

Division. This Island is now divided into Four Territories, which bear the Names of so many Principal Towns, which are,

1. *Candia*,

1. *Candia*, Archb. Cap.
2. *Canea*, Bish.
3. *Rettimo*, Bish.
4. *Sittia*.

} On the Northern Shore.

I. *Candia.*

Candia, is situated in the most Northern part and about the middle of the Island, to which it gives its Name, over-against the Isle of *Standia*, with the Seat of an Archbishop who had Nine Suffragants. It is both by Art and Nature one of the strongest Places in *Europe*. Long. 50 d. 25 m. Lat. 34 d. 55 m. The *Turks* laid Siege to it in 1645. after the Battel of *Carvaca*, but were forced to raise it, after they had lost the best of their Army, but left it Block'd up very close until 1667. and then they renewed the Siege again in the Month of *May*, and took it by Composition in 1669. It is generally thought that the *Turks* lost 5 or 600000 Men at that Siege, which exposed their Government to Rebellions often begun at *Constantinople*. In 1692. the *Venetians* endeavoured to regain *Candia*, but were forced to abandon the Enterprize with considerable loss.

II. *Canea.*

Canea, was formerly called the *Mother of Towns* by the *Grecians*. It is a Bishop's See under the Archbishop of *Candia*, and was taken by the *Turks* in 1645.

III. *Rettimo.*

Rettimo, is another small City and Bishoprick, subject to the *Turks*.

IV. *Sittia.*

Sittia, is another City, Capital of a Territory of the same Name in the Northern Shore of the Island.

Article

Article III.

Islands in the Mare Egeo, *or* Archipelago.

THere are in this Sea a great many Islands, of which there are but three worth taking notice of, *viz. Egena*, *Culuri*, and *Negropont*.

I. *Egena.*

Egena, lyes about 15 *Italian* Miles from the Sea-coast of *Athens*, 10 of *Culuri*, and 12 of *Morea*. It is called *Egina* by *Strabo*, *Ænone* by *Baudrand*, *Myrmidonia* by *Brietius*, and *Engi* by the Mariners. It is 30 Miles in Compass, but has no Harbour for Ships. Partridges multiply here to that degree that the Inhabitants are used to search their Nests, and destroy their Eggs in the Spring, to prevent the prejudice so great a quantity of Fowl might cause to their Seeds.

There are here two fine Monuments of Antiquity; the first is a Temple of *Venus* towards the North of the Island; the second is another Temple Dedicated to *Jupiter* by *Æacus* first King of this Island.

The Town which bears the Name of the Island, was formerly dignify'd with the Title of a Bishoprick Suffragan of the Archbishop of *Athens*, and famous for the Birth of *Paul* of *Medicis*; but it is now reduced to a Miserable Borough joined to the Fortress, which is only remarkable for the Advantages of its situation, upon a high craggy Rock, which over-looks several Islands of the *Archipelago*.

This Island was formerly subject to the *Venetians*, but since the time that *Frederick Barberossa* took it from them, it was become a Receptacle of Banditto's and Pyrates. In 1674. *Morosini* forced them to Surrender at Discretion, and having pillag'd and demolished the Town, he caused 300 *Greeks*, and 40 *Turks* to be Chain'd in order to Row upon the Gallies of the Republick of *Venice*.

II. *Cu-*

II. *Culuri.*

This Island was called by the Ancients *Salamis*, and is known to the Mariners under the Name of *Santa Burſia*, and under that of *Cychria*, *Scyra*, and *Pityuſſa* to *Baudrand*. It has a Village which bears its Name, ſeated on the moſt Southern part of this Island, with about 200 Houſes in it, and an Harbour, which according to Mr. *Spon*'s Travels, is one of the largeſt in the World, being Seven Miles long, and Two broad. This Island lyes about 10 *Italian* Miles from *Egina*, 2 from *Attica*, and is about 35 in Compaſs. It has about a Thouſand Inhabitants; and abounds with Corn, Roſin, Pitcoal, and Spunges, which the Inhabitants Tranſport to *Athens*. Over-againſt the Coaſt of *Athens*, there is a ſmall Borough of 20 Houſes, called *Ambelachi*, with a little Harbour; four or five Miles from this Village, was the Ancient City of *Salimene*, a Biſhop's See under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*.

III. *Negropont.*

Negropont, is an Iſland of the *Archipelago*, ſeparated from *Achaia* by *Euripus*. It was of old called *Eubea* and *Chalcis*; the *Turks* call it *Egribos*, and the Inhabitants *Egripos*. Some Authors tell us, that this Iſland formerly was part of *Beotia*, a Province of *Achaia*, from whence it was ſeparated by an Earthquake. It is 365 Miles in Compaſs, 90 in length from S. to N. and 40 in breadth. Its two moſt noted Capes are *Cabo Figera*, or *Cabo d'Oro*, (formerly called *Caphareus*) and *Cabo Lithar*.

This Iſland is very fruitful, and abounds in all Proviſions. There is the Mountain of *Cariſto*, famous for its excellent Marble, and the Stone *Amiantos* or *Aſbeſtos*, whereof they make a kind of Linnen, which is made clean by caſting it into the Fire, as being incombuſtible. This Iſland produces Cotton enough to furniſh Sails for a whole Fleet. There are two Rivers in it, *Similio* and *Cereo*; the firſt of which makes the Fleeces of the Sheep white, and the other makes them black, if the Poets may be credited.

The Governour of this Iſle is now a Captain *Baſſa*, who has the Command alſo of *Achaia*. During the Government of

Doge

Doge *Pietro Ziani*, the Emperor of *Conſtantinople* beſtowed this Iſland upon the Republick of *Venice*, but they loſt it in 1469.

The Capital City has the ſame Name with the Iſle, and is ſometimes called *Euripont* from *Euripus*, on whoſe Banks it is ſeated, towards the Continent of *Achaia*, 45 N. of *Setines*, 130 almoſt S. E. of *Lariſſa*, and 380 S. W. of *Conſtantinople*. Long. 48 d. 25 m. Lat. 38 d. 20 m. It is joined to *Achaia* by a Draw-bridge, which leads to a great Tower, formerly Built by the *Venetians* in the *Euripus*, from whence they paſs to the Continent by a Stone-bridge of five ſittle Arches. This City is about two Miles in compaſs, but the Suburbs, which are Inhabited by *Greek* Chriſtians, are more populous than the City, where none but *Turks* and *Jews* dwell. All the Inhabitants are ſaid to amount to the number of 15000, of which 10000 are Chriſtians. There are four Moſques, one whereof was formerly the Cathedral Church Dedicated to St. *Mark*, and was under the Archbiſhop of *Athens*. The *Jeſuits* have a Houſe in the Suburbs where they teach Youth. The *Turks* Attack'd this Place in *June* 1469. with a Fleet of 300 Sail, and an Army of 120000 Men, *Mahomet* II. being preſent; the Beſieged over-powered by numbers, were fain to give way after a Gallant Defence. The Proveditor *Erizzo*, upon the *Turks* entring the City, retrenched himſelf, and did not Surrender till the *Sultan* had promiſed him his Life, but he broke his Promiſe, and cauſed him to be Sawed through in the midſt. He had a Daughter called *Anne*, who becauſe of her Beauty was preſented to *Mahomet*, but ſhe diſdaining his Careſſes, incenſed him to that degree that he cut off her Head with his own Hand. Afterwards the *Turks* exerciſed all manner of Cruelties upon the Garriſon, and the Inhabitants of the City, putting all to the Sword above 20 Years old. In 1688. the *Venetians* Beſieged this City with 24000 Men, and Storm'd it twice, but without Succeſs.

Of Euripus.

Euripus, is an Arm of the Sea, between *Achaia* and *Negropont*, ſo narrow juſt over-againſt the Capital City of the Iſland, that a ſingle Galley can hardly paſs between the

Cittadel

Cittadel and Tower of the *Venetians*: The Ancients called it *Euripus Euboicus*, the Natives call it *Egripos*, and the *Italians* *Stretto di Negroponte*. This Channel has its Ebbs and Flows, like the Ocean, but still with some particular Differences. *Aristotle* was so puzzled to find out the Reason of the Flux and Reflux of the *Euripus*, that he is said to have cast himself headlong into it; tho' others affirm that he Poyson'd himself, and others still that he died of a Cholick.

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